Education - N.Y.
Business Schools.

## NEW YORK ACADEMY OPENING.

If enthusiasm and praise count the opening of the New York Academy, 186 W. 135th street, R. W. Justice director, was a great success. Age-10-31-12

Many students registered in the different courses. The gradual tendency of the times to know more of the world, and the interest shown by the colored people towards educational institutions and systems, lead us into high hopes about the educational qualifications of our future colored men and women.

Five hundred cards were sent to friends requesting their presence at the opening, to study the methods and purposes of the school and to learn that, here in New York, where there are many commercial and preparatory schools of a high order, the colored boys and girls have in the New York Academy the equal to any school in the city. A school where finished and trained persons will be turned out, a school where students may come, and by contact and association in an educational atmosphere be developed into the highest type of men and women.

The instructors in the various courses were present and spoke enthusiastically on different subjects.

James B. Clark of Cornell, who is now head of the modern language department at the Academy, spoke at length on "Educational Needs."

G. W. Marshall gave the school high praise and advised the students to study hard.

The Rev. R. M. Bolden spoke on "Value of Education."

The Rev. Holden spoke on "The Means of Improving the Educational Standard of the Negro."

Goodfrey Nurse, Long Island College, spoke on "The Trained Man."

J. P. Iliel of New York, spoke on "Educational Requirements."

J. H. Greene, expert stenographer, spoke on "The Value of a Business Education."

Chas. E. Miller, expert stenographer, spoke on "Stenography and Typewriting."

R. W. Justice, director of the New York Academy, spoke on the "School Idea."

Among those present were J. W. Durant, W. H. Thomas, Mrs. Simms, Miss Alice Dicrespce, Theo. Williams, J. B. Gonzales, Mrs. Lauder, Miss Jackson, Justin Yachnoud, Miss E. S. Harris and D. F. Tabias.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 1

Education
Colleges and

# INFORMATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHICAGO RELIGIOUS TRAINING SEMINARY

## CLOSING OF THE PRESENT TERM AND OPENING OF THE NEXT TERM.

The present term of the Seminary closed Friday, Aug. 30, 1912. The term's work was all that could be desired, 98 having been enrolled, and were represented as follows in the different departments:

Junior Classical-Theological, 7; Classical Elective, 7; Preparatory Elective, 20; Missionary Training, 30; Bible Study, 98; Instrumental Music, 10; Junior English Theological, 5; English Elective, 15; Junior Academic, 1; Teachers' Training, 25; Vocal Music, 98.

**New Departments.**

A department for the Training of Deacons, Church Clerks and Ministers' Secretaries will be added, and be ready for the opening, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1912. Correspondence Department: Realizing that there are many who would be desirous of pursuing some of these courses and could not do so because of their peculiar surroundings the Correspondence Department was brought into existence. While others are putting emphasis upon the Industrial and Intellectual we are putting special emphasis upon the Religious, and are determined to take it to those who can't come to us.

**Remember.**

1. That we have an able and large faculty. Everyone of whom has Scholarship, Experience and Consecration.

2. That our temporary home is at the Olivet Baptist church, 27th and Dearborn streets.

3. That students from other parts can be arranged for in first class homes, if they write before coming to the city.

4. That all our rates are reasonable and we turn none away because they can't pay tuition.

5. That we are a "Child of Faith"—no money to pay teachers, no land, no buildings, no libraries, no equipment. Indeed, we are awaiting the Lord's pleasure in the directing of his steward's attention to this, His worthy cause.

6. Kind reader, if you are one of the Lord's stewards, may not this be one of the Lord's ways to arouse your interest by allowing this to get into your hands?

7. If you are seeking a Religious Training none can serve you better. Come to us and we will do you good.

8. If you can pay a teacher, give a building, contribute some equipment, or send an offering of any size, kindly write The Chicago Religious Training Seminary, 27th and Dearborn Sts.. Remembering that we are regularly chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois.

For further information address President E. J. Fisher, 27th and Dearborn Sts., Chicago, Ill.

# DR. S. M. NEWMAN TO HEAD HOWARD

## Bishop Thirkield Succeeded by Man of Scholarly Tastes.

## MEMBER OF LEARNED BODIES

Trustees Ballot Eight Hours—Alleged Thirkield Plan to Name Successor Is Thwarted.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, July 3.—The Rev. Dr. Stephen Morrell Newman, a prominent minister of the Congregational Church, was elected president of Howard University last Friday at an adjourned meeting of the board of trustees, which lasted eight hours. All of the trustees except Cuno H. Randolph were present. Chief Justice Stanton J. Peele of the Court of Claims presided.

Though the names of Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the college department of the University, Dr. L. B. Moore, dean of the Teachers' College; Prof. George W. Cook, secretary of the university; Paul Earch, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Thomas Jesse Jones were among those mentioned, the election of Dr. Newman is said to have been unanimous.

One factor that is said to have determined the selection of Dr. Newman was the reputed desire of the retiring president, Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, to name Thomas Jesse Jones as his successor. Professor Jones is a white man, and was formerly connected with Hampton Institute. He is now a clerk in one of the departments and is also a lecturer on sociology at the university.

President-elect Newman was born in Maine, November 21, 1845. He was educated at Bowdoin College, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1867 and the degree of master of arts in 1870. He studied theology at Andover Seminary. While pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church, Taunton, Mass., he was honored with the degree of doctor of divinity by Bowdoin College. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church, Racine, Wis., from 1878 to 1885, resigning to become pastor of the First Congregational Church, this city, where he remained until 1906. After spending a year abroad he was elected president of Eastern College, Front Royal, Va. In 1908 he accepted the presidency of Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Md.

Dr. Newman is a member of the Washington branch, American Institute of Archeology; the American Ornithologists' Union, the American Historical Society, the American Fern Society, Sullivan Mess Chapter, Colonial Society of America, Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa. He is expected in the city this week.

Other men who have served as head of the university are the Rev. Byron Sunderland, the late Rev. Dr. William Weston Patton, the late Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin and the Rev. John Gordon, Bishop Thirkield's immediate predecessor.

The following trustees were present: Chief Justice Peele, Dr. Booker T. Washington, the Rev. Francis J. Grimke, the Rev. Charles Wood, Dr. James H. N. Waring, Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, Register J. C. Napier, Dr. John R. Francis, Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner, Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, Dr. Charles B. Purvis, Charles Emlen, Walter H. Page, Henry A. Hubbard, the Rev. J. E. Moorland, William V. Cox, Henry Pellew, John T. Emlen, the Rev. A. F. Beard, Justice Job Barnard and Judge G. W. Atkinson and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards.

Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Jackson was elected president of Shorter College, Little Rock, Ark. Just before adjourning sine die, the conference appropiated $6,000 for the home of superannuated ministers at Colorado Springs, Colo.

**PROF. O'KELLY ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF KITTREL COLLEGE.**

At the meeting of the board of trustees of Kittrell college, held at Kittrell, N. C., yesterday Prof. C. G. O'Kelly was elected president of the institution to succeed Prof. D. J. Jordan. Prof. O'Kelly is now serving as vice-president of the National Religious Training School and his acceptance of the presidency of Kittrell will leave a vacancy hard to fill. The elevation of Proffessor J. R. Hawkins to financial Secretary of the A. M. E. church took from the school the factor which gave it nativity and kept it infused with the breath of life, thus it became necessary to place some one at the head of the institution not only capable of maintaining its present reputation, but one capable of redeeming some of the former prestige lost in recent years. In accomplishing this end the board could find no one better prepared for the work than Prof. O'Kelly and in selecting him they voiced the sentiment of a large majority of the members of the church and the patrrons of the school. It was at Kittrell that Prof. O'Kelly began his educational work as a teacher. He has since held the principalship of the Slater Normal and Industrial school at Winston, which position he resigned when accepting the vice-presidency of the N. R. T. School two years ago.

# THIRKIELD RESIGNS

## Committee Appointed to Nominate New President for Howard University—Resignation to Take Effect June 23.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The trustees of Howard University met Saturday in the Carnegie Library of the university and received Dr. Thirkield's resignation, to take effect on or before June 10. After expressing great regret at losing the services of Bishop Thirkield, he was earnestly solicited to remain at the head of the university until June 28, when his successor will probably be elected. As a further tribute to his services it was decided to name the new science hall, which was built largely through his energies, "Thirkield Hall." The action was also the indorsement of the petition of the seven deans and the entire faculty of the university suggesting the adoption of the name for the science hall.

"During the administration of President Thirkield," the petition read, "the institution has made marked advances in all lines. A large expenditure has been made for new buildings and equipment, the student body has advanced from 800 to over 1,400, and the faculties of the several departments have been greatly enlarged and strengthened. The work of the institution has moved along with harmony, and a new atmosphere of intellectual, moral and even a religious life pervades the institution."

A number of the trustees took occasion to praise the exceptional services that Bishop Thirkield has rendered the university during the six years he has been its president. Chief Justice Stanton J. Peele, the Court of Claims; Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, of Newport, R. I.; the Rev. J. E. Moorland, Charles H. Richards, Dr. John R. Francis, Bishop Thirkield and John T. Emlen were appointed a committee to nominate a new head of the institution. This committee will report at an adjourned meeting of the board of trustees, which will take place on June 28.

The following members of the board of trustees were present: Justice Job Barnard, who presided, Chief Justice Peele, the Rev. A. F. Beard, New York City, the Rev. Charles Wood, the Rev. Francis J. Gromke, Judge G. W. Atkinson, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards, New York City, the Rev. J. E. Moorland, Dr. James H. N. Waring, William V. Cox, Henry Pellew, Register of the Treasury James C. Napier, Dr. Wheatland, John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Dr. Charles B. Purvis, Brookline, Mass., Dr. Francis, Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner, Philadel-

phia, and President Thirkield. Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*, and Henry A. Hubbard, treasurer of the American Missionary Board, New York, were elected to vacancies in the board.

President Thirkield made a detailed report of his work, covering all departments of the university. The treasurer of the institution reported that the only deficit of $2,000 caused by necessary repairs to the medical hall and for extensive equipment to special department work. As it is believed that there will be an increase in the receipts for next year, this deficit will be wiped out. The increased enrollment of students during President Thirkield's regime has made necessary an increase in the faculty of the university, thus burdened the financial resources.

Prof. George W. Cook, secretary and business manager of the university, reported that the grounds and buildings were never in better condition.

# EXERCISES AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

## Dr. Stephen Newman Inducted in Office Before Distinguished Gathering Friday.

12-19-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage of men and women of both races the Rev. Dr. Stephen Morrell Newman was inaugurated President of Howard last Friday afternoon. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, who was elected a bishop of the M. E. Church last May.

The exercises were held in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel of the University. The inauguration procession was formed at the library and led by the University choir to the chapel. Following in the train of the Rev. William Henry Crogman, who presided, the board of trustees of the University, president, delivered unto the hands of Dr. Newman the seal, key and charter of the University.

President Newman, in his inaugural address, declared that the Negro could succeed in any calling. He said that the force of imagination must be strongly present in the being of every person of achievement. The colored people are rich in this element of creative imagination, he declared, and are, therefore, called upon to bear their full share of the burden in the general uplift and achievements of the races. He concluded by counselling peace and brotherhood, and urged that the time for co-operation among the peoples of the earth is at hand.

Senator Charles F. Johnson of Maine brought the greetings of his alma mater, Bowdoin College, of which Dr. Newman is a graduate, and Collector of Customs Hedges, of Baltimore, brought the greetings of the city of Baltimore.

REV. STEPHEN M NEWMAN
NEW HEAD OF HOWARD
Mint Adv. — 4-30-12

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Rev. Stephen Morrell Newman has been elected president of Howard University, to succeed Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, who left today for New Orleans to assume his duties as Methodist Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of New Orleans. Dr. Newman, who is a native of Edmonton, Me., was educated at Bowdoin College, and began his career as a minister at Taunton, Mass. He was pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city for twenty years, and later was president, first of Easton College, Front Royal, Va., and then of Keemar College for Women at Ripon, Wis.

# 1,409 STUDENTS ATTEND HOWARD

12-26-12

## Dr. Newman, in Annual Report, Asks Secretary of Interior for Large Assembly Hall.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25.—Higher salaries for the professors and instructors, an additional dormitory, a large assembly hall and a special building for the increasing work of the music department are made in the annual report to the Secretary of the Interior of the Rev. Dr. Stephen M. Newman as president of Howard University.

There were 1,409 students in the university last year, says the report, divided among the various departments of the university, as follows: College of arts and sciences, 243; teachers' college, 139; school of medicine, 341; school of theology, 97; school of law, 121; academy, 355; commercial college, 102; students of music, 75, and manual arts and domestic science, 391. There were also thirty-five students taking the correspondence course in theology.

"It will be seen," reads the report, "that the increasing number of students cannot be adequately treated by an inadequate number of teachers. The classes of the institution are becoming so large that division is necessary. Some steps have been taken to remedy the serious situation, but additional ones must be taken the coming year. This is the great need of the present condition of the university.

"The quality of the teaching force is rising in value every year. Many of the teachers spend their summers in studying at Harvard, the University of Chicago and elsewhere, in order to make themselves more fit for their work here. Some of them have more than a local reputation. Howard University cannot hope to keep them unless adequate salaries are paid them, which is now not the case. The record of usefulness on the part of graduates of Howard University is a very high one, and it is confidently hoped that the graduates of 1912 will not be an exception to the general rule.

"The advance of the year includes the inauguration in the college of arts and sciences of special courses in science leading to the degree of bachelor of science. The new Science Hall with its thoroughly up-to-date equipment for laboratory work in physics, chemistry and biology, and the largely increased teaching staff in sciences has made possible these courses, which are of the same grade with those in the leading universities of the land. There have also been inaugurated courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and architecture. The attendance of these courses shows that they are meeting a large demand."

Freeman • 4-21-12

Your correspondent, after an investigation of the office of the superintendent of public instruction, was given the following list of names of men who will be considered as president of the State Normal, of which Acting President E. E. Reed had such a successful opening and for which he has been complimented by the people. The names are: Profs. W. T. Amiger and W. D. Thomas, of Louisville; J. H. Garvin, of Winchester; J. G. M. Russell, of Richmond; S. M. Russell, of Lexington; F. S. Buford, of Frankfort; W. S. Buckman and I. Fisher, of Danville; William H. Clark, of Normal, Ala.; J. T. Cathers, of Columbus, Tenn.; J. W. Beavery, of Alabama; C. F. Simpson, of Lawrenceville, Va.; P. F. Trigy, of Lynchburg, Va.; J. H. Ganby, of Virginia; I. Fisher, of Alabama; J. J. Ish, Little Rock, Ark.; A. D. H. Laney, Little Rock, Ark.; J. H. Jackson, Lexington, Ky. There will be one of the above named elected as president of the Normal Institute, and these men will be the only ones considered out of the perhaps nearly two hundred applications which were presented. The State Educational Department are readers of this paper.

# HEAD FISK UNIVERSITY TENDERS RESIGNATION

Mint Adv. — 9-17-12

### Suffered Nervous Breakdown as Result of Railroad Accident.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 16.—The resignation of President George Gates of Fisk University, the noted negro institution of learning here, is announced here today. The resignation is due to ill health and has been accepted.

Dr. Gates was in a railroad wreck last spring and following, it is said, suffered a nervous breakdown. Recently he has been in his old home, Glover, Vt. It is reported here he has suffered a relapse and his condition is serious.

Dr. Gates came here in 1909 from Pomona College, California.

NEW PHONE 1684

**Dr. M. Vandaburst Lynk**

PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF WEST TENNESSEE
1190 SOUTH PHILLIPS PLACE
MEMPHIS TENN.

## COMMENCEMENT AT ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises at Alcorn A. & M. College this year was the best or among the best ever had in the history of the school. It marked the forty-first commencement of this great institution since occupied by the Negro. The exercises began on the 17th and lasted through the 22d, and everything was carried out in the most classical style accompanied with perfect harmony and joy on the part of all in attendance. The program was as follows:

On Friday night the literary societies came to the front with their progarm neatly, and the same, as have been said by the visitors, was classical and was very much enjoyed.

The next feature of the program was the Industrial Alumni banquet, given by that association in the college dining hall, after which an address to the Alumni was made in a most excellent style by J. H. Mosley, professor of history and science. Prof. Mosley made a valuable, practical talk to the body along industrial lines and great was the result, both to the visitors and students. The banquet as usual was faultless.

The next feature of the program was the College Alumni address, delivered by Prof. Swaize, of Arkansas, who is a graduate of Alcorn in the year of '93. The class of Prof. L. J. Rowan, expressident. Prof. Swaize made those who were present, who had graduated from the school, feel proud of their alma mater for the tremendous record it has created for itself through its sons and daughters throughout the length and breadth of this broad land of ours. To those who have not as yet been successful in graduating he put in them a more determined spirit to go on and finish the college course, go out and make good, law-abiding citizens for the American government and Mississippi, and make the State of Mississippi feel proud of the minute, hour and day that he so willingly and thoughtfully dedicated such a school for the educating of the heart, mind and hand of the Negro, and make her know that Alcorn A. & M. College is among the greatest running institutions of learning in the Southland of its kind. Prof. Swazie did good in coming and lending his presence to the school. The board of trustees were there and seemed to have been pleased with all they heard and saw.

The next great feature of the program was the demonstration work by the graduates of all the industrial departments. This portion of the program was out in the opening under a shed erected for that particular purpose. The department that went through demonstrations were as follows: The nurse training department, demonstrating the taking off of the beddings of a bed without taking the patient out, etc; the shoe department, demonstrating the making of shoes from the first year through the graduating year; the blacksmith and wheelrighting department, demonstrating the making of carriages and buggies, etc., from the first through the graduating year; the painting department, demonstrating the painting of carriages, the preparing of paint, etc. throughout its course: the carpentry department, demonstrating the building of houses and showing their work for the year in mechanical drawing; the cabinet department, demonstrating the making of beds, desks and other cabinet articles; the domestic science department demonstrating the making of breads, cakes, candies and the putting away of suits for the winter; the sewing department, demonstrating sewing of button holes, patches, all descriptions of fancy works, dresses, shirts and other articles that might come along in that line. Now last, but not least, the farm department, demonstrating the value in the rotation of crops, telling you scientifically how to plant and do anything about the farm. The trustees were favorably impressed with all they saw at this part of the program.

The next on the program was the preparatory graduates' exercise. It was the best ever rendered. The speaking

# MORRIS BROWN COMMENCEMENT

## BRILLIANT EXERCISES HELD ON JUNE FIFTH

### Bishop Flipper Delivers Instructive Address to Graduating Class.—The Essays and Orations Brilliant.—Rev. W. A. Fountain, A. B., Ph. D., Re-Elected President.

The commencement exercises of Morris Brown College, which took place on June 5th, was one of the most successful closing exercises ever known in the history of the college.

The beginning of the closing was the annual address before the literary societies, by Rev. C. H. Rembert, B.D., of Allen University, which was highly appreciated by the vast audience.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached in Big Bethel A. M. E. Church on the first Sunday in June at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. A. Fountain, A.B., Ph.D., president of the college, and was classical, philosophical and far reaching in its scope. It showed that the president was a master of classics. The burden of President Fountain's sermon was the stress he laid on the great responsibility which will rest upon the graduates who leave college, and closed his sermon in well chosen words to the Class of 1912, that their future depends upon the efficient service each graduate rendered his race, and the good that might be done to the people who stood in need of help most.

The commencement exercises excelled all others and were largely attended by the people throughout the state. Thirty-nine students graduated from all the departments.

The orations and essays of the graduates were classical and showed that the students were trained by a competent faculty. They discussed the great local and national subjects, touching the race problem and other tangible questions which affect the race. The Class of 1912 will take its place among the great men and women of the race.

The music furnished by a choir of one hundred students was indeed pleasing to the vast audience, which was carried away into ecstasy.

The diplomas were given to the students by Bishop J. S. Flipper, D.D., LL.D., who made a lasting impression upon the graduates and audience by impressing them of the great future which awaits them, when they shall have branched out into the arena of life.

The enrollment of the school for the term was the largest ever known in the history of the college on an average. Students from thirteen states matriculated, and from four foreign countries. The boarding department was filled out in less than a month after the opening of the college, and more than fifty students were turned away from the boarding department.

The president's annual report covered every phase of the college work, and contained some valuable recommendations for the good of the institution.

In the president's report it showed the financial part of the institution was handled in a business way, and that the institution was in a prosperous condition. The trustees were elated over the report and gave the president a rising vote of thanks for the splendid record he had made as president of the institution.

The committee appointed on the president's report said in their report to the trustees that the president's report was the best ever made in the history of the college.

The report of the treasurer showed that the reports of the money collected for the year was far in advance of the amount collected in previous years.

The faculty was strengthened and re-elected.

Morris Brown College, under the administration of President W. A. Fountain, has taken on new life, and its influence is being felt throughout the connection and as the leading institution in the south for the education of the Afro-Americans.

Under the present administration a dormitory will be built for the immediate need of the college. A bright future awaits Morris Brown College under the new administration.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, D.D., L.L.D., bishop of the 6th Episcopal District, and one of the most popular bishops on the bench, has assured the trustees of Morris Brown College that the school would take on new life under his administration. The good bishop presided at the trustee meeting with pleasure and executive ability.

The session of the trustee board was one of the best sessions held in the history of the school.

Bishop Flipper's watchword for the quadrennial is "Soul Saving," and the advancement of the A. M. E. Church.

Many receptions are being planned by the ministers and laymen throughout the state, in honor of Bishop Flipper.

The writer is delighted to say that Georgia's stock is going up under the new administration and will be marked with success from the beginning to the end.

B. R. HOLMES.

### MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE.

The Trustee Board of Morris Brown College met in the College chapel Tuesday, June 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, the newly-appointed Bishop and Chancellor, called the meeting to order promptly at the above named hour. When the Bishop, accompanied by Dr. W. A. Fountain, the President, entered the chapel, followed by Drs. T. N. M. Smith, L. H. Smith, Sr., L. H. Townsley, P. W. Greatheart, W. B. Lawrence, W. P. Tolbert, Jno. Cooper, C. A. Wingfield, H. D. Canady, J. T. Wilkinson and others, he was given an ovation by the student body and the Trustee Board assembled. The Bishop ascended the platform and took his seat amid the shouts and cheers of the brethren. He finally arose and acknowledged the hearty welcome with a smile and a bow raised his hand for order and appointed Dr. W. O. P. Sherman to conduct the devotion. After the devotion Dr. Fountain presented the Bishop in a few well-chosen words. Again when the Bishop arose to speak the brethren gave vent to their feelings by giving another ovation. The Bishop's address was full of inspiration and information with reference to Morris Brown. He was able to prove by facts, figures and data that he was fully acquainted with the internal as well as the external workings of Morris Brown.

The Bishop said he was not in sympathy with the name and office of Chancellor, as it had been formally used; said he, any undefined position was a dangerous one and he looked upon the office of Chancellor as a position that allowed one out where he could. (Long applause.) He complimented the president for succeeding so admirably under the great burden and disadvantages that he had borne and overcame since his election to the Presidency. He told the Trustee Board it was high time that they should let all concerned know that the actions of the Trustee Board of Morris Brown College was final in all matters pertaining to Morris Brown. (Applause.)

The Bishop outlined his policy for the running of the college, but said he, you are not necessarilly bound to accept my plans if you do not think them best. You are all men and have a right to your opinions. (Applause.) (Amen cried some.) (Free at last, said others.) At the close of the Bishop's remarks the above statements, together with others, paved the way for a kind of love feast and a coming together of men who had not spoken on the floor of the trustee meeting in four years was heard, and that, too, to a good advantage. It was a scene that we had never witnessed before in a meeting of the Trustee Board of Morris Brown College. The Bishop recommended that the name be changed from Morris-Brown College to Morris Brown University, and that Payne High School be changed to Payne College; also, that a boys' dormitory be built at Morris Brown.

A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the Bishop's Policy and pledging him hearty support for the educational work in Georgia.

President Fountain made his report, which showed the school to be in a healthy condition. Dr. L. H. Smith, Sr., the Treasurer; Dr. W. G. Alexander, the Dean, and Mrs. L. M. Lee (the late Dr. Lee's widow), Secretary, all made excellent reports. The Trustees showed their approval of these reports by re-electing these persons to their same positions. All the Faculty was re-elected except Prof. Harper and Miss A. E. Collins. Prof. Sims, a graduate of Oberlin, was elected to fill the place of Prof. Harper, and Miss Hannah, a graduate of Morris Brown, was elected to fill the place of Miss Collins.

The Executive Board will be called to meet in Macon some time in August, at which time a reception will be tendered Bishop Flipper by the Sixth Episcopal District.

REV. J. T. WILKINSON,
Reporter.

# THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Grad. Freeman 6/15/12

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

### LARGEST CLASS IN HISTORY

## BISHOP THIRKIELD DELIVERS ADDRESS

**Asst. Attorney-General Lewis Emphasizes Value of Physical Culture in the Struggle for the Goal – Alumni Hold Record-Breaking Session.**

Thom[illegible]s National News Bureau.

WA[illegible]GTON, D. C., June 10.—On the green [illegible] campus surrounded by statel[illegible] people witnessed the forty-t[illegible] annual commencement exercises of historic Howard University. The diplomas were handed to 151 graduates from the various departments, embracing the schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, law, theology, the Teachers' College, College of Arts and Sciences. Seventy-nine certificates, covering other of the branches of the university, had been previously granted, making in all 220 young men and women started out this year to battle with the world for a life and a living. The classes of 1912 embraced the largest number of graduates turned out in any single year in the history of the time-honored university.

The diplomas were awarded by Bishop W. P. Thirkield, president of the university, and his last public function in connection with the institution he is about t[illegible] trusted to him by the Methodist Episcopal Church, took on the character of a farewell reception to the distinguished educator, who has done so much in the past six years to make Howard equal to the best schools of the country for the higher training of colored men and women. In addition to the parchments handed to the graduates, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Rev. Carl G. Doney, A. M., Ph. D., D. D., of the West Virginia Wesleyan University. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. W. Scott Wood, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Rev. G. Frazier Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon M. W. Connor, Jean Hamilton and W. J. Mundy. The music o fthe day was furnished by the Howard University Orchestra, under the painstaking direction of Prof. Joseph H. Douglass, who has brought this organization up to a high standard of efficiency. Its well-rendered strains of classic music were intermingled with the twittering of birds in the leafy branches that waved above the al fresco gathering.

### Mr. Lewis Emphasizes Physical Training as Aid to Education.

The principal oration of the day was delivered by the Hon. William H. Lewis, assistant attorney general of the United States. His address sparkled with the wholesome wit, for which he is famous and, while dealing liberally with the facts of history, sage philosophy and wise counsel usually spread before graduating classes, Mr. Lewis laid especial emphasis upon the importance of physical training to the man and woman who would acquire a symmetrical education and get the most out of life.

"A man may crowd his mind with the lore of the ages; he may be a profound scholar, versed in letters, and mentally equipped to grapple with the greatest problems of law, church, state or business;·but if his body has been neglected, if his physical being has not been trained to form an enduring foundation to his powers of mind and soul, he will be handicapped in the race of life. He will not be able to stand the strain necessary to hold his place in the line, and he will be incapable of rendering the degree of service which his mental equipment would lead the world to expect of him. To serve or to enjoy, the man or woman must see to it that he or she has a 'sound mind in a sound body.' It is of the highest importance that the whole man be educated, i a well-rounded man is to be given to work for the common uplift."

Mr. Lewis made an eloquent plea for prompt establishment of the $25,000 gymnasium that is to be erected on the campus through the efforts of the Alumni and th friends of the University, and urged tha physical culture be made compudsory—required element in the curriculum of a of the schools for the training of men an women. Mr. Lewis struck a popula hord in this advocacy, and received a earty note of approval when he quoted n eminent authority who believed tha he conquering power of nations came rom the development of the "brute, man," nd held that the British victory at Vaterloo was won on the football fields f Oxford, Eton and Rugby.

### Bishop Thirkield's Touching Valedictory.

Perhaps the most touching episode of he eventful day was the "valedictory" of Bishop Thirkield as the official head of he university. After conferring the diplomas and degrees, the retiring president voiced his thanks for the many honors that had come to him during the six years of his incumbancy here. The generous support he had received at the hands of the deans, the faculty, student body and citizens at large had been a source of strength to him and had enabled him to put his whole self into the work. Appreciating the high tribute paid him in giving the name, "Thirkield Hall," to the new $90,000 Science Hall, the bishop hoped his life would be a vindication of the judgment of those who saw fit to thus honor him before his death He gave grateful credit to Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House committee on appropriations, who came to the rescue when the provision for the science hall was about to fail. Reviewing the constructive work that had been done "on the Hill" in the past six years, Bishop Thirkield lauded the broad-minded secretaries of the Interior, Messrs. Garfield, Ballinger and Fisher, for their practical sympathy at all times, and referred feelingly to Andrew Carnegie, who gave the magnificent $50,000 Carnegie Library, which had generated on the campus a new intellectual atmosphere, and afforded a genuine social center for the school. He referred to the new Hall of Applied Sciences, where mechanical and electrical engineering are taught, and to the ample heating and lighting plant, which will meet all the needs of the university and Freemen's Hospital for many years to come. More than brick and stone, however, declared the doctor, he valued the "Howard spirit" —the spirit of doing things in the very best way and doing the mpromptly—in a larger degree than any thing else of which the university could now boast. No numbers, but quality, has been his motto and he is gratified to think the school has both. Concluding his engaging address Bishop Thirkield said:

"My new field of labor will be New Orleans. I go there with joy, because of the opportunity it gives me for a continuation of the service I have tried to render the people who stand in the greatest need of help. For years I have been saying to you, 'Go South,' and meet the largest needs of your race. Now I say to you, 'Come South,' where golden rewards are offered for valiant service. It is with a joyous sense of consecration that I leave Washington to give my life to the service of all men of all races."

Many in the vast audience were moved to tears by the earnestness and sincerity which marked every utterance of the departing chief executive.

### Awarding the Prizes.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Wilcox prize for the best essay on "Political Economy," Paul F. Mowbray.
Perkins prize, Miss M. Edna Brown.
Perkins second prize, Nellie M. Quander.
Perkins prize in elocution, S. Agnes Davis.
Perkins prize in oratory, Edgar A. Love.
Perkins prize for freshmen, Virginia M. Porter and Gladys Fearing.
Upper classmen prize, Dennis A. Forbes.
Thirkield prize for college songs, Otto Bohannon.
Gatewood prize, medals by W. C. T. N., Alonzo Smith and Mamie A. Ready.
Harold C. [illegible] received [illegible] scholarship awarded by the College of Arts and Sciences, and Leonard F. Morse was given the scholarship offered by the Teachers' College for the same amount.

On days and evenings from Saturday until Thursday, interesting exercises and reunions were held by the school of theology, the Teachers' College, the commercial and academic departments and the nurse training school, all of which were well attended.

### Annual Session and Banquet of the Alumni.

The attendance at the annual session of the Howard Alumni Association was the largest known to the institution. All of the classes, beginning with that of 1872, were represented, and the march across the campus of this army of light and leading to the commencement field, was a highly impressive spectacle. The procession, including the president, the faculty and the graduating classes, was fully a quarter of a mile long. The day was ideal. Nearly every State in the Union was represented, as were also some of the foreign countries. Rev. L. B. Livingston, of the class of 1901, came from St. Andres, South America.

Ground was broken at 3 p. m. for the new gymnasium, which is to be located on the campus north of Miner Hall. Edward W. Turner, of the class of 1871, had the honor of turning the first bit of turf followed by Rev. E. D. Wiseman and the officers of the Alumni Association. The spirited contest for office of the association for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dwight O. W. Holmes of Baltimore; vice-presidents, Rev. D. E. Wiseman, Judge G. W. Atkinson, Dr. W. A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, Dr. W. M. Slowe of Philadelphia, Shelby J. Davidson, Dr. S. G. Elbert of Wilmington, Del., and Dr. Lucy E. Moten; secretary, Geo. F. Collins; financial secretary, Robert A. Pelham; treasurer, Mrs. Alma J. Scott. In the evening in Miner Hall, the annual banquet and reunion was held, with Attorney George H. DeReef as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Assistant Attorney General W. H. Lewis, Registrar of the Treasury J. C. Napier, Bishop W. P. Thirkield, Assistant Superintendent R. C. Bruce, Rev. Scott Wood of Pittsburgh, Rev. G. Frazier Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. L. B. Livingston of South America, James A. Cobb and Robert A. Pelham.

The announcement at the general exercises that science hall had been named in honor of President Thirkield was made by Prof. George William Cook, dean of the Commercial College. The petition asking that this be done was signed by Dean Kelly Miller, of the College of Arts and Sciences; Dean L. B. Moore, of the Teachers' College; Dean Isaac Clark, of the School of Theology; Dean E. A. Balloch, of the School of Medicine; Dean B. F. Leighton, of the School of Law; Dean G. J. Cummings, of the Academy, and Dean George W. Cook, of the Commercial College. The request was unanimously granted by the board of trustees. Resolutions were also adopted commending the achievements of President Thirkield and wishing him Godspeed in the new work that has been assigned to him.

It is expected that a new president of Howard University will be elected at an adjourned meeting of the board of trustees, set for June 28.

Commencements.

## AT KENTUCKY'S CAPITAL.

2nd Freeman

**Commencement of the Normal Institute and the Clinton Street High School—Dr. H. P. Taylor a Candidate for Grand Medical Registrar of the State K. of P.'s—New Enterprise—Tallaboo Victory—Mrs. Saffell's Reception for Tallaboo a Large Social "Hit."**

6/15/12

By Blanding Tolbert,

At People's Pharmacy. Both Phones 666. Box 233.

Frankfort (Ky. Special.

The commencement of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute was largely attended. This was the homecoming of the twenty-fifth year of its existence. Teachers and parents throughout the State were glad to meet on the old Normal grounds. Rev. J. M. Monday, of Henderson, sounded the keynote Sunday afternoon in his eloquent baccalaureate sermon. Monday night Rev. Jones, rector of the First Baptist Church, addressed the Religious Society. Tuesday night Prof. E. M. Gentry, of Portsmouth, Ohio, addressed the Literary Society. An excellent program was rendered by the graduating class Wednesday morning, and twenty-three diplomas were presented by Prof. J. S. Hathaway. In the afternoon the alumni and former students rendered a program, which was opened by "Old Kentucky Home," followed by a number of excellent selections. C. L. Timberlake, a non-graduate and editor of The Voice" at Franklin, Ky., made the principal address of the occasion. Mr. Timberlake's theme was "The Mission of the Kentucky Institute." The speaker had learned a great lesson from experience, and was well prepared for the occasion. Prof. F. M. Wood, A. M., president of the State Teachers' Association and A. L. of P. Arie of Paris, and A. L. Garvin, of Harrisburg, made short addresses. On Wednesday night the State gave a banquet to all visitors in the dining room of the girls' dormitory. The Normal orchestra rendered the music. The following persons made speeches: O. E. Read, L. D. Williams, A. L. Bridwell, C. L. Timberlake, Mrs. S. A. Harrison, Prof. W. H. Mayo. Dr. Underwood acted as toastmaster. A three-course menu was served.

* * *

The closing of the Clinton Street High School marked a great epoch in its history. There never was a larger crowd assembled on the grounds and in the chapel to witness the commendable exercises. The kindergarten and intermediate classes held their exercises on the campus. A melodrama was presented by the small pupils, and other exercises showed a very artistic taste in the teachers' selection of pieces. Miss Selen Mayo, director of the domestic science department, served lunch free to the many visitors. The graduating exercises were held at the Capital Theater Thursday evening. The largest crowd of colored and white people that ever assembled in this theater was present. The following graduates from the high school department were presented: Misses S. A. Taylor, K. W. Hancock, A. Hays, E. O. Hay, A. M. Gaener, R. M. McCary, A. M. Gaener, S. E. Jameson. The following were from the domestic science department: Misses F. Robinson, M. B. Smith, L. Savey, C. Ewing, Jessie Jackson, E. Harris, E. Spencer. An up-to-date program was rendered. Superintendent H. McKee presented the diplomas. Dr. H. Smith, of Versailles, made the "hit" of his life in his address before the audience and was highly praised by both the white and colored people—people of high standing and education, who are able to fully appreciate the ability of a good speaker. Dr. Taylor is a graduate of the famous Medary Medical College, and is one of the main workers of the K. of P.'s—one who has worked hard for the progress of that organization. He is a candidate for the grand medical registrar of the State, and there is no question as to his ability to fill the position ably. The attention of the people of central Kentucky is centered on Dr. Taylor. We believe that every knight is loyal to the idea of Pythianism, and as a result of this loyalty, we are sure Dr. Taylor will be the next grand medical registrar of the State. Dr. Underwood presented Professor with a diamond ring as a token from the people for his faithful services. After the exercises a banquet was given at the Clinton Street High School. A nice program was rendered, and a four-course menu served.

## MANY ATTEND EXERCISES

Rhode Island

Christian Work

**OVER 1,000 AT COMMENCEMENT OF ST. PAUL NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—DR. THOMKINS' ADDRESS TO GRADUATES—LIST OF GRADUATES.**

6/28/12

Lawrenceville, Va.—St. Paul Normal and Industrial school, conducted for the normal and industrial education of Negro youth of both sexes, had its closing exercises. They began Sunday with the preaching of the annual sermon to graduates by Rev. Arthur P. Gray, Jr., rector of St. Andrew's, the local Episcopal church, and ended with the annual banquet of the alumni organization.

The graduating exercises were held Wednesday night, out of doors, on the lawn of Webster hall. The attendance was unprecedented; over one thousand people from various parts of the country and nearby towns being present. The white friends of the school attended in large number, two hundred occupying reserved seats out in the audiences, besides those on the platform. The program consisted of jubilee and folk songs, trade and academic papers. The participants acquitted themselves well. The president of the board of trustees, Bishop A. M. Randolph, presided. Seated on the platform with him, besides the trustees, were Bishop Coadjutor Tucker, Dr. Floyd W. Thomkins, Philadelphia; Postmaster Harrison, Hon. J. C. Carter, Houston, Va.; Rev. A. P. Gray, Jr., J. T. Ogburn, H. T. Butler, and others.

The address to the graduates was by Rev. Floyd W. Thomkins, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia. It mas a most eloquent and practical effort. Special stress was laid upon the necessity of doing something in life and the importance of not living for self alone. Dr. Thomkins paid special tribute to what he declared was the great work of Archdeacon Russell in helping his people to help themselves and in educating and Christianizing them, that St. Paul's appeal, in view of the far reaching and conclusive effects of its work, should not fall unheeded on any ear.

The speaker counseled the class against pessimism, characterizing a pessimist as a man who blew out the light and then found fault with the darkness of his own creation.

After a jubilee song Bishop Randolph, president of the board, presented the diplomas. In doing so the bishop took occasion to express his heartfelt thanks at the genuine progress and advancement of the school.

All of the papers and addresses were so good that distinction seems almost invidious, but because of its human interest and the concrete example it gave of the real effect of the training and education given at St. Paul, the "Story of My Life," by Joseph Wall, a brickmason, a trade and normal graduate, class '10, deserves special mention.

The first and second prizes of $10 and $5 in gold, respectively, for the first and second best paper, essay oration on some academic or trade subject, were awarded. First prize to Miss Jasper Davis, special A class; second prize to Miss Edmonia Watson, middle A class.

The battalion competitive drill was won by Co. B, Capt. O. O. Morris. The prize was a handsome sword.

The graduates were: Normal, Elmira Birchett, Warfield; Mary J. Boyd, Portsmouth; J. Bessie Brown, Surry; James D. Cypress, Surry; Lestus P. Logan, Lexington; William Snead, Onancock; William A. Streat, Victoria; Shirley H. West, Danville; Edward L. Stanard, Richmond; all of Virginia, and James Hudley, Darien, Ga.; Charlotte Kennedy, Newbern, N. C., and Arnold Spurlock, St. Albans, W. Va. Trade certificates: Alexander Allen, Hampton, Va.; William Taylor, McKenny, Arnold Spurlock, St. Albans, W. Va.

The closing exercises of the Eckstein Norton Institute will commence June 2 and continue until June 6, as stated in these columns a short time ago. This will mark the close of the school—that is, it will pass out of existence forever as far as Cane Springs is concerned. The school will be consolidated with the New Lincoln Institute located at Simpsonville, Ky. The Lincoln Institute will also open its doors next fall for the reception of students. Rev. C. H. Parrish, who is president of the Eckstein Norton Institute, was recently selected as secretary of the board of management of the new institute. The student body of Eckstein will be transferred next fall to Lincoln, and the Alumni Association will be united with the alumni of Lincoln. Graduates from all over the country are urged to write to Lee L. Brown, corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association. There will be a roll call of classes, at which time communications from graduates will be read.

## MANY ATTEND EXERCISES

**Over 1,000 at Commencement of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School—Dr. Thomkins' Address to Graduates List of Graduates.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va., May 28.—St. Paul Normal and Industrial School conducted for the normal and industrial education of Negro youth of both sexes had its closing exercises last week. They began Sunday with the preaching of the annual sermon to graduates by the Rev. Arthur P. Gray, Jr., rector of St. Andrew's, the local Episcopal Church and ended last night with the annual banquet of the alumni organization.

The graduating exercises were held Wednesday night at 8 p. m., out of doors on the lawn of Webster Hall. The attendance was unprecedented, over one thousand people from various parts of the country and nearby towns being present. The white friends of the school attended in large number, two hundred occupying reserved seats out in the audience besides those on the platform. The program consisted of jubilee and folk songs, trade and academic papers. The participants acquitted themselves well. The president of the Board of Trustees, Bishop A. M. Randolph, presided. Seated on the platform with him besides the trustees were Bishop Coadjutor Tucker, Dr. Floyd W. Thomkins, Philadelphia; Postmaster Harrison, Hon. J. C. Carter, Houston, Va.; the Revs. A. P. Gray, Jr., J. T. Ogburn, H. T. Butler and others.

New York Age

5-31-12

The address to the graduates was by the Rev. Floyd W. Thomkins, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. It was a most eloquent and practical effort. Special stress was laid upon the necessity of doing something in life and the importance of not living for self alone. Dr. Thomkins paid special tribute to what he declared was the great work of Archdeacon Russell in helping his people to help themselves and in educating and Christianizing them, that St. Paul's appeal, in view of the far reaching and conclusive effects of its work, should not fall unheeded on any ear.

The speaker counseled the class against pessimism, characterizing a pessimist as a man who blew out the light and then found fault with the darkness of his own creation.

After a jubilee song Bishop Randolph, president of the Board, presented the diplomas. In doing so the bishop took occasion to express his heartfelt thanks at the genuine progress and advancement of the school.

All of the papers and addresses were good, so good that distinction seems almost invidious, but because of its human interest and the concrete example it gave of the real effect of the training and education given at St. Paul, the "Story of My Life," by Joseph Wall, a brickmason, a trade and n[ormal] uate, class '10, deserves speci[al] M[ention].

The first and second prizes o[f] $5 in gold, respectively, for the f[irst] second best paper, essay oratio[n] some academic or trade subject, w[ere] awarded: First prize to Miss Jasper Davis, special A class; second prize to Miss Edmonia Watson, middle A class.

The battalion competitive drill was won by Co. B, Capt. O. O. Morris. The prize was a handsome sword.

The graduates were: Normal, Elmira Birchett, Warfield; Mary J. Boyd, Portsmouth; J. Bessie Brown, Surry; James D. Cypress, Surry; Lestus P. Logan, Lexington; William Snead, Onancock; William A. Streat, Victoria; Shirley M. West, Danville; Edward L. Stanard, Richmond; all of Virginia; and James Hudley, Darien, Ga.; Charlotte Kennedy, Newbern, N. C.; and Arnold Spurlock, St. Albans, West Va. Trade certificates: Alexander Allen, Hampton, Va.; William Taylor, McKenny; Arnold Spurlock, St. Albans, West Va.

### CLEVELAND, O.

6-27-12

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Cleveland, O., June 25.—The fifth annual reception in honor of the graduates of the Cleveland school and colleges was held at Mt. Zion Congregational Church Thursday evening, June 20, under the auspices of the Cleveland Association of Colored Men. The following program was rendered: America, by the orchestra and audience; invocation, by the Rev. B. Wellington Paxton; soprano solo, Miss Ruby Yates of St. Andrew's Church; "A Plea for Simplicity," by Miss Edith Wright, who was valedictorian of her class; "Woman in Philanthropy," Miss Marie Bolden, who was one of the chosen speakers of the East High School, and was the one who was champion speller in the American contest held in Cleveland a few years ago; organ solo, Miss Cora Fields; baritone solo, J. Walter Wills, choirmaster of St. Andrew's. The address to the graduates by the Rev. B. Wellington Paxton, subject, "The Meaning of True Education."

### LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Special to the Freeman.

Shorter College, Argenta, has been closed two weeks, while the Arkansas Baptist and Philander Smith Colleges closed Wednesday of this week. The graduating classes from all of these institutions outnumber any of previous years. [illegible] League, ordained to fight Amendment No. [illegible] (Grandfather Clause") to the Arkansas constitution, held a meeting in Little Rock last week, which was attended by more than a thousand representative men from all over the State. A state organization was perfected, and Hon. J. E. Bush was elected

Freeman

6-30-12

## Baccalaureate Sermon At College Tomorrow.

**BISHOP WALTERS TO DELIVER SERMON—VAST CROWD TO GO OUT FROM CITY.**

**Graduating Exercises to be on**

## INSTITUTE CLOSES.

HE NEW YORK AGE.

ISS., May 6.—The Uti and Industrial Institute, loca this place, has closed its nin ssion, and it was generally agreed l all present that the exercises throug out the week were quite a success. Tl following gentlemen were present: Tl Rev. Henry E. Cobb of New York Cit who delivered the annual address; Mr Cobb, Emmett J. Scott, secretary Tuskegee Institute; Bishop Theodore Bratton of Jackson, Miss.; D. C. Si mons, Dr. G. E. Ellis, W. B. Powe Alexander Yates, G. W. Simmons, M. Grafton, the Rev. M. Flowers, D. Mims, L. F. Green, B. L. Gillis, an many other white gentlemen and ladies from the town of Utica were present. The usual crowd of colored people flocked upon the grounds.

The Commencement addr Rev. Dr. Cobb was pronoun the best ever heard he

addres to the, Cobb. The Purpose of Li few well-chosen touching appeal to the

At the annual meeting o Board of Trustees in the principal's office at ten o'clock a. m., April 25, the following trustees were elected: Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Miss. Major R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, Miss.; and D. C. Simmons of Utica, Miss. Dr. Henry E. Cobb was elected chairman of the board to fill the place left vacant by the death of the Rev. R. C. Bedford. The principal's annual report, which was read to the Board of Trustees, showed that this had been the most successful in the history of the institution; it also showed that $25,000 had been collected and expended for running expenses and for improvements since the last annual meeting of the board. Many recommendations were made by the principal, and favorably acted upon by the trustees.

The five Mary Holmes Taylor prizes of ten dollars each given annually from a fund set apart by Mrs. Warner M. Lead of New York for the girls showing the most progress in some direction during the year, were awarded to the following girls: Mamie Culpeper making the most progress in the printing department, ten dollars. Pleasie Thomas, making the most progress in the farming department, ten dollars. Etta Brisco, making the most progress in the dining-room, ten dollars. Emma Weathersby, making the most progress in the sewing department, ten dollars. Lela Caston, making the most progress in the laundry, ten dollars.

William Holmes was given the Charles Banks prize of a twenty-five-dollar set of tools for progress in carpentry, while Louis Patterson was awarded the Sears, Roebuck & Company prize of a handsome watch for manliness. The Yates prize, a large dresser trunk, was awarded to Bessie Williams for the most progress in cooking; and James Baker won the prize, a silver watch, for progress in band music. Just before receiving the prize he was requested to play a solo on the coronet, which he did to the delight of all. The following persons received the Red Letter Bibles, as a reward for study in that subject: Simon Mitchell, E. R. Bailiff, Louis Patterson, Letitia [illegible]son (deceased), Ernest Holtzclaw

All these prizes are given by friends in the South and in the North to stimulate and encourage the young people.

### Wednesday—Prof. Kelly Miller to Deliver Address.

The baccalaureate sermon of the Georgia State Industrial College will be preached tomorrow morning at eleven o'lock by Right Rev. Alexander Walters, D.D., Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church.

It is very likely that a vast crowd from the city will go out to these services as Bishop Walters is one of the finest speakers in the A. M. E. Zion church.

On Monday night at 8:30 o'clock the anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association of the college will take place in Meldrim auditorium. The main speaker on the program will be Rev. H. H. Proctor of Atlanta.

On Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock the literary societies will hold their anniversary exercises and will be addressed by Rev. D. Augustine Reid of the Second Baptist church.

The graduating exercises will be held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock in Meldrim Auditorium. Prof. Kelly Miller, Dean of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will deliver the address. Prof. Miller is one of the most highly educated Negroes in the country and is one of the chief exponents of higher education. He is a man of national reputation as an educator. That a vast crowd will be out to hear him is confidently expected. The following are the graduates:

Madison C. B. Alston, Gainesville; Isaac B. Bruton, Bainbridge; John B. Buchanan, Florence, S. C.. William D. Carnegie, Guyton. John S. Delaware, Savannah; Luzene E. Dixon, Savannah; Jesse C. Fisher. Blackshear; John G Hamilton, College; Inez S. Hadley, Savannah; Hortense Marie Lee, Brunswick; Jesse W. Powell. Adrian; J. F. M. Monroe, Douglas; N. B. Lavender, Irwinton. M. H. Spencer, Dixie; S. M. Wyatt, Thunderbolt, Wm. A. Walker, Rhine,

Graduates in trades:

Masonry—Alfred L. McDowell. Darlington, S. C.; Benjamin F. Coffee, Valdosta.

Blacksmithing—W. L. Hunter, Dublin.

Painting—Edward White, Valdosta.

Carpentry—Worley Swinton, Darlington, S. C.; M. D. Bryant, Savannah; Herbert Whigham, Savannah.

Shoemaking—Jackson Sample, Adrian; S. E. Carnegie, Guyton.

Tailoring—Wm. T. Parker, Butler; Pierre Gilliard, Savannah.

Sewing—Mabel Melrose, Pauline Stoney, Tempie Brooks, Horleuise Lee.

## SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

### Institution Closes Sixteenth Year with Successful Commencement Exercises —Twenty-two in Normal Class and Three in College Class.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 7.—The State College of South Carolina closed its sixteenth year May 1 with one of the most successful commencement exercises in its history. The attendance of visitors and speakers on the occasion was unprecedented and every feature of the closing was carried out without a hitch or blemish.

The exercises began April 25 with the work of the preparatory department, and during each successive day something of interest to the patrons of the various departments of the college drew crowds to the college chapel. The declamation contest, the literary societies exhibition, the oratorical contest, the class day exercises, the baccalaureate and religious societies sermons were enjoyed by large audiences. A new feature of the commencement was the splendid demonstrations of the industrial and mechanical departments. This was the order for Tuesday morning and it awakened considerable interest and competition on the part of those participating. Papers on industrialism and demonstrations of the various trades in view of the audience gave variety and zest to the general program, and called forth many commendations from friends of the college on all sides. There are twenty-two trades in the industrial courses, and all of them were well represented on the chapel platform in actual working order that day.

The Alumni Association of the college held its annual business meeting Tuesday afternoon, and literary exercises at night. At the close of these exercises the annual banquet was held in the college dining hall, and was attended by a large number of members and invited guests. The Rev. A. F. Quick, of Orangeburg, was speaker, and delivered a splendid message to his hearers. Among the graduates of the college are men and women engaged in nearly all honorable business pursuits of life that make for good American citizenship. The alumni number about 900, and they are scattered all over the United States. Some have even found work in the islands of the sea, and are contending for the glory of God and the good of man.

The climax of the year's work was the graduation May 1 of a normal class of twenty-two, and a college class of three members. The salutatorian was John B. Garrett of Laurens, and the valedictorian, Miss Callie [illegible] Sims, of Orangeburg. The orations delivered that day were spoken of as the best ever rendered on a similar occasion in the college. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. W. H. Hand, of the University of South Carolina, who is State High School Inspector.

The following were the successful prize winners of the year: First year normal declamation contest, gold medal, Joseph Felder, of St. Paul; silver medal, Miss Gussie Davis, of Abbeville. Second year normal declamation contest, gold medal, Miss Ellen E. Harvin, of Manning; silver medal, Wm. T. Calhoun, of Greenville. Third year normal oratorical contest, gold medal, James A. Sitton, of Anderson; silver medal, Miss Sula Holman, of Orangeburg. The degree of master of arts was conferred on Prof. J. C. Whittaker, of the Oklahoma City High School. Prof. Whittaker was formerly a member of the faculty of the college. He is a native of South Carolina.

The sermon to the graduating classes was delivered by Rev. E. M. Brawley, D. D., president of Morris College, Sumter, S. C., and the sermon to the religious societies was delivered by Rev. W. H. Ayers, of Chester.

The trustees of the college met in annual session commencement day and re-elected President R. S. Wilkinson and his entire faculty of teachers. There were no changes in the list for next year. The enrolment of the college this year was 824. Numerous applications are on hand for catalogues from prospective new students who wish to enter at the beginning of the next session which will begin October 2. In addition to the election of the old teachers a new professor of agriculture was chosen by the trustees. He is Mr. Benjamin F. Hubert, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

## The Sengstacke Preparatory Academy.

The closing exercises of the Sengstacke Preparatory Academy, Woodville, began at Pilgrim Congregational Church, on Sunday afternoon last, with a lecture to the pupils by Mr. Wm. DuHenri Brown of Savannah. His subject was the "Teaching of Education." It was a very appropriate subject for the occasion and was well delivered. It was full of advice to parents and teachers as well. After examination and the usual picnic on Friday, on the church lawn one of the most prosperous years in the history of the school passed, and the doors closed once more for the summer vacation which lasts until September the fifteenth.

## COMMENCEMENT AT TOUGALOO UNIVERSITY.

The commencement exercises at Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss., were held this year May 17-22. This year also closed the twenty-fifth year of continuous service for President F. G. Woodworth of that school, who since his incumbency at that institution, has put on the very fine campus of that school more than one hundred thousand dollars in buildings alone. This he has done at a great personal sacrifice, when great fields in other lines were open to him—a man whose intellectual ability, broad Christian sympathies, deep culture and refinement, would make him an honor as president of the best institutions of learning to be found anywhere in this broad land of ours. As a small token of the love that the Alumni Association and former students of the school hold for this good man, a loving cup of much value and appropriately engraved, was presented to him in a well-chosen address by Rev. J. M. Edwards, of Flora, Miss., of the class of 1897, assisted in the presentation by Miss Lydia Mollison, of Vicksburg College, 1913. The members of the present and past faculties of that institution presented President Woodworth with $125 in silver, the gift being presented by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, dean of the university, in a well-chosen speech. He said, among other things, "We desire that you do not spend this money selfishly, but to spend it for yourself." The New York office of the American Missionary Association was represented at this anniversary by Dr. Geo. W. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., field secretary of that association.

Eckstein-Norton Institute, located at Cane Spring, Ky., is no more. This bit of news has been flashed throughout the country. The last entering class has been graduated and students and friends are now bidding farewell to the school that during all of these years as stood so sacred and dear to them. It was with sadness in his heart that President Parrish reviewed the work of the school from the beginning. For twenty-two years he has struggled against great odds. The school threw open its doors for the reception of students October 5, 1890, with an enrollment of twenty-four students, representing a number of States. The first annual commencement was held at Fifth Street Church. A shadow of sorrow fell over the school during the second year of its existence on account of the death of Dr. Wm. J. Simmons, the co-founder. During that term the main building was destroyed by fire. Eckstein-Norton graduates are scattered all over the United States, engaged in many useful vocations. A large number of these have taken courses in some of our largest schools. The public and county schools are filled with graduates from this school. Miss Juliet C. Alvis of Henderson, Ky., one of the Normal graduates, has the honor of holding the position of secretary of the National Negro Educational Convention, which will meet in St. Paul during July. Prof. Wm. Bowman is principal of the Barrestown public school; A. L. Vaughan is a mining alogist in the Northwest; John Wright is very prominent in political circles at Minneapolis; Mrs. Lizzie Cook Fouse, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Rev. E. J. Jackson, pastor of Corinthian Baptist Church, Frankfort; Alex. C. Brent, the only colored undertaker in Princeton, Ky.; Julia S. Young, principal of the business department, Kentucky Normal Industrial Institute; Prof. H. Clarence Russel, member of faculty, Kentucky Normal Institute, Frankfort; Lillian Crutchfield, teacher in domestic science, Covington, Ky.; John King, a prominent attorney in Oklahoma; John Lodges, graduate from law department, Howard University, and hundreds of others who are holding good positions. During the career of Eckstein-Norton Institute instruction has been given to over 2,000 students. The following is the summary of its graduates: From college department, 10; normal, 107; dressmaking, 61; stenography, 12; barbering, 2; pianoforte, 5; vocal, 12; special in normal, 3. Through the effort of Dr. Parrish the school unites with Lincoln Institute, $400,000 having been secured for the establishment of said school, which purchased a domain of nearly 500 acres, pledging normal and collegiate education to the colored youth. The girls' dormitory, which was dedicated a short time ago, will be called the Eckstein-Norton Hall. Five trustees of Eckstein-Norton, including Dr. Parrish as secretary of the board of directors, become directors of Lincoln Institute. The Alumni Association will unite with the Lincoln Alumni. The student body will become members of Lincoln Institute next fall. A number of the teachers will be associated with Lincoln's faculty. The property will be sold, and all above indebtedness will be turned over to Lincoln. Your correspondent has served as secretary of the Alumni Association for the past twelve years, keeping a strict record of the whereabouts of the graduates. During the week quite a number of distinguished visitors have been down to the school to witness the closing of this school, which has served the commonwealth in a very prominent and beneficial way. We hope to give in these columns a full account of the exercises. In the words of Mrs. Katie D. Tillman, who has written a poem entitled "Eckstein," I would say: "And no more as Eckstein but as Lincoln, shall we live, and to Lincoln Institute, her work and worth, will give; and thus perpetuated within the hearts of men will be the work of Eckstein that our sainted friend began. Bless Eckstein, God bless Lincoln, the work they espoused."

## LINCOLN GRADUATES

### Large Class Finishes at Pennsylvania Institution—Many Attend Commencement Exercises—List of Graduates.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa., June 5.—In the presence of a large number of the alumni and visitors, the annual commencement exercises of Lincoln University were held here Tuesday.

The college class day exercises were held Monday, and the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, celebrations of the tenth and twenty-fifth anniversaries, respectively, of the classes of 1902 and 1887 and the annual junior orator contest were among the events that directly preceded the graduation exercises. Harry E. Boulden, Pennsylvania; James S. Bullock, North Carolina; Hayward E. Caldwell, South Carolina; Miner N. Eggleston, New Jersey; Walter F. Jerrick, British Guiana, and Walter C. Redd, North Carolina, were those who took part in the junior contest.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, of New York, delivered an address at the anniversaries of the Philosophian and Garnett Literary Societies last Friday, and Dr. John B. Rendall, president of the university, preached the baccalaureate sermon Sunday.

Ernest Oliver Berry and Joseph St. Clair Price were graduated magna cum laude. Mr. Perry won the prizes for excellence in Greek and Latin. He was also a topnotcher in modern languages, English and English Bible. Mr. Price stood high in English, English Bible and philosophy. John Carl Thompson stood very high in modern languages and natural philosophy. Roscoe Burnett and Joseph W. Rhetta divided honors with Mr. Price in philosophy, while Mr. Burnett and Charles L. Emanuel excelled in mathematics. Claiborn M. Cain and Joseph W. Cain were among the other winners in English Bible.

The graduates were: Ernest O. Berry, Maryland; Benjamin T. Bird, Pennsylvania; W. Norman Bishop, Baltimore, Md.; Leon W. Bivins, Pennsylvania; Roscoe E. Burnett, Texas; Claiborn M. Cain, North Carolina; Henderique A. Davis, Pennsylvania; Charles L. Emanuel, Jamaica; William H. Felton, Tennessee; Francis F. Giles, New York; Albert H. Hayes, Pennsylvania; Perry L. Jacobs, Maryland; Rufus F. Jamerson, Virginia; John N. Lukens Pennsylvania; James A. Norris, Pennsylvania; Morgan E. Norris, Virginia Henderson T. Perry, Arkansas; Marion R. Perry, Jr., Arkansas; Joseph St Clair Price, West Indies; Percy T. Rayford, Georgia; Joseph W. Rhetta, Alabama; George C. Robinson, Connecticut; Clarence B. Ross, Alabama; Brook Sanders, North Carolina; Ernest P Sandidge, Pennsylvania; Robert R Stewart, South Carolina; John C Thompson, Pennsylvania; John W. Tilden, Jr., Texas; Toussaint T. Tildon Texas; William A. Walker, Tennessee Henry Allen Ward, Pennsylvania, and James H. Tompkins, South Carolina.

The last-named completed a special course, and the others were awarded the degree of bachelor of arts. The graduating class held a banquet Tuesday evening.

## MORGAN COLLEGE CLOSES.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 6/6/12

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—The annual commencement exercises of Morgan College, an institution supported by the M. E. Church, were held last (Tuesday) night at Sharp Street Memorial Church. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held Monday evening, followed by a banquet.

The graduates were: College department—Misses Lida L. Brown, Salem, N. J.; Texanna M. Fisher, Baltimore.

College Preparatory—Robert E. Johnson, Harrisonburg, Va.; Harry E. Broen, Alexandria, Va.; Grafton L. Moore, Ridgely, Md.; Robert A. Griffin, Aberdeen, Md.; Samuel P. Jones, Wayside, Md.; John W. Love, Lewisburg, W. Va.; S. Jane Lowe, Wheeling, W. Va.; Albert L. Spaulding, Whitesboro, N. J.; Lottie B. Adlison, Charles E. Smallwood, both of Baltimore.

Normal—May E. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Ida E. Rogers, Mt. Washington, Md.; Nathaniel Hall, Esther E. Sewell, Martha I. Boston, Ruth M. Sewell, all of Baltimore.

English Normal—Archer A. Johnson, Pittsburgh, and Mary Jane Gould, Baltimore.

## EXERCISES AT BIDDLE

### Thirty-five Graduates Awarded Diplomas—New Carnegie Library Dedicated—Rev. C. A. Ward Elected President of Institution.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 6/6/12

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 4.—The commencement exercises of Biddle University came to an end last Thursday with the awarding of diplomas to thirty-five graduates of the normal, preparatory and theological departments. There were no graduates from the college of arts and sciences, a year having been added to the course.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. W. Wedward Williams, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, who preached the annual sermon to the Y. M. C. A. of the university, and who also presented the diplomas to the graduates; the Rev. W. E. Carr of Danville, Va., and the Rev. B. F. Murray, of Cleveland, N. C.

Following the conferring of the diplomas, the new $24,000 Carnegie Library Building was dedicated. President H. L. McCrorey announced that he had succeeded in raising $6,000, and that the same would be used in installing an electric light and power plant during the summer. Music was furnished by the Biddle University Quintet under the direction of Thomas A. Long, Ph. D.

On the morning of commencement day addresses were delivered by A. P. Corley, C. B. Dusenbury, R. O. Langford, H. W. McNair and D. E. Thompson, who were among the graduates from the theological department.

Eugene W. Dennis won the gold medal in the junior prize orator contest. I. D. Davis won the five-dollar gold piece prize in the senior normal and preparatory contest.

At the annual meeting of the alumni, the Rev. A. C. Ward was elected president, the Rev. P. G. Drayron, secretary, and Prof. J. D. Martin, treasurer. The Rev. J. A. Tillman, of Lancaster, S. C., delivered the annual alumni address. The visitors and alumni attended the commencement of Scotia Seminary, at Concord, last Wednesday.

Biddle University is maintained by the Presbyterian Church. It has 100 acres of land, fourteen buildings valued at $200,000. There are thirteen professors, besides instructors in the academic and industrial departments.

The program of the Berean Manual Training and Industrial School's thirteenth annual commencement began with the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, June 9, by the Rev. W. A. Griffin of Englewood, N. J. This was followed by the Alumni Association meeting Monday evening. Commencement exercises, Thursday evening, Frank Leake presiding. The annual address by Hon. Wendall Phillips Stafford of Washington, D. C. There were twenty-three graduates in millinery, dressmaking, commercial course, stenography and typewriting, cooking and waiting, plain sewing, English. The Rev. Mathew Anderson, principal.

Hon. John C. Asbury, and Col. Andrew Stevens, alternate delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, leave on Saturday night for that city.

## SHAW COMMENCEMENT

### Thirty Young Doctors and Four Pharmacists Turned Out This Year by the University—Exercises Attended by Representative Gathering.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—The largest assembly of cultured colored men and women ever seen together in this city attended the commencement exercises of Shaw University Thursday morning, May 9. All sections of our great country were represented on the spacious rostrum. When President Meserve arose, surrounded by his faculty and many friends both from the South and far distant New England, the chapel was

Shaw University has done a great work among Negroes for more than fifty years. It has been a great and leading exponent in the higher and industrial education of the Negro. Young men and women graduating from this school are doing a great work for the elevation and Christianizing of the race in all parts of the world.

Thirty young doctors and four pharmacists received their degrees.

The following young men received prizes for excellency in study during the four years of their school life: The Lewis prize, S. P. Sebastian, honorable mention; A. D. Brown and F. D. Brown; the Tuskegee prize, R. S. Vass, honorable mention, A. D. Brown and F. D. Brown; the McKee prize, A. B. McKenzie; the Knox prize, J. W. Kay; the Battle prize, J. S. Thompson of second year, honorable mention, Dennis Branch, second year. The music was under Mrs. Lovey.

Bachelor of theology, William M. Morris, Latta H. Powell and Washington Scott.

Six young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and twenty-two received certificates of graduation from the normal department.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the Board of Trustees as follows: Chas. R. Frazier, Master of Arts; the Rev. W. R. Pettiford, Birmingham, Ala., L.L. D.; the Rev. A. B. Vincent, Raleigh, N. C., D. D.; the Rev. Geo. O Bullock, Winston, N. C., D. D.

## SEVENTY-SIX GET DIPLOMAS

### Wilberforce University Also Honors Register Napier, Bishops Johnson and Coppin—Dr. Scarborough Again Elected President.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WILBERFORCE, O., July 2.—Seventy-six graduates received diplomas at the forty-ninth annual commencement exercises of Wilberforce University, held here a few days ago. The graduates were from all departments of the university, and came from all sections of the country.

The address to the graduating classes was delivered by Dr. Alston Ellis, president of the Ohio University, at Athens.

The following honorary degrees were awarded:

Doctor of Laws—James C. Napier register of the treasury; Bishop J. Albert Johnson and Bishop Levi J. Coppin.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. J. C Anderson, Louisville, Ky.

Master of Arts—The Rev. A. H. Attaway, president of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla., and William Steward, New Jersey.

The university has steadily grown in enrollment and influence during the four years that Dr. William S. Scarborough has been president. He has just been re-elected for life, his work being so satisfactory that the trustees voted in his case that the two-year limit be re-

moved. Through his indefatigable efforts, a dormitory for girls is being erected at a cost of $43,000. Of this sum Andrew Carnegie gave $17,500.

# Commencement of Beach Institute

## VERY LARGELY ATTENDED. EXERCISES AMONG MOST SUCCESSFUL IN HISTORY OF SCHOOL.

**Program Immensely Enjoyed—Prof. Suggs Addressed Graduates—Church Beautifully Decorated with School Colors—Largest Graduating Class In Recent Years.**

On last Wednesday evening the graduating exercises of the Beach Institute took place in the auditorium of the Second Baptist church.

Long before the hour set for the program to begin the church was crowded with relatives and friends of the graduating class and the crowd assembled on this occasion was one of the most select in the history of the Second Baptist church.

Just prior to entrance of the graduating class into the auditorium of the church, the teachers, the speaker of the evening and Rev. W. L. Cash were seated upon the rostrum. Then to the strains of music the class in double line marched up the main aisle of the church to seats assigned them. This was followed by the invocation by Rev. Cash.

The program, as printed, was then carried out and was replete with many interesting essays and recitations, all of which received very loud applause. The music as rendered by the school and also by the sextette was very pleasing.

In general the exercises were among the most interesting ever witnessed in this city and every member of the class who appeared on the program acquitted him or herself very creditably.

The main speaker of the evening was Professor D. C. Suggs of the Georgia State College. Professor Suggs' address was very enthusiastically received and his admonition to the members of the graduating class was very timely and appropriate. Throughout his entire address wrapt attention was given by the large audience and his clear, distinct voice was easily heard in the most remote parts of the large structure.

The graduating class, twenty-three in all, was one of the largest in the history of the institution. The colors which were adopted by the class were blue and gold.

The baccalaureate sermon which was preached on last Sunday afternoon by Rev. S. T. Redd of Butler Presbyterian church, was attended by a very large crowd. The leading thought in Rev. Redd's discourse was that the world looked for the members of the class to go out and do something.

The following is the program rendered on Wednesday night:

Invocation—Rev. W. L. Cash.
Chorus—"The Red Scarf"—Bonheur.
Address of Welcome—Willie E. Grant.
Essay—"A Lesson from History"—Josephine L. Noisette.
Recitation—"Toussaint L'Overture"—Herman L. Williams.
Essay—"The Panama Canal"—Constance E. Toomer.
Recitation—"Sidney Cartou's Death"—Dickens—Rose E. Collins,
Sextette—"Good Night Beloved"—Pinsuti.
Class Prophecy—Robert L. Stoney.
Essay—"The Origin of Ancient Myths"—Amabel I. Monroe
Essay—"The Story of the Telephone"—Mildred A. Jones.
Recitation—"Wolfe at Quebec"—Bud long—George H. Dunbar.
Sextette—"The King's Companions"—Veazie.
Essay—"The Limit of Human Progress"—Ruth M. Pettie.
Recitation—"Live Not to Yourself"—William Todd—Beatrice A Foster.
Class History—Evelyn B. Hampton.
Valedictory—Katie E. Wilson.
Address—Prof. D. C. Suggs, of Georgia State Industrial College.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Class Song—Music by L. M. Rowland.
Benediction—Rev. D. A. Reid, D.D.

Class of 1912—Three year course:

Ethel Roosevelt Andrews, Faustina Elizabeth Austin, Susie Izetta Cogswell, Rosa Eugenia Collins, George Howard Dunbar, Reta Willie Evans, Beatrice Artmesia Foster, Willie Elizabeth Grant, Evelyn Blanche Hampton, Peter Alexander Houston, Mildred Adella Jones, Ruth Mae King, Helen Brooks Lee, Richard Lee Roy Maynor, Isaac Inslar McDonald, Josephene Lillian Noisette, Ruth Mae Pettie, Robt. Lorraine Stoney, Constance Eloise Toomer, Herman Moses Williams, Katie Elizabeth Wilson.

Four year course:

Amabel Ione Monroe, Elizabeth King Stoney.

# N. M. C. CLOSES.

## BACCALAUREATE SERMON IS DELIVERED SUNDAY

**Dr. C. S. Morris Makes a Touching Appeal to the Pupils for more Altruism. Parents and Friends Attending.**

The Chapel at Norfolk Mission College, Sunday, was crowded from platform to the door, and the galaxy of the audience was one to be proud of. The perfect harmony of the choir and the soothing breeze of the atmosphere, as well as the occasion for which the gathering, lent such solemnity that you could have heard a pin fall.

About 2.30 the Baccalaureates marched into the chapel. preceeded by Rev. McKirahan, the Principal.

After a few selections from the choir, prayer and reading of the Scripture, Rev. McKirahan introduced Dr. C. S. Morris, paster of the Bank Street Baptist church, who proceeded to deliver the Baccalaureate sermon. The theme of his sermon being "Altruism" A very touching illustration he brought before his audience was a "keeper of a draw-bridge, sacrificing the life of his child that he accidentally knocked overboard in bringing the bridge together." Saving hundreds of lives.

Friday, at 10 o'clock the commencement exercises began with a march "Grand Vizier" Invocation.

The orations were delivered with such seriousness that many a brilliant future was predicted for delivers. Many masterful pieces of music were rendered and the Ideal Orchestra assisting brought delight, not only to music lovers hearts but to all the audience.

The brilliancy of the pupils reflects much credit upon the teachers. We compliment them on the thoughtfulness of their teaching.

## JOHN T. WEST SCHOOL.

Wednesday May 15, was the scene of beauty and animation as crowds of parents and friends passed from room to room to view the class work, of manual training and literary papers. Many beautiful and useful articles were on exhibit made by the girls and boys. At 2:15, Principal Dr. McKirahan announced that Rev. C. I. Withrow, D. D. would address the gathering.

His address was filled with enthusiasm for the duty on the part off all.

Mrs. Julia Hodges, Mr. C. A. Palmer, and Mrs. Ida Paey, spoke of the interest they had in the work and the duty of co-operation of parents, teachers and schools officials for success in the work of public education.

Prof. J. Spense, supervisor of education, was present and made the speech of the evening. He emphasized the importance of a closer attention on the part of parent to our school work. He spoke of the liberality of the Board in trying to provide sufficient school sacility for all its children and in no distant time everything which belongs to our school system will be given. What we need he said we should ask for it after we have done all we can ourselves. Crerm and cake were served to all present.

## VOORHEES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Emmett J. Scott Delivers Annual Address at Institution's Commencement Exercises on "Training for Service."

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

DENMARK, S. C., May 21.—Emmett J. Scott delivered the annual address at the commencement exercises of Voorhees Industrial School Wednesday, May 15. Consuelo Mitchell is principal and Martin A. Menafee, treasurer of the school.

Mr. Scott said in part:

"I am glad to talk to you today on the subject of 'Training for Service.' I come to urge upon you that you fit yourselves for that service which serves God and one's fellows, that puts aside the temptation to seek the life of ease and personal financial aggrandizement, and which seeks instead that economic independence, that helping of the weaker man, that co-operation between which we surely must fail, and for the good of our section and our common country. These are at the very foundation of well ordered, helpful, efficient life.

"Just as Hampton and Tuskegee have stood for those things, so Voorhees, under your modest, efficient, self sacrificing principal and treasurer, with their devoted helpers, stand for them. Not rights alone, but duties and responsibilities as well, with a sober appreciation of the opportunities and privileges all about to develop into full rounded manhood and womanhood.

"In every section of our country today men and women high in the educational world, are seeking an adjustment of education to life. They are beginning to realize that the old order changeth, and that what a man knows is not true to be considered alongside of what he can do. Yours is a rich heritage; for you have had opportunity to study, to work, to be a part of a school whose ideals have come from two great souls: General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, who founded Hampton, and Dr. B. T. Washington, who came from Hampton and founded Tuskegee."

## DOWNINGTOWN GRADUATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—Last Tuesday was commencement day at Downingtown. A large crowd turned out to greet the graduates. The Rev. William A. Creditt is president of this institution, and F. M. Hedgman, assistant principal. The exercises commenced at 2 p. m., the Rev. C. L. Jackson delivered the commencement address. Those graduating were Theodore Nackley, Herbert Anderson, William Polland, Samuel Smith, Wayne Maxwell, Chester Turner, John Truitt, Franklin Parish, Lewis Tillery, A. R. Wilson, Gertrude Denton, Granville Clark, Winton Ellis.

This institution is growing. A new laundry building was erected last year and a water plant is to be installed, which is a necessity, not only to supply the building, but will greatly lessen the rate of insurance.

# PROMINENT MEN TALK

Second Commencement of National Religious Training School Ends With Commencement Oration by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst—William H. Lewis Addresses Literary Societies.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

DURHAM, N. C., May 28.—The second commencement of the National Religious Training School which ended last Thursday with the commencement oration by the great publicist and preacher Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst of New York was an event of significance in the educational world. Dr. W. R. L. Smith chaplain of the University of North Carolina, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The address to the undergraduates was made by President Jas. E. Shepard and the address to the united societies for Christian work by the Dr. W. [illegible] pastor of the Doylestown Presbyterian church, Doylestown, Pa.

The musical and the art exhibits of the domestic art and domestic science departments were features of the finals.

Prominent men and women from various sections of the country and every part of the State joined with the progressive element in this city gave Hon. Wm. H. Lewis, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, a big ovation when he addressed the literary societies of the institution on Wednesday night. His address was full of sane advice.

He in part said:

"Ye shall overcome the world by character, by conduct, by achievement; ye shall overcome it by suffering, by sacrifice and by service. Prejudices of some kind have always been in the world and probably always will be, and the citadel, the place of privilege and power, is to be taken, not by storm of denunciation and abuse, but the portcullis is let down and the portals open wide to welcome those who have been of signal service to their fellows and humanity.

"Your splendid young institution stands for the salvation of the race, the saving of young men's bodies as well as their souls, teaching them how to live here below in the peace of God and the State, the making of themselves useful and honorable citizens, by building character and building homes and filling these homes with beauty and love.

### Race Must Fulfil Its Destiny.

"It matters not that there are singers among other races of men and that their songs may be superior to ours, still in our humble sphere if we should fulfill our destiny we must sing our song regardless of others. We may hold our lives as flaming torches to light the by-paths of humanity, help to better the lives of the meek and the lowly and to cheer them with a lively hope of their salvation and redemption. More and more the world is coming to be a wiser and better creed—that of recognizing each individual man and woman according to his or her merits, character and achievement. More and more men are coming to realize the common origin and destiny of the human race, that the earth was made for man, and that the duty of each race is to work for the promotion of the happiness of all. The world will soon care very little about the race to which a man belongs, but the question to be asked is this: What has he contributed to the cause of humanity?"

In delivering his oration Dr. Parkhurst took up the question of character building, emphasizing some of the needs of the Negro race and especially the average Negro, saying: "For the Negro superficial. We are not blaming him r it but only stating the fact. He es to be showy before he really has ything to show. It is because her well as elsewhere, now and always ligion rather than mere education hether of the head or the hand, constitutes the basis of safe and stabl aracter."

New York Age 5-30-12

# ONE CENT LEFT FROM CARNEGIE'S DONATION

## Knox Institute Closes Successful Year.

Athens, Ga., June 1.—Knox Institute a colored industrial institution supported by a missionary organization of the North and aided by Southern philanthropists, closed a successful year together with the address made by Dr. [illegible] of the state college of Agriculture. The school has enrolled more than 400 students in one year.

The site of the school is a part of the original campus of the University of Georgia, near the Athens botanical gardens, and there are many willow growing now on the place which sprung from a twig brought from Park Hill to Crawford W. Long, discoverer of ether as an anaesthetic. Dr. Long procuring the switches from the wreaths on the bier of Napoleon after his body was taken back from the island of St. Helena.

The three-story Carnegie building is one of the interesting sights of Athens, with library, printing offices, carpentry, cooking, sewing and laundry departments. Of the fund of $15,784.29 given by Mr. Carnegie for this building $15,784.28 was spent and accounted for. The remaining one cent is on deposit in an Athens bank and will remain there forever, according to the principal, C. E. Clarke.

Norfolk Journal & Guide 6-3-12

# Commencement of Haven Home

**The commencement exercises of the Haven Home school this year will be among the most interesting ever held by that institution and will doubtless be attended by a crowd. The following is the Calender for the closing days, together with the commencement program and the names of the graduates.**

May 17, Friday. Class Day exercises at 1 o'clock.

May 23rd, Thursday Morning. The Closing of the Kindergarten, at 9:30 o'clock.

May 26th, Sunday Morning. Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. W. L. Cash 11 o'clock at St. Paul's Church. West Broad and Maple streets.

May 27th Monday afternoon Patrons' Day Program at 2:30 o'clock.

May 29th, Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Church. Commencement Program is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chorus | Welcome |
| Invocation | Rev. C. W. Prothro |
| Chorus | "Hurrah for Holiday", |
| Salutatory and Recitation | Birda Miller |
| | "The School Master's Guests" |
| Recitation | Annie Paynes |
| | "The Tides are Rising" |
| Duett | "The Bees" |
| | Isabelle Martin and Leila Brown |
| Oration | Sylvester Ginn |
| | "Everyday Citizenship" |
| Reading | Jesse Lourick |
| | "The Swan Song" |
| Semi Chorus | Over the Ocean Spray |
| Reading | Flossie Deveaux |
| | "Kitrina' Visit to New York" |
| Valedictory | Ethel McIver |
| | "The Best to Pass It On" |
| Chorus | "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp" |
| Address | E. W. Sherman |
| | Presentation of Diplomas |
| Class Song | "Farewell" |
| Benediction. | |

**The following are the graduates: Maggie Pearl Bell, Leila Luticia Brown, Luellen Butler, Flossie Alethia Deveaux, Sylvester William Ginn, Ella Jessie Lourick, Isabelle Martin, Rosa Lee McAllister, Ethel Clermont McIver, Cleon Elizabeth Merchison, Birda Essa May Miller, Annie Beatrice Paynes.**

### CONSERVATORY GRADUATES.

The third annual commencement of the Washington Conservatory of Music Washington, D. C., was held at the Howard Theatre June 15, and the following were awarded diplomas: Teachers' Course—Rosa Anna Bell, Ethel Thelma Micheaux, Della Anna Bundy, Jane Elsie Ryder, Grace Evangeline Gibbs and Christine Jackson. Intermediate Course—Elsie Adele Brown and Jewel Jenifer. Piano Tuning—Henrietta Gordon.

The program: Age 6-27-12

Invocation, Bishop Alexander Walters; prelude and toccata, Lachner, Miss Rosa Bell; Love Song, Paderewski, impromtu, Schubert, Miss Elsie Brown; concerto, Op. 25 Molto Allegro, Mendelsohn, first piano, Miss Grace Gibbs, second piano, Miss Ruth Grimshaw; Conzonetta, Tschaikowsky, piano, Miss Jane Ryder, violin, Mr. Felix Weir; To Spring, Greig, Mrs. Christine Jackson; Love's Dream After the Ball, Houseley, Washington Conservatory Chorus and String Orchestra; If I Were a Bird, Henselt, Miss Ethel Micheaux; Motherless Child, S. Coleridge Taylor, Cracovienne, Paderewski, Miss Della Bundy; Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 6, Listz, Miss Jewel Jennifer; Davischer Marsch, Tschaikowsky (eight hands), Misses Ryder, Bundy, Bell and Jennifer; Sextette, Lucia, Donizetti, Misses Mamie Simmons, Charlotte Wallace, Messrs Franklin Childs, Arthur Grant, Ernest Amos and Sumner Wormley, chorus and orchestra; Concerto, A. Moll. Op. 54, Schumann, first piano, Miss Celestine Lott, Senoir Artist Course; second piano, Miss Gladys Fearing, Junior Artist Course, with orchestra; announcements by Mr. Louis G. Gregory, financial secretary; presentation of certificates, Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland; presentation of scholarships, Congressman Wm. Sulzer, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

# A. & M. COLLEGE

New York Age 6-16-12

## Spectacle of Students Working at Respective Trades on Stage One Is the Features of Exercises.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Normal, Ala., June 4.—The commencement season just closed at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Normal, Ala., marks one of the most successful years in the history of the school. Beginning with the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, May 19 and closing with the regular commencement exercises Thursday evening, May 23, a series of programs was rendered in a pleasing manner. The baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. F. L. Weir, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Huntsville, was one of the strongest and most effective that has been delivered in the history of the school. On Sunday night the anniversary of the religious societies took place and the annual address was delivered by Rev. Dr. L. J. Green, of Florence, Ala. Dr. Green is one of the best prepared men of the race and his address was a weighty and forceful production.

On Monday night, May 20, the annual oratorical contest was held. Possibly the most spectacular of all the programs was that of the industrial department, Wednesday morning, May 22. On this program the students told the audience how things should be done and at the same time they showed them by doing them in the presence of the audience. Among other interesting things done on this occasion a pump was installed by a young man from the engineering department and a coat was put together by a representative from the tailoring division and by way of illustration a young woman cooked and served a palatable meal from left-over food. This illustration was of economic importance to every household. In the meantime sparks were flying from the blacksmith's anvil, the saws and hammers of the carpenters were ringing, sewing, printing and other trades which are taught at the institution were in actual operation on the stage for upward of thirty minutes.

The closing exercises of the Preparatory Department, under the direction of Prof. Hopkins, were held Wednesday evening, may 22. The program was a splendid success and as on other occasions, Prof. Hopkins showed that he had spared no pains to make his work in that department a success. The climax came Thursday evening, when the regular commencement program was rendered. The graduating class was represented by four of it smembers who discussed in a most intelligent manner various subjects touching school and community improvements and problems of industrial importance to the Negro and the South. Following this part of the program, President Walter S. Buchanan awarded diplomas to a class of nineteen promising young men and young women and one honorary diploma to Prof. George W. Patterson, who is local demonstrator for the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in Madison county

## Clarke Training School's Commencement.

Freeman 6-29-12

The annual commencement exercises of the Clarke Training School of the Bible College were held in their new building, 2422 K street, northwest, the recently purchased home of the school. Dr. W. H. Jackson was master of ceremonies, and the following was the program: Invocation, Rev. M. W. Clair; music, in charge of Miss J. Frances Johnson; address to graduates, Rev. Sterling N. Brown; financial statement, James L. Neill. The certificates were awarded by Jrof. Jesse Lawson, president of the Bible College. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. Wallace McCary.

The graduates in dressmaking were: Misses Frances McNeill, Washington D. C.; Willie May Bacon, Winder, Ga.; Clara Cole, York, Pa.; Rosa E. Fields, Washington, D. C.; Emma L. Randolph, Aulia, Va.; Mary L. Stockton, Calloway, Virginia.

Millinery—Lula E. Brown and Anna C. Kelley, Washington, D. C.; Anna E. Munnelly, Orangeburg, S. C.

Hair dressing—Elizabeth Evans, Mary Jackson, Blanche G. Parks, Ella Scott, Amanda Adams, Lavinia Graves, Washington, D. C.; Georgia A. Watson, Staunton, Va.; Alta A. Oram, Montgomery, Md.; Rosa Welkins Lee, West Virginia; Mary L. Johnson, Castleton, Va.; Mrs. Julia Irving, Culpepper, Va., and Claudine E. Burton, Lyby, Va.

This school, under the admirable management of Mrs. Addie R. Clarke, who has had years of experience in the domestic arts, has demonstrated its usefulness through the success of the large number of its graduates who have made for the institution an excellent name notably, Mrs. Frances McNeill, in dressmaking; Lula E. Brown, Anna E. Munnerly and Anna C. Kelley in millinery the work of the latter having elicited much praise at the commencement; Mrs Rosa Lee has opened up hairdressing parlors in Elkins, W. Va., with promise of great success. Mesdames Jackson, Johnson and Oram, and Misses Elizabeth Evans and Georgia Watson have taken up, in a most practical way, with every encouragement of success, the hair work so thoroughly taught by Mrs. Bertie Jackson.

In her new and more adequately appointed school premises, Mrs. Clarke will be able to accommodate an increased number of pupils, and she states that the outlook for the future is exceedingly bright.

## TILLOTSON COLLEGE CLOSES.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 28.—Tillotson College closed May 22 with ten college preparatory, nine normal and three music graduates. Dr. Rufus Briggs delivered the closing baccalaureate sermon Sunday evening. Dr. L. L. Campbell of Third Baptist Church delivered the class day address and Dr. Frank D. Burhams of Dallas the commencement address.

New York Age 5-30-12

The class day program was as follows: Historian, Lee A. Stevens; prophetess, Miss Beatrice Burson; legator, William Cain; poetess, Miss Ruth M. Donaldson; orator, Thomas de Lashwah, who was presented with a fountain pen for his masterly effort by Dr. J. J. Jennings, Dr. W. H. Crawford, Dr. T. A. Webster and L. A. Mitchell.

Geo. Durden, Chas. Johnson, L. R. Watson, Mrs. C. L. Threadgill-Dennis Watson, Mrs. C. L. Threadgill-Dennis V. F. Mitchell and other alumni were in attendance.

## COMMENCEMENT AT HOWARD

Banquet Follows Exercises at University—Awarding of Diplomas One of Features—List of Graduates.

New York Age

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—The spirit of Alma Mater ran high at the commencement exercises of Howard University, which came to an end tonight, with a banquet of the graduating classes in Miner Hall.

During the day the alumni held a meeting at which was broken for a gymnasium and Hon. Wm. H. Lewis, assistant attorney general of the United States, delivered an inspiring address to the students.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday by the Rev. Oliver Huckel, pastor of the Associate Reformed church, Baltimore. The graduating class held class day exercises Monday and the same evening the alumni held their annual banquet. The graduation exercises of the normal, academic and the commercial college classes were held Tuesday.

Those who received degrees included College of Arts and Sciences, A. B.—Wilfred E. Alexander, James C. Allen, Howard A. Brooks, Moses Claybourne, Christopher C. Cooke, David A. Davis, Sarah A. Dyers, Dennis A. Forbes, Willard Gilbert, Geraldine P. Green, Clarence A. Higgs, Marion F. Higgs, Juanita P. Howard, John R. Hunt, Benjamin E. Jeffries, Warren H. Logan, Joseph H. Martin, Thomas E. Neely, W. C. C. Pyles, William H. Pleasants, Nellie M. Quander, Beatrice Richardson, Louis L. Russell, Charles S. Sedgewick, Eliza C. Shippen, Minnie B. Smith, Florence L. Swann, E. Clayton Terry, Charles B. Washington, Edgar P. Westmoreland, Clarence O. Wilson.

Teachers' College, A. M.—M. W. Connor, A. B., Virginia Union University; Jova Hamilton, B. S., University of Pittsburgh; W. J. Mundy, A. B., Virginia Union University.

A. B. and Diploma and Teaching—Percy H. Henry, Vivian E. Johnson, Luther C. Mitchell, George H. Mowbray, Paul F. Mowbray, Ernest E. E. Pierce, Anna L. Robinson, Lillian J. Taylor.

Doctor of Medicine—Herbert A. Allen, Earl Bassette, Hartford R. Burwell, A. B.; Leonard C. Butler, A. B.; Arthur D. Carr, Arthur L. Curtis, Samuel B. Daniel, Robert A. Deane, Llyllarn C. Downing, A. B.; Thomas A. Fletcher, Harold S. Gloster, Denham D. Hall, Curtis T. Hayden, Herman H. James, Thomas E. Jones, George B. Key, William F. Montgomery, A. B.; George N. Overton, Bert A. Rose, Julian C. Stuart, Joseph H. Thomas, Frank E. Thompson, Ph. B.; Woodell H. Tyler, Thomas R. Vickers, John J. [illegible]

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 7.—The commencement program of the A. & M. College, Greensboro, N. C., is being rapidly pushed to completion. The following schedule of exercises is perhaps one of the most interesting ever presented by the college: Sunday, May 26, 11 o'clock a. m., baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. J. Clyde Turner, of Greensboro, N. C., First Baptist Church. Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, annual sermon to the Y. M. C. A. by the Rev. E. L. Madison, D. D., A. M. E. Zion Church, Greensboro, N. C. Monday, May 27, 8 o'clock p. m., annual address to the mechanical department. Speaker to be announced later. Tuesday, May 28, 8 o'clock p. m., annual address to the agricultural department by the Hon. T. C. Walker, of Virginia. Wednesday, May 29, 8 o'clock p. m., "The Removing of Barriers," a drama, by Mrs. S. B. Dudley. Thursday, May 30, 2 o'clock, commencement day exercises. An address will delivered by Dr. K. C. Babcock, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Babcock is a specialist of higher education and his address is looked forward to with great anticipation. The museum will present various exhibitions of the work done by students in the various departments. The museum room will be open to visitors each morning and afternoon.

## COMMENCEMENT ENDS AT NEGRO NORMAL SCHOOL

### Hundreds Visit Institution to Witness Final Exercises

### 27 AWARDED DIPLOMAS

### Handicraft of Pupils Causes Expressions of Surprise—Johns Delivers Address

For the past several days exercises have been conducted at the State Normal School for Negroes, in this city, and yesterday concluded the work of the year, which was fittingly celebrated by carrying out a commencement program, interesting and entertaining, participated in not only by the students but many men of prominence.

Throughout the day and evening the addresses and talks were interspersed with musical selections consisting of vocal and instrumental selections.

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of this industrial and manual training school in this city, which is under the supervision of President W. B. Paterson, who has devoted a great deal of time and energy to bring the institution up to its present high standard.

There was a host of visitors present during the day and evening and all expressed themselves as very much gratified with the results attained by the school and the entertainment provided.

Relatives and friends of the student body and instructors were among the spectators and the hall on the second floor of the structure was crowded to its capacity during the rendition of the program.

**Handicraft Causes Surprise.**

One feature of the school work which interested the visitors and caused them to express surprise, was the handicraft of the students of both sexes.

The program, which was carried out to the letter, follows:

Chorus, instrumental trio, "Girard Gavotte," Elizabeth Merrell, Issalene Hunter, Vashti Hannon; salutatory oration, Tulula H. Abercrombie, Montgomery; male quartette, "The Garden of Roses;" essay, "The Negro's Opportunity In Alabama," Juanita Davis Montgomery; contralto solo, "'Tis No Because Your Heart is Mine," Annie Lee Wilson; oration, "Can I Afford To?" William L. Doss, Robjohn, Ala.; instrumental solo, Stella Mae Brown essay, "The Average Man," Annie Lee Wilson, Elmore, Ala.; State Normal School quartette, "Annie Laurie;" oration, "How to Lower the Death Rate," Alma Phifer, Montgomery; oration and valedictory, "Find a Way or Make One," Alexander L. Burns, Mt. Meigs, Ala.; instrumental duet, Leora Annette Shaw, Winifred Thelma Nixon; commencement address, C. First Johnson, LL. D., Mobile; vocal duet, Henriette Loveless and Alfred C. Gungee; delivery of diplomas; tenor solo, Rev. E. Scott; chorus, "We've Fought Every Race's Battles But Our Own;" benediction.

**The Graduates.**

The graduates this year were: Tulula H. Abercrombie, Montgomery; Carrie Lucille Adams, Montgomery; Jessie P. Beckwith, Montgomery; Eugene General Braxton, Milstead; Alexander L. Burns, Mt. Meigs; Ludie Estelle Clayton, Montgomery; Kate Belle Crimes, Montgomery; Juanita Davis, Montgomery; William Lafayette Doss, Robjohn; Sadie M. Gilmer, Montgomery; Lula Irene Hamilton, Montgomery; Issalene Hunter, Montgomery; James Harrison Jones, Clanton; Wilbur P. T. Jones, Montgomery; Sidney O. B. Johnson, Mobile; Gwendolyn B. Lewis, Montgomery; Willie Lewis, Montgomery; Mabel V. Lowe, Montgomery; Willie Grant Nickens, Jr., Montgomery; Winifred Thelma Nixon, Montgomery; Alma Phifer, Montgomery; Jamesie A. Sherman, Eufaula; Emma Alene Thornton, Montgomery; Elizabeth Townsend, Montgomery; Leila E. Trimble, Montgomery; Daisy Turner, Montgomery; Annie Lee Wilson, Elmore.

### Beach Institute Closing Exercises

**The Closing exercises of the Beach Institute will begin on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock when the baccalaureate sermon will be preached at the school chapel by Rev. S. T. Redd, pastor of the Butler Presbyterian church. The Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday night, May 23rd at eight o'clock in the auditorium of the Second Baptist Church.**

**The following are the graduates: Susie I. Cogswell, Ethel R. Andrews, Josephine L. Noisette, Reta W. Evans, Mildred A. Jones, Amabel I. Monroe, Rosa E. Collins. Evelyn B. Hampton, Constance E. Toomer, Elizabeth K. Stoney, Beatrice A. Foster, Peter A. Houston, Isaac I. McDonald, Ruth M. Pettie, Katie E. Wilson, first honor, George H. Dunbar, Herman M. Williams, Willie E. Grant: second honor, Helen B. Lee, Ruth M. King, R. L. Maynor, Robert L. Stoney.**

### Closing Exercises of Swangin's Academy

The closing exercises of the Swangin Academy were held at Bethlehem Baptist church, May 20, 1912.

The school ranging from the first to the eighth grade has just closed its seventh term. Plain sewing and fancy work are taught and many very pretty and useful articles were placed on exhibition which reflected credit upon the teachers and pupils. The fancy work showed marked ability and artistic skill, which would compare favorably with other schools of possibly more experience.

The Swangin Academy has a Success Club. The name assures you at once that it intends to be a success not only in name. It had on deposit in the Wage Earners Bank at the close of the term $78.00. This amount had been saved by the pupils since the beginning of the term, Oct. 1, 1911. Some pupils have saved by their individual effort as much as $7.00 and others smaller amounts. The habit of making a penny and then saving a penny is being inculcated in the minds of the children while their heads and hands are being trained.

Prizes were given to the pupils amounting to $7.05. There was one graduate, Miss Elizabeth V. Gaskins. The exercises as a whole were excellently rendered. The music was very sweet and the audience seemed to have been very much pleased. The closing address was made by Mrs. A Mills. It was very instruc throughout and full of go wholesome advice.

Mrs. N. Mitchell and Miss Col presided at the piano. The schoo will open at Cole's Hall, Wald burg street, West, on the first o October, 1912.

### Closing Exercises of Saint Stephen's Kindergarten and Primary School.

On Tuesday, June 4th, St. Step phen's School closed a most successful term. The children in both departments rendered a most interesting program. They rendered a play entitled "Tom the Piper's Son," which caught the audience, and the choruses, one of which was led by Theodore Hernandez, were pretty and well rendered. The school continues to do good, solid work, by laying a good foundation on which the children build to advantage. Good manners, good morals, orderliness, neatness, obedience, punctuality, thoroughness, are all emphasized. The girls are taught sewing and rudiments of domestic science. As a rule St. Stephen's pupils lead in all the schools. Any unprejudiced teacher in Savannah will testify to this. The school is now in its twertieth year and as the principal, Rev. R. Bright is looking forward to a reunion of all former pupils he will be glad to have them send him their address on a postal card.

Persons wishing to enter their children would do well to call as soon as possible on Rev. R. Bright, 213 E. Harris St.

LOUISVILE, Ky., Special.

The Central Colored Law School held its annual commencement exercises this week at the Zion Baptist Church. There were three graduates. Hon. received the degree of LL. B. The principal address was by Rev. W. H. McRidley, of Cadiz, Ky. He recited some of his own experiences as a lawyer, and urged that the graduates strive to be honest. Rev. McRidley and Dr. W. T. Amiger, president of State University, received the honorary degrees o LL. B. Even though the weather was bad, an encouraging number of person were out. After the exercises the recep tion was held in honor of the speaker and graduates at A. B. McAfee. Mr Wheeler, of Marion, Ind., who is a ver successful attorney, was also one of th chief speakers.

# Commencement At Western University

Topeka Plaindealer

## Thousands Witness Best Exercises School's History

Topeka Kan

**Music, Song and Oratory Announced the Debut of the Several Boys and Girls Into the World of Activity—Armed With Trades and Professions, Are Amply Able to Win in the Rugged Battle of Life.**

6/14/12

The sixteenth annual commencement of Western University occurred Thursday of last week, and was by far the best in the school's history, both in point of attendance and intellectual advancement.

The Western University of today and that of sixteen years ago are as different as daylight and darkness. The institution has kept abreast of the times and now stands well up in the ranks of the country's foremost institutions of learning, and a leader among schools of its kind. Western University is strictly Kansas—a home-grown product that has made a reputation in the nation's educational life. Each year scores of boys and girls are sent out into the world, ably fitted to meet every demand along all lines. They are sending forth teachers, preachers and mechanics of all kinds who are an honor and credit to themselves, and to the race to which they belong. They are contributing much to society, and convincing the world that the Negro needs only a chance. At the appointed hour the procession formed, headed by the University band and the school officials, followed by the students and visitors, marched to a large tent that had been pitched on the campus, where the exercises were held.

Thirty-five hundred eager souls packed the big tent and after listening to an overture, "The Sky Pilot," Dr. Coleman of Ohio, offered the invocation and the exercises proper begun. "Lifting the Veil," salutatory oration by Aurelia Hayden, (normal) Kirkwood, Mo., was a gem, sparkling with wit and good wholesome advice. It showed careful study of conditinos and that her time had been well applied. Miss Effie Grant in "O'er Forest, O'er Mountain" was fine. Supported by a splendid chorus, she delighted the large audience with her rich voice. Truly Miss Grant is a sweet singer, and from the hearty applause of her hearers, she made good. James Bates (commercial), Lansing, cared for himself admirably, and his oration, "What K[illegible]ge is of Most Worth?" was well received and made a good impression. His presentation, diction and grammar plainly told that he has been a good student, and above all, a close observer of conditions. He will make good if he continues to pursue his present course. "The Nurse of Today and the Nurse of Yesterday" was ably discussed by Ida May Jones (nurse training), Olathe. Her comparison of the old way of caring for the afflicted proved that she knew whereof she spoke, and that she had grasped every point pertaining to this most needed of all professions among the colored people. Her conception is clear and the ease and grace with which she presents a matter commands the closest attention. Clarence Parker rendered a piano solo that was very entertaining.

Our Own W. W. Fisher, Fiscal Ag't. Western University.

Edna May Smith, (commercial), Kansas City, Kansas, told "How to Learn by Doing." It was a well told story proving the advantages of practice over theory. She is very intelligent and will make a mark in life.

The valedictory oration fell to Mary Beatrice Wood, (normal), Carthage, Mo. She told of "Relations of Home and School," and convinced her hearers that she was thoroughly familiar with the subject and her oration was well rendered and highly instructive.

The address to graduates was delivered by State Superintendent E. T. Fairchild, and it can be truthfully said that it was the most highly instructive and contained more good, wholesome food for thought than any ever before delivered to the student body of the institution.

It was far from the usual sterotyped talk employed by the average white man when addressing colored people. He impressed upon them that they have a place to fill in the world, not as colored people, but as men and women, that he longed for the day when justice would be meted out to all alike and blacks would be measured according to their ability and moral worth. He said that Kansas spent ten million dollars yearly for education—two and one half of which went to Kansas University, Emporia State Normal and the State Agricultural college in which benefits all citizens shared alike. Mr. Fairchild is one of the squarest and best men in all Kansas. As state superintendent of public instruction, he has elevated the schools of the state and placed them on a higher standard than ever. He has advanced ideas on education and it is a pity that Kansas is so wrapped up in politics that a good man like Mr. Fairchild cannot remain at the head of our schools for a number of years and streighten all the kinks in our educational system. This cannot be done in a half dozen years, and some day we hope the people will awake, cast aside politities and again honor Mr. Fairchild, the best educator Kansas ever had.

President H. T. Kealing with a few well chosen remarks, presented a number of prizes as follows:

The J. C. Embry memoril medal for shcolarship, given by Mrs. W. T. Vernon, awarded to Miss Marie Wood.

The J. C. Embry memorial medal cook to Miss Lucinda Dixon.

The B. F. Watson prize for composition to Miss Alma Bass.

The W. D. Cook medal for oratory awarded to Mr. Thomas Hogg.

Many valuable additions have been added to the industrial department which makes it one of the best equipted institutions in the country. A student can enter this institution and complete a course in any trade or profession. During the past year harness making, cabinet making dress making and blacksmithing have been added. The exhibits were fine and a credit to all parties connected with their creation.

### MANHATTAN JOTTINGS.

We wish to thank the Relief Corps, the Ladies Aid Society and the Citizens' and Business club and friends for their assistance and floral offer to our deceased brother, Lewis Wallace.

MRS IDEL REED MARTIN.

F. M. Martin's mercantile building is now completed and ready for use.

Dr. D. L. Stewart, of Nicodemus, is expected in the city sometime this month en route to Boston and other Eastern points. An effort will be made to interest the Doctor in Manhattan as a business location.

Frank Vincent enjoyed a pleasant visit from his sister over Sunday while en route home to Kansas City from Emporia, where she had been attending school. She was entertained by Misses Blanche and Stella Harrison with a club of K. S. A. student girls at a four course luncheon.

# A. & M. COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Newnham Reformer

**Was Attended by Large Number Graduates and Visitors—Program of Week Interesting**

6/6/12

By GEO. F. KING.

Greensboro, N. C., June 3.—finals of the North Carolina State & M. College for the colored race, this city, Dr. Jas. B. Dudley, president, attracted an unprecedented large number of graduates and visitors to this city last week. The events beginning May 26 thru to the 30th were the most interesting in the annals of this well known institution. The year's work of the college with the glowing results attained through its able president and efficient faculty maintains its reputation of being the leading State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

The baccalaureate sermon delivered by Rev. J. Clyde Turner, pastor of the First Baptist church, white, this city, was an inspiring message full of optimism. His subject was "Little Things."

Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock the annual sermon of the Y. M. C. A., was delivered by Rev. E. L. Madison.

Monday night the annual address to the Agricultural Literary Society was delivered by Hon. T. C. Walker, of Gloucester county, Va.

"Public Education in the South." was the subject of his address. He discussed the manner in which the negro can better his condtions, and at the same time become a wholesale factor in the community. He exclaimclaimed that the most important agency in educational problems to be employed is the teacher. Continuing he declared "these men and women must be consecrated men and women. The Negro must prepare himself to become an important element in business." Revealing some of the educational exegencies of today he said: "The need of industrial training in the public school is no longer a question. To change in the best possible way the condition of the Negro, he must be given a practical knowledge of life. This can be only given through a systematic training which will make producers and altogether consumers. That race which will produce through industrial skill the world's needs, becomes independent."

The speaker as he continued to cite fact after fact, became forceful and held his audience with close attention. Among the many strong utterances he especially emphasized the need of the Negro to co-operate with the school authorities as the Negroes are doing in Virginia by raising special contributions for the maintenance of public schools and increasing their efficiency among his race.

"I am not of those who want to get you away from here, but I want to keep you here," said the Hon. A. L. Brooks, the former solicitor for this county, in addressing the Mechanical

ervision of Prof. L. J. Rowan, was as near perfect as the human family can get. There were to graduate from this department 65 in number, about as many girls as boys, the largest class ever finished from this department of the school.

The next was the senior class program, which was all right and was very much enjoyed by all.

Now comes the final day. The Senior College class appeared as one individual for their last time as school children, to make their last schoolboy and girl display. Everything was grand indeed and was quite a sad affair at times. There were fifteen to finish this department with the degree of B. S., two girls and the remainder young men. The speakers of the class did well in demonstrating their capability of receiving what they were about to receive, but the climax of this program was the address given by the speaker of the hour, Hon. L. K. Atwood, of Jackson, Miss. I need not say anything about this man's ability to speak to a body of young enthusiastic students and graduates of a college, for he is too well known by Mississippians and others as well, and the time would therefore be lost, but this I will say, that his talk was instructive and demanded the attention of every living soul that sat under the sound of his tremendous and commanding voice. The students found through Hon. Atwood's address that he has been closely connected with the school, serving once there as a member of the legislators of Mississippi, and they learned to love him and enjoyed his sayings just that much the better. I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all who were there and heard his masterly oration of the day, that it served as food for the hearers, psychologically and physically.

Literary Society Tuesday night on the subject, "The Negro's Relation to the South." He said that the criminal element of Negroes was not an index to the character of thousands of respectable Negroes in North Carolina. He spoke of the excellent work being done by this college. He cited with emphasis the excellent possibilities for the Negro in this state, and exclaimed that if the Negro would use common sense that within 50 years he would own half of the real estate in North Carolina.

After the program for the evening was rendered, hundreds of people visited the various shops. The boys actually applied their trades for the benefit of the visitors during the half hour the entire plant was in operation.

Wednesday night an industrial drama by Mrs. Jas. B. Dudley, was a strong attraction. The drama strongly revealed the Negro's progress in such spheres the institution prepares the young man for a life of service.

"The Making of Man" was the subject of an inspiring address delivered by Dr. Kendric C. Babcock, specialist in higher education, United States Bureau of Education, on the commencement day. Tis able presentation of facts and excellent discussion and logic coupled with his pleasing personality and ability to reach his audience were pertinent features.

The board of trustees met and heartily endorsed the work of President Dudley. Among the changes will be a four years trade school for those having a mere elementary training; a course in veterinary science will be added; arrangements being made for dormitory on the school farm; decision to petition the legislature for the erection of an agricultural building and extension department.

# COMMENCE-MENT AT FISK

## NINETEEN GRADUATES FROM COLLEGE.

Nashville Globe

## Address To Class By Dr. Tillet.

6/14/12.

Memorial Chapel Filled to Overflowing—Exercises Good from Every View Point—Mr. Imes Master of Arts—Dr. Gates Present and Makes Talk—Mr. Chas. Kelly of Columbia Wins Prize.

The annual commencement of Fisk University was concluded in Memorial Chapel Wednesday morning of this week. The house was packed and quite a number was standing when the exercises began. And the people continued to come until they were fully half over.

Every participant on the program performed his or her part well and their renditions reflected great credit upon the institution they are to represent. Addresses by members of the class were exceptionally good. They were not of the usual fanciful character; but the young men and women handled their subjects in a masterful manner. The annual address to the class was delivered by Dr. Tillet, Dean of the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University. He chose as a theme for his remarks: "The Asset of a Race." Dr. Tillet is a forceful speaker, and on this occasion he seemed to be fully impressed with the opportunity to render a noble service to a people who are willing to be instructed. While he was speaking directly to the class, his remarks were of such that every one present was greatly benefited by having heard them. He dwelt especially upon character-building and good citizenship. And it goes without saying that the people, as well as the class were very appreciative of the instructions he gave.

Dr. Gates, who has been granted a vacation by the Board of Trustees, left his place of rest in the mountains of North Carolina to be present at this commencement and to pass out to the graduates their diplomas. He seemed to be greatly touched with the importance of the occasion, and often during the addresses of the graduates and of Dr. Tillet he could be seen to wipe the tears from his eyes. It was apparent that the deepest sympathy existed from the hearts of all present for Dr. Gates. And Dr. Morrow said well, when he remarked that the people are praying that he will soon regain his health fully.

Nineteen candidates received diplomas from the College Department. One a Degree of Master of Arts; three from the Department of Music; two from the Department of Domestic Science and nine received certificates equal to the Normal Grade diplomas.

The first Merit Prize was won by Mr. Chas. Kelley, of Columbia, Tenn.; the second contest was so close that a committee had to be appointed to pass upon the same. It was finally awarded to Miss Hattie E. Hodgkins.

At the conclusion of the program all members of the present Mozart Society and the members of former years joined in singing the Hallelujah chorus, and the commencement of 1912 passed into history.

Following is the program for the week:

Sunday, June 9—11 A. M.
The Baccalaureate.

Organ Prelude—Marche Religieuse ..... Guilmant
Doxology .....
Invocation .....
Anthem—Sanctus, Gounod's Messe Solennelle .....
Prof. Work and the Mozart Society.
Responsive Reading .....
Scripture Lesson .....
Hymn 795—My God, How Endless is Thy Love .....
Prayer .....
Hymn 762—Soul, Then Know Thy Full Salvation .....
Offertory—I Will Magnify .....
Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Bradley Gilbreth, D. D., President of Lincoln College.
Jubilee Song .....
Benediction .....
Organ Postlude—Prelude from 6th Sonata ..... Rheinberger

Monday, June 10—3:30 P. M.
Anniversary of Alumni Associations
Meeting of the College, Fisk and Normal
Business Meetings of the Associations in the Parlors of Jubilee Hall.

Addresses—7:45 P. M.
College Motto: "Magis Mihi et Meis nos Unitas."
Rev. George Washington Moore, D. D., '81, President College Alumni Association.
Normal Motto: "Quale Vita Finis Ita."
Mrs. Lelia Haynie Carr, N. '98.

### Fisk Commencement.

On Wednesday afternoon the sun set on another year's work at Fisk University and by nine o'clock Jubilee and Livingston Halls had the appearance of deserted inns. It is remarkable how quickly the several hundred students get together their belongings and hie away to their homes.

This has been a strenuous year for Fisk. First of all the Alumni has been on trial. They have been asked to contribute something worth while to the institution, and much to their credit, they have responded nobly—at least some of them have, while others have not. This was to be expected. But cash and pledges to the amount of nearly twelve thousand dollars is evidence what can and will be done by the graduates and undergraduates of Fisk.

1912

# TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HAS CLOSED TERM OF 1911-12

## Attendance Was the Largest in History of the Institution

## MANY WHITE VISITORS

**Closing Exercises Were Unique in Character—184 Candidates Presented for Diplomas—Splendid Addresses**

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 29.—The thirty-first annual commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Booker T. Washington, Principal, were concluded today with the regular commencement program which has been divided into two parts.

In the morninf at 10:30 o'clock, the following program was rendered:

Music—Choir.
Music—Orchestra.

1. Salutatory—Improved Methods of Corn Growing in the South (illustrated)—Benjamin L. Perry, Tuskegee, Alabama.
2. Printing a Book at Tuskegee (illustrated)—William N. Steele, St. Louis, Missouri.
3. Music—Choir.
4. Laundering as a Business (illustrated)—Nina Iola Wimbs, Greensboro, Alabama.
5. Managing a Shoe Shop—Julian C. Banks, Durham, N. C.
6. Music—Choir and Orchestra.

Alumni anniversary address: Mr. J. H. Michael, class of 1892, Asheville N. C.

Music—Choir and Orchestra.

**Afternoon Program.**

In the afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the second part of the program was given as follows:

Music—Orchestra.
Music—Choir.

1. The Management of Steam Boilers (illustrated)—Grover Harden Washington, Georgia.
2. The Mission of the Trained Veterinarian (illustrated)—Arvol Hinesman, Franklin, Georgia.
3. Music—Orchestra and school.
4. Serving a Meal Without Help (illustrated)—Adallah Dudley, Victoria Texas.
5. Music—Choir and orchestra.
6. Valedictory—Industrial Education a Factor in Race Building—George A. Sharpe, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.
7. Music—The school.

The commencement address: Major Robert Russa Moton, Commandant of Cadets, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

9. Awarding diplomas, certificates and prizes.
10. Music—Choir.

Commencement programs at Tuskegee Institute do not follow the traditional order. Fifteen years ago, breaking away from the well-known form of commencement exercises, Principal Washington and his teachers decided to plan a different kind of program, and to illustrate on the platform in full view of the audience the work of the school in a concrete way. Accordingly, on the platform today there was illustrative material from nearly all of the industrial departments of the school. During the last ten minutes of the afternoon program the platform was a hive of industry.

**Practical Demonstrations.**

Students were whitewashing a house; others were printing cards with a printing press, others were sorting clothes and doing laundry work; others were setting tables; a student in veterinary science was treating a "sick" horse, students of farming were grinding corn, a dairy was in full operation, and many other kinds of industrial work were in full progress, while vegetables and other farm products were displayed in abundant profusion. It was a lively scene, and seemed to appeal greatly to those present. The exhibition was heartily applauded.

Also, the addresses of the commencement speakers dealt with their every day work. The salutatorian spoke on the subject, "Improved Methods o Corn Growing in the South," and showed samples of corn raised under ol conditions and under improved conditions. "The Management of Steam Boilers," by Grover Harden, was illustrated by the speaker having a boiler with steam piped to the stage. Arvol Hinesman, whose paper was entitled, "The Mission of a Trained Veterinarian," had all his tools as well as the horse brought upon the stage, to show his auditors that he knew his subject.

This form of commencement exercise s now being followed by many important schools of the country, including the parent school, Hampton Institute, n Virginia; the Carlisle Indian School n Pennsylvania, several of the Western Agricultural colleges and universities, and by nearly all of the twenty off-shoot schools of Tuskegee Institute.

**Letter From Seth Low.**

During the commencement exercises, a letter was read from Hon. Seth Low, former Mayor of New York City, and Chairman of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, conveying official and personal greetings to the faculty, student body and graduating class.

Preceding the afternoon program, a procession was formed on the institute drill ground and marched to the institute chapel.

Large crowds had gathered by 10 o'clock, a special train bringing nearly 300 white and negro citizens from Montgomery, and another special train from Opelika bringing persons from that place, Auburn, Loachapoka and Notasulga. The visitors were taken in charge by intelligent guides from among the student body and shown through all of the shops and class rooms and over the institute farms.

**Many Visitors Present.**

Beginning early in the morning, thousands of colored people literally poured into the institute grounds, coming from every section of Macon, Lee and Bullock Counties. They came in all kinds of vehicles, many of the wagons being drawn by mules and oxen. Many prominent white families came in automobiles. Hundreds of the visitors brought their own baskets and as they spread over the grounds during the intermission, presented a unique sight.

The Agricultural Department of the school, arranged in the hollow fronting the institute chapel, a fine agricultural exhibit of products raised on the farm. There were ripe baskets of peaches from the orchard. The dairy barn was represented by milch cows and yearling calves. Two stallions and fifteen or twenty colts represented the horse barn. There were brood sows with their pigs from the piggery. The veterinary division showed the treatment of sick horses and mules.

The road building division had under construction an actual road, and accurate maps of the farms, with the instruments used in making them. Canned fruits of all kinds were exhibited from the canning division. Vegetables from the truck garden were shown, as well as oats and various seeds from the farm.

The Division of Agricultural Instruction had an exhibit composed of numerous small boards, showing the different stains, paints and washes obtainable from the Macon County clays; also preserved fruits and vegetables; and the poultry yard had on view an assortment of [illegible] chickens.

The commencement exercises proper began Sunday, May 26, when Bishop Robert Strange, of the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina, preached the commencement sermon. The Scripture lesson was read by Rev. W. J. E. Cox, D. D., of Birmingham.

Bishop Strange preached a powerful sermon. It was a call for self-denial on the part of the student body if it would come to racial power and achieve the destiny intended by the Creator. His exhortation to the Senior Class was particularly touching and eloquent.

On Monday night, the nineteenth annual exercises of the Phelps Hall Bible Training School were held in the institute chapel. During the year, forty-eight young men and women have received instruction in the Bible Training School, and four of these, one a young woman, represented the Bible School at the annual exercises Monday night. One of these graduates is a native African who comes from Cape Palmas, Liberia. Preceding his address, the institute choir and orchestra rendered the Liberian national hymn. Another of the graduates was from Jamaica, B. W. I. The annual address was delivered by Rev. William Madison, pastor of the Bay Street Baptist Church, Montgomery.

On Tuesday evening, what is regarded by many as one of the most interesting features of the commencement exercises—the Trinity Church, Boston, prize contest—was held. This prize has been offered during forty years by Trinity Church of Boston, of which Phillips Brooks was formerly the pastor. The subjects discussed were: "Education Outside the Classroom"; "Back to the Farm"; "The Negro and Southern Immigration"; "The Country for Ambitious Boys."

**Prizes Awarded.**

The addresses were particularly forceful, and those looking to the development of farm life appealed to the large audience present. The awards of the judges were as follows:

First Prize, $25, to John Buford, of the senior class.

Second Prize, $15, to Melissa White, also of the senior class.

On Wednesday evening the annual Class Day exercises of the Senior Class were held. Escorted by the A Middle Class to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," the class marched to a section of the grounds which had been lighted with electric lights and decorated with bunting for the occasion. A program of addresses and musical numbers followed.

At the exercises in the afternoon 184 persons were presented for diplomas and certificates by the Institute secretary, Emmett J. Scott.

To 147 members of the Senior Class diplomas covering academic work and the following industrial work were awarded: Steam Engineering, Printing, Tinsmithing, Brickmasonry, Painting, Electrical Engineering, Carpentry, Tailoring, Architectural Drawing, Millinery, Dressmaking, Mattressmaking, Basketry, Laundering, Wheelwrighting, Harnessmaking, Carriage Trimming, Shoemaking, Woodturning, Cabinetmaking, Blacksmithing, Plastering, Dairying, Truckgardening, General Agriculture, and also in Instrumental Music.

Nineteen Post Graduate Students received diplomas in the following: Agriculture, Truck Gardening, Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry, Cooking, Laundering, Architectural Drawing, Steam Engineering, Tailoring, Bookkeeping and from Professional Teachers' Course.

Forty-eight Trade Certificates were awarded in the following: Nurse Training, Steam Engineering, Harnessmaking, Shoemaking, Brickmasonry, Carpentry, Cabinetmaking, Electrical Engineering, Tailoring, Cooking, Agriculture, Truck Gardening, Dairy Husbandry, Fruit Growing, Floriculture.

John H. Michael of the class of 1892, who delivered the Alumni address has since his graduation been doing successful work. He was for a time superintendent of Industries at the Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and at Mt. Meigs Institute, Waugh, Alabama. He gave up his work at Mt. Meigs to engage in farming for himself near that place. Here he organized in 1906 the Farmers' Progressive Union. Sixty-five farmers were gathered in the organization, and it has done much toward making the farmers of the Mt. Meigs community among the best in Alabama. In 1908 he became superintendent of carpentry and Mechanical Drawing at Knoxville College. In 1910, he drew the plans for the negro building at the Appalachian Exposition held in Knoxville.

Major R. R. Moton, who delivered the annual commencement address is one of the most useful men of the negro race. In addition to being commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute, Virginia, he is secretary of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation for Rural Schools. His address was one of the best that has been delivered at Tuskegee Commencement exercises. He especially urged the members of the Senior Class not to become discouraged or morbid, but to keep their courage under all circumstances. "For," said he, "the negro never had more the respect and confidence of his neighbors, black and white, than he has today. Neither has he because of his real worth deserved that respect more than he does today. Could anybody amid the inspiration of these grounds and buildings be discouraged about the future of the negro? The race problem in this country, I repeat, is simply a part of the great problem of life. It is the adjustment of man's relation to his brother, and this adjustment began when Cain slew Abel. Race prejudice is as much a fact as the law of gravitation, and it is as foolish to ignore the operations of one as the other. Mournful complaint and arrogant criticism are as useless as the crying of a babe [illegible] of a great wind. The path of moral progress, remember, [illegible] a straight line, but I believe that [illegible] less democracy is a failure and Christianity a mockery, it is entirely feasible and practicable for the black and white people of America to develop side by side, in peace, in harmony and in mutual helpfulness toward the other; living together as "brothers in Christ without being brothers-in-law" each making its peculiar contribution to the wealth and culture of our beloved country.

"God forbid that any member of this class of 1912, whatever his training, wherever he goes, whatever the circumstances, whatever he does, that any of you should ever do less than devote your skill, your knowledge, your education, to the highest service of God and humanity—to a helpful and wholesome adjustment of man's relations to his brother. May God bless you that through your work and influence we may yet see that far off divine event toward which the whole creation moves."

**Washington's Address.**

Dr. Washington's parting address to the graduating class in presenting the diplomas was deeply impressive. Among other things, he said:

"You, men and women, who go out from the Tuskegee Institute today, bearing its diploma, have within you, in an especial degree, the ability to confer happiness upon others and thus bring happiness to yourselves. How can you confer happiness—how can you do that which will always insure happiness to yourselves? The answer is in one word—Service. If you have learned one thing at Tuskegee that ought to be of value to you in all the future years more than anything else, it is in this direction.

"You have here learned the value of service, service without distinction as to kind. You have learned that service in the field, in the kitchen, in the home, in the school room, in the church, with the pen, with the hoe is of equal value, and in God's sight there is no distinction in kind.

"Bear in mind then, that if you would confer happiness and receive happiness you must be ready to render service to all with whom you come into contact. Service is the keynote to every great character whose life has influenced and made the world better. Bear in mind that service is now and always will be the badge of sovereignty throughout the world."

**Choir was Commended.**

A feature of the interesting program thoroughly enjoyed by all and espe-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

cially the white visitors was the very fine singing by the trained choir and the music furnished by the orchestra.

The closing address was delivered by Dr. J. W. Barrett, member of the Board of Governors of the Melbourne University, Australia. Dr. Barrett said he was profoundly impressed with the exercises, and said Tuskegee Institute has solved the problem which the people of his rich country are trying to solve.

Many of the white visitors were profuse in their praise of the very excellent program. Competent judges state that the exercises were the best ever witnessed in the history of the school. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Burkhead of Opelika.

Common Schools, Conditions of.

# SCHOOL DAYS ARE CLOSE AT HAND

## Additional Teachers and New Assignments Announced.

**Normal Classes Start Tuesday. Examinations for New Pupils Begin Friday--Regular Work Under Way One Week From Monday.**

1-12 Constitution

The public schools of Atlanta will open for the fall session of the year 1912-1913 next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, and it is expected that the rolls will show the school buildings crowded to the capacity. The public school system of Atlanta, however, is this year better prepared from the standpoint both of housing and instructing the children than it has ever been before, and prospects are brilliant for one of the most successful year's work that the city has ever seen.

Promptly at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning the normal classes of both the white and colored schools will gather in their respective halls and the preliminary work of the first term will be launched. Superintendent William M. Slaton will give the necessary instructions for the week's work. The preliminary session will last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

**Examinations Friday.**

Entrance examinations will be held Friday. All children who have examinations to take preparatory to entering for the fall work will meet the faculties in their respective school districts Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock. The examinations will then be held and the regular school work will begin Monday morning, September 9, at 8:30 o'clock.

The board of education will insist this year upon the enforcement of the law which requires that children who attend the public schools shall go to the schools of their own districts. There have heretofore been requests for children to be removed from one district to another to satisfy their desires to be with special friends and for other such reasons lacking vital importance. It has been found, however, that to comply with these requests overruns some schools while others are lacking a sufficient enrollment. Therefore, the enforcement of this law is insisted upon.

**Will Enforce Vaccination.**

Another point which the board of education will insist upon is the cooperation of the physicians of the city in the enforcement of the law on the subject of vaccination. It has been the custom of some physicians to give certificates of successful vaccination to children on the day they are vaccinated. It is the contention of the board that not only is the granting of such a certificate upon the day of vaccination a violation of the law, but that such a certificate cannot be granted with any degree of certainty, for the reason that it requires at least eight or nine days frequently to determine whether or not the vaccination is successful.

This is a correct list of teachers and their assignments in the white and colored schools for the scholastic year 1912-1913, and also a list of supernumeraries:

William M. Slaton, superintendent; W. F. Slaton, superintendent emeritus; L. M. Landrum, assistant superintendent; Miss Amy Hearn, clerk; Miss Sarah B. Anderson, assistant clerk; Miss Alice E. Condon, assistant clerk; Miss Kate Lee Harralson, music director; Miss Harriet Milledge, assistant music director; Hattie L. Kelley (colored), assistant music director; Dr. Theo. Toepel, physical trainer and hygiene; Miss Myra Graves, assistant physical trainer and hygiene; Dr. Robert G. Stephens, chief medical inspector; Dr. Dan Y. Sage, assistant medical inspector; Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, assistant medical inspector; Miss Annie McDonell, assistant medical inspector; Miss Alice Hentz, assistant medical inspector; Miss Lilian Jocelyn, assistant medical inspector; Dr. Shelby Boynton (colored), assistant medical inspector; Charity Collins (colored), assistant medical inspector; W. W. Lotspeich, mechanical engineer; J. H. Smith, writing director.

**Boys' High School.**

W. F. Dykes, principal; H. O. Smith, languages; J. V. Hodges, mathematics; A. S. Gaffney, assistant languages and English; R. C. Little, English; Paul F. White, history and civics; A. C. Whitehead, assistant mathematics and English; Thomas H. Smoot, assistant mathematics; J. W. Simmons, assistant science; Eugene Ragland, science; L. P. Wilson, assistant English; J. H. Smith, bookkeeping and penmanship; W. C. Lowe, stenography and typewriting; L. O. Kimberly, assistant English.

**Girls' High School.**

Misses Jessie Muse, principal; Charlotte Dunn, assistant principal and head Latin; Mattie Slaton, head department French; Cleveland Zahner, head department science; Mrs. J. D. Leitner head department English; Misses Mary C. Moore, head department mathematics; Susie Battle, English and history Louise Catchings, mathematics and history; Allie Mann, Latin; Ida Melson English and mathematics; Ethel Wolf mathematics and English; May Hill mathematics; Louise Printup, science and Latin; Elizabeth Ragan, history and English; Corrie B. Dawkins, history and English; Hazel Stevenson English and history; Myrtis Jarrell, English and history; Elizabeth Anderson, history and English; Sue Claflin, history and English; Katherine T. Copeland, associate French and Latin; Mary E. Frierson, associate mathematics and history.

**Normal School Department.**

Misses Mary W. Postell, head normal department; Miss Azile Simpson, critic teacher.

**Technological High School.**

C. S. Culver, principal; Charles A. Dean, drawing and shop; W. O. Cheney, mathematics; G. Siler, associate English and science; C. D. Read, associate history and science; R. P. McLarty, associate English and history; F. W. Holt, Jr., associate mathematics and shop; R. A. Armstrong, associate drawing and shop.

**English-Commercial School.**

Mrs. A. T. Wise, principal; Misses M. A. Burtchaell, head English and history; A. C. Dixon, commercial department, history; Annie Barnwell, mathematics, commercial department; Marian Melson, English and history; D. P. Prioleau, French, commercial department; Mildred Converse, mathematics, history; Miss Lillian M. Pierce, commercial department, history; Mildred Thompson, English, commercial department.

**Ivy Street School.**

Mrs. F. S. Whiteside, principal; Misses Leila J. Garcia, assistant principal; Misses Fanny Spahr, seventh grade, Maude Daniel, sixth grade; Mary K. Crawford, fifth grade; Mrs. O. M. Sparks, fourth grade; Misses Annabel Adkins, third grade; Mary Lee E. Barker, assistant principal; Mrs. Carroll Summer, seventh grade; Misses Emma McDonnell, sixth grade; Melissa Ogburn, fifth grade; Lamar Jeter, fourth grade; Frances K. Morse, third grade; Byrina Dugas, second grade; Daisy Richards, first grade.

**W. F. Slaton School.**

Misses Agnes Morgan, principal; Elise Boylston, assistant principal; Dollie Orr, seventh grade; Esther Lyon, sixth grade; Rose Wood, fifth grade; Lucelle Shannon, fourth grade; Lynette Smith, third grade; Agnes L. Jones, second grade, A; Idelle Kimball, second grade, B; Mrs. C. C. Hyatt, first grade, A; Miss Julia Ketchum, first grade, B.

**Edgewood School.**

Misses Ora Stamps, principal; Maude Rhodes, assistant principal; Ruby Bowie, seventh grade; Norine Sears, sixth grade; Millie M. Albert, fifth grade, A; Julia Bellingrath, fifth grade, B; Nellie Wilson, fourth grade, A; Vivian Sewell, fourth grade, B; Jessie Lowe, third grade; May Pierce, second grade, A; Lucy Broyles, second grade, B; Mary Lin, first grade, A; Kate Reagan, first grade, B.

**Faith School.**

Mrs. Lucy S. Neil, principal; Misses Lucile Estes, fifth grade; Marie Collinsworth, fourth grade, Bessie Smith, third grade; Ella Dickson, second grade; Rubie Smith, first grade.

**East Atlanta School.**

Miss Rush Wesley, principal, seventh and eighth grades; Mrs. W. J. Albert, fourth and fifth grades; Misses Mame Wilt, third grade; Belle Woodfin, second grade; Marguerite West, first grade.

**Highland School.**

Mrs. Cola Spears, principal; Misses Kate Ozmar, assistant principal; Dora Wilhite, seventh grade; Ruth Cocke, sixth grade; Winefrede Lovette, fifth grade; Alma Curtiss, fourth grade; Patti Harrison, third grade; Mabel Lawrence, second grade; Viola L. Parks, first grade.

**Home Park School.**

Misses Perry Henderson, principal; Minnie Field, assistant principal; Friendly Lucas, sixth grade; Mrs. A. L. Coffee, fifth grade; Misses Frances Lederle, fourth grade; Fay Watterson, third grade; Lee Belk, second grade; Lottie Willett, first grade, A; Jessie Carson, first grade, B.

**Oakland City School.**

Mrs. Jennie Bloodworth, principal Misses Adeline Arnold, seventh grade Martha Wilkins, sixth grade; Beaufort Matthews, fifth grade; Alline Welborn fourth grade; Alice May Mackey, third grade; Gertrude Pollard, second grade; Kate Alsabrook, first grade.

**Battle Hill School.**

Mrs. M. F. Overbey, principal, seventh and eighth grades; Misses Susan Stephens, fifth and sixth grades; Annie House, fourth grade; Laura Hart, third grade; Sarah Lisle, second grade; Ora Lyle, first grade.

**English Avenue School.**

Misses Lula L. Kingsbery, principal; Meta Scarlett, assistant principal; Bessie Hutcheson, sixth grade; Pearl Haley, fifth grade; Anna Kleinwachter, fourth grade; Lula L. Cadle, third grade, A; Marie M. Elrod, third grade, B; Elizabeth Grant, second grade, A; Mack E. Laird, second grade, B; Clayton Crumley, second grade, C; Emma Prichard, first grade, A; Mary McFall, first grade, B; Daisy Bearden, first grade, C.

**Ashby Street School.**

Misses Lillian R. Flynn, principal; Hattie C. Rainwater, assistant principal; Lina Lovett, fourth grade; Ruth Weegand, third grade; Annie Mays Patterson, second grade; L. Ella Bussey, first grade.

**Georgia Avenue School.**

Misses Aurelia Roach, principal; Lorena Graham, assistant principal; May A. Walker, seventh grade; Mary A. Graves, sixth grade; Miranda Bradley, fifth grade; Edith Watts, fourth grade; Lucile Daniel, third grade; Kate Johnston, second grade; Belle Simpson, first grade.

**Hill Street School.**

Misses Emma Wesley, principal; May Hudson, assistant principal; Rubina Barrett, seventh grade; Mary Fraser, sixth grade; Ethel Hodnett, fifth grade; Edna Huson, fourth grade, A; May Fluker, fourth grade, B; Mary Belle LaHatte, third grade; Lily Williams, second grade, A; Lucile Heptinstal, second grade, B; Mabel Jones, first grade, A; Kate Gresham, first grade, B.

Miss Hudson on leave of absence until January 1, 1913. Miss Eddie Hardwick assigned to eighth grade Hill Street school until January 1, 1913.

**Forrest Avenue School.**

Misses Hattie B. Speers, principal; Nina K Fuller, assistant principal; Alice C. Hodnett, seventh grade; Marion Holsenbeck, sixth grade; Jane Dorough fifth grade; May Milliken, fourth Sloan, second grade; Mrs. V. E. Harris, first grade.

**Crew Street School.**

Misses Ada Perrine, principal; Mary P. Robert, assistant principal; Martha F. Andrews, second assistant principal; Mary Zachry, seventh grade; Osborne Douglass, sixth grade, Lora Pinnell, fifth grade; Nollie Hearne, fourth grade; Mrs. Sallie M. Mallard, third grade; Misses Mary E. Bryson, second grade; Lena Floersh, first grade.

**Walker Street School.**

Miss Mamie Battle, principal; Mrs. L. W. Yarbrough, assistant principal; Misses Julia J. Brenner, seventh grade, Cornelia Orr, sixth grade; Erna Proctor, fifth grade; Ina Hardy, fourth grade, A; Lizzie Lyon, fourth grade, B; Jennie Anderson, third grade, A; Estelle Salter, third grade, B; Mrs. Annie D. Connally, second grade, A; Misses Mollie Day, second grade, B; Lillie W. Clark, first grade, A; Gertrude Reiley, first grade, B.

**Luckie Street School.**

Mrs. M. C. Thomas, principal; Misses Helen Roddey, assistant principal; Lella Tuller, seventh grade; Eloise Mobley, sixth grade; Willie Williford, fifth grade; Mrs. M. M. Armstrong, fourth grade, A; Mamie Millner, fourth grade, B; Marie Riley, third grade, A; Gladys Bramlett, third grade, B; Rubie McCorkle, second grade, A; Rosa May King, second grade, B; Hattie Duniap, first grade, A; Pauline Martin, first grade, B.

**Fair Street School.**

Misses Gussie M. Brenner, principal; Mattie D. Mangum, assistant principal; Ida Hurtel, seventh grade; Bertie Harmon, sixth grade; Annie Tarasher, fifth grade; Willie Shields, fourth grade; Zoe Cannon, third grade; Davidlie Mobley, second grade; Nelly Riorlan, first grade, A; Alice Guerard, first grade, B.

**Calhoun School.**

Misses Lillie Wurm, principal; Allie Clayton, assistant principal; Ada Brooks, seventh grade; Lolah Parham, sixth grade; Roberta Zachry, fifth grade; Mary McGuire, fourth grade; Edna Jones, third grade; Ollie May Osborn, second grade; Nellie Dibble, first grade.

**Ira Street School.**

Misses Laura G. Wood, principal; Kate R. Faver, assistant principal; Eddie Hardwick, seventh grade; Henry Etter Wilt, sixth grade; Bessie Campbell, fifth grade; Jessie Terry, fourth grade; Annie Spencer, third grade; Mamie Heinz, second grade; Annie B. Gilbert, first grade. Miss Eugenia Jones, supply, assigned to seventh grade.

**Davis Street School.**

Misses Julia T. Riordan, principal; Maggie Solomon, assistant principal; Ruby Roach, seventh grade; Alice Wickham, sixth grade; Rose Moran, fifth grade; Emelize Wood, fourth grade, B; Lillian Wooding, fourth grade, A; Blossom Tucker, third grade, A; Elizabeth Haunson, third grade, B; Lois Johnson, second grade, A; Lucile Youngblood, second grade, B; Agnes Stewart, first grade, A; Margaret Thompson, first grade, B.

**Boulevard School.**

Miss Kate B. Massey, principal; Mrs. T. D. Albright, assistant principal; Misses Lois Hollingsworth, seventh grade; Ethel Tutwiler, sixth grade; Gertrude Beckham, fifth grade; Janet Little, fourth grade; Henrietta Dull, third grade; Alice Richards, second grade; Kate Lyon, first grade.

**State Street School.**

Misses Mamie L. Pitts, principal; Bessie M. Mobley, assistant principal; Newell Sims, seventh grade; Mary Bob Huson, sixth grade; Mrs. W. M. Darby, fifth grade, A; Miss Gussie Carr, fifth grade, B; Mrs. L. Mayo, fourth grade, A; Miss Mildred Hardy, fourth grade, B; Mrs. E. S. Howell third grade, A; Misses Rebekah Ryly, third grade, B; Louise Allen, second grade, A; Maggie Moore, second grade, B; Mary Bramlett, first grade, A; Belle Long first grade, B.

**Fraser Street School.**

Misses Lula Johnson, principal; Zondie Leake, assistant principal; Mabel Carlyon, seventh grade; Annie S. Vogt, sixth grade; Effie Boykin, fifth grade, A; Willie Clements, fifth grade, B; Leila A. Patton, fourth grade, A; Stella Murray, fourth grade, B; Fannie G. Mayson, fourth grade, C; Mayor Fridey, third grade, A; Elizabeth Dudley, third grade, B; Lucile Moyers, second grade, A; Rebie Harwell, second grade, B; Azile Jones, first grade, A; Ethel Massengale, first grade, B.

**Inman Park School.**

Mrs. W. F. Johnson, principal; Misses

Sallie G. Long, assistant principal; May Christian, sixth grade; Florence Bailey, fifth grade; Eunice Cochran, fourth grade; Nelle Ferguson, third grade, A; Nola Fleming, third grade, B; Blanche McKnight, second grade, A; Belle Van de Vander, second grade, B; Maude McDaniel, first grade, A; Daisy Ramsaur, first grade, B; Erma Haden, first grade, C.

**Formwalt Street School.**

Mrs. L. R. Sams, principal; Misses Mary Eubanks, assistant principal, May Hardin, seventh grade; Costilla Grice, sixth grade; Bessie E. Bailey, fifth grade; Bessie Edwards, fourth grade; Eliza Bridwell, third grade; Rachel Hadas, second grade; Bertha Ford, first grade, A; Estelle Shepherd, first grade, B.

**Williams Street School.**

Misses Jo Berman, principal; Kate King, assistant principal; Edna Baker, seventh grade; May Taylor, sixth grade; Sadie Nolan, fifth grade; Emily Mills, fourth grade; Josephine Fogg, third grade; Bessie Dunwody, second grade; Loudie Holland, first grade.

**Peeples Street School.**

Miss Ruby Jones, principal; Mrs. E. L. Thornton, assistant principal; Misses Anna K. Clark, seventh grade; Katherine McGuire, sixth grade, A; Alice Megee, sixth grade, B; Gussie Scully, fifth grade, A; Janie Solomon, fifth grade, B; Mary Hughes, fourth grade; Mary Camp, third grade; Alma Downing, second grade, A; Sara Sassnett second grade, B; Florence Dugger, first grade, A; Mae Richardson, first grade, B.

**Bell Street School.**

Misses Nell Gatins, principal; Cecile Landauer, assistant principal; Henriette Masseding, sixth grade; Fay Sanner, fifth grade, Mary S. Smith, fourth grade, Mary Lee McWilliams, third grade; Etta Hardeman, second grade; Hattie L. Peavy, first grade, A; Ione Haunson, first grade, B.

**Grant Park School.**

Mrs. W. P. Davis, principal; Mrs. C. J. Maddox, assistant principal; Misses Carrie L. Booker, sixth grade; Effie V. Walker, fifth grade; Frank Taylor, fourth grade, A; Clara Loughry, fourth grade, B; Sadie Bearden, third grade, A; Marie Sears, third grade, B; Ruth Sims, second grade, A; Chloe Coffee, second grade, B; Sallie James, first grade, A; Mary Holder, first grade, B; Margaret Lederle, first grade, C.

**Lee Street School.**

Misses Annie Zuber, principal; Annie Frank Bass, assistant principal; Laura Graham, seventh grade; teacher to be supplied, sixth grade; Vera Paves, fifth grade; Opal Archer, fourth grade A; Mattilu Fincher, fourth grade, B; Mildred Bryan, third grade, A; Estelle Wyon, third grade, B; Vena McGaughey, second grade, A; Lillian Jackson, second grade, B; Edith Martin, first grade, A; Rebie Workman, first grade, B.

**Tenth Street School.**

Misses Ellie Dunlap, principal; Ger[illegible] assistant principal; Fannie Thrasher, seventh grade; Josie [illegible] grade; Mary K. Holt, fourth grade; [illegible] Goodman, second grade, A; Georgia May Taylor, second grade, B; Rosa [illegible] first grade, A; Lucie Wells, first grade, B.

Miss Nelle Arnold out on leave of absence until January, 1913. During her absence Miss May Milliken will fill her place.

**Pryor Street School.**

Misses Annie Roddey, principal; Marie G. Parks, assistant principal; Addie Steinheimer, seventh grade; Jamie Speers, sixth grade; Catherine Craig, fifth grade; Nell Parks, fourth grade; Lily Green, third grade; Edna Panot, second grade; Martha Haygood, first grade, A; Vera Jackson, first grade, B.

**North Avenue School.**

Misses Ella Smillie, principal; Mary [illegible] grade; Irma King, third grade; Margie Webster, second grade; Lucie V. Harriss, first grade.

Miss May Speers assigned to fourth grade until January 1, 1913.

**George W. Adair School.**

Misses Lucile Nolan, principal; Marion Herndon, seventh grade; Sarah Tuck, sixth grade; Nellie Orr, fifth grade; Anna E. Senkbell, fourth grade; Nellie Camp, third grade; May Belle Harralson, second grade; Frances Foy, first grade.

**Howell Station School.**

Misses Grace Freeman, senior teacher; Lelia Haddock, assistant teacher.

**Exposition Mills School.**

Misses Annie Lewis, fifth, fourth and third grades; Ruth Kellogg, second grade; Ruth Giles, first grade.

**Boys' Night School.**

Professor Carroll Summer, principal; Miss Annette Applewhite, eighth grade; Mrs. T. R. Weems, seventh grade; Misses Maude S. George, sixth grade; Annie Belle Dye, fifth grade; Carrie Sasnett, third and fourth grades; Carrie L. Scott, first and second grades.

**Glenn Street School.**

Mrs. Beulah D. Manston, teacher.

**Settlement Home Night School.**

Mrs. Ephie Williams, senior teacher. (Other teachers to be assigned later.)

**Woolen Mills School.**

(Assignment to be made later.)

**Girls' Night School.**

Mrs. Laura M. White, principal; Mrs. Elinor S. Perry, assistant teacher; Miss Rose Sugarman, assistant teacher; Mrs. Oscar Gamble, assistant teacher.

Mrs. Perry out on leave of absence for six weeks. During her absence Miss Eva Motes will take her place.

Miss Eugenia Harper, teacher, unassigned.

**Supernumeraries.**

Misses Elizabeth Haden, Julia Hendon, Gussie Fraser, Mabel King, Lucile Hunter, Maggie Landers, Eva Bridwell, Ursula Workman, Lois Chandler, Martha Smith, Clio Craig, Mary Lumpkin, Lena Mae Ledford, Frances Richardson, Fannie Henley, Lisah H. Moore, Lillian Blair, Louise Leiper, Lillian Logan, Osna Bernstein, Geraldine Vignaux, Eugenie Jones, Grace Terrell, Alethea Latham, Louise Kollock.

Five more supernumeraries to be elected.

**NEGROES.**

**Summer Hill School.**

C. W. Hill, principal; Nellie D. Lewis, assistant principal; M. Belle Paschal, seventh grade; Annie B. Greene, sixth grade; Mabel F. Hall, fifth grade; Maude E. Hill, fourth grade; Jennie D. Stark, third grade, A; Eddie L. Usher, third grade, B; Bertha McNair, second grade, A; Luvenia M. Billups, second grade, B; Emmie L. Burkes, first grade.

**Houston Street School.**

M. Agnes Jones, principal; Ida May Ford, assistant principal; Minnie L. Reid, seventh grade; Beuna V. Wilkes, sixth grade; Gertrude L. Williams, fifth grade A; Jimmie L. Starks, fifth grade, B; Marie I. Hill, fourth grade A; Louise L. Fisher, fourth grade, B; A. Ernestine Bell, third grade, A; Lena M. Simon, third grade, B; Annie Bobbie Davis, second grade; Lena M. Jones, first grade, A; Ida Griffin, first grade, B.

**Mitchell Street School.**

India M. Pitts, principal; Maggie E. Jones, assistant principal; Mary T. Cooke, sixth grade; Lillie M. Childs, fifth grade; Ethel E. McCree, fourth grade, A; Lillie M. Willis, fourth grade, B; Susie M. Howell, third grade; Minnie E. Dyer, second grade; Ruhama S. Jones, first grade.

**Gray Street School.**

B. E. Smith, principal; Jessie McHenry, assistant principal; Eva I. Carter, sixth grade; Fannie James, fifth grade; Alice Russell, fourth grade; Pennie Speer, third grade; Eva Coles, second grade, A; Annie Hill, second grade, B; Carrie Chatman, first grade.

**Roach Street School.**

C. E. Pullen, principal; Maggie R. White, sixth grade; Mattie Ford, fifth grade; Rosa B. Hall, fourth grade; Janie B. Cunningham, third grade; M. thel Evans, second grade, A; W. Kathleen Redding, second grade, B; Enineva Traylor, first grade, A; Minnie L. Trippe, first grade, B.

**Storr's School.**

Carrie F. McHenry, principal; Viola J. Miller, assistant principal; Rachel L. O'Neal, fifth grade; Birdie E. Ford, fourth grade, A; Alberta Burks, fourth grade, B; Ida B. Davis, third grade, A; Hortense Carson, third grade, B; Hannah E. Buchanan, second grade; R. Beatrice Raiford, first grade.

**Virginia Avenue School.**

Anna J. Landrum, principal; Maude Lamar, assistant; Sadie Anderson, assistant.

**Carrie Steele School.**

Lavinia Traylor, principal; Ella A. U. Ford, assistant principal.

**Pittsburg School.**

C. B. Pittman, principal; Callie Shy, sixth grade; Rena Phillips, third and fifth grades; Nellie Askew, fourth grade; Lena McWhorter, first and third grades; Rebecca Dickerson, second grade; Jessie Mae Jones, first grade.

**L. & N. School.**

Elizabeth Wynn, principal; Jereleen C. Hawkins, assistant.

**Young Street School.**

Cora B. Finley, principal; Olive A. Taylor, assistant principal; Nellie E. McHenry, sixth grade; Ethel J. McCarter, fifth grade; Annie B. Tuggle, fourth grade; Ruby B. Wise, third grade; Arlena McCune, second grade; Lura E. Greenwood, first grade, A; Olive M. White, first grade, B.

**Supernumeraries.**

Janie Goosby, Juanita Williams, Lucie Ball, Ada Moore, Marguerite Jones, Julia N. Baugh, Jane White, Vivian Burch.

# Catholic Schools For Colored Children

**BEGIN MONDAY—FOUR WELL WELL EQUIPPED SCHOOLS**

**Many Students to Attend—Steady Growth of Catholic Schools in City—Teachers at Each School.**

Savannah Tribune 9-28-12

On Monday morning, Sept. 30, four schools under Catholic management will open for colored children in Savannah. They are located in various districts and thus they afford school facilities to many a child that would be without any education, if it could not attend the Catholic school. The Catholic Priests spare no trouble and no expense in order to bring their schools up to a high standard. Not only is a solid secular education guaranteed in those schools, but also a good moral training is given to the children. Whilst all religion is eliminated from the public schools, half an hour is set aside in the Catholic schools, during which the great principles of Christianity and of morality are taught and thus the children are better prepared for the battle of life. Children of all religious denominations are admitted, and their religion is not interferred with. But every pupil must learn the principles of Christian doctrine and a short summary of Bible History. A small tuition is charged, namely, 5 cents a week in the kindergarten and 10 cents in the various grades. This is very little indeed when we consider the great expenses incurred by the equipping and maintaining of the schools. The four schools in Savannah are:

St. Benedict's School, East Broad and Gordon streets, with 8 grades and 4 Franciscan Sisters as teachers.

St. Mary's School on Thirty-sixth and Harden streets (a splendid school building with all modern equipments) with 5 grades and three teachers: Miss Gertrude Davis, Miss Coletta Greene, and Miss Carrie Elliott.

St. Augustine's School at Springfield Terrace, near the water works, with Miss Percy May Tweedy as teacher.

St. Antony's School, West Savannah, with Miss Eliza Rankin and Miss Lucile Brown as teachers.

Besides those schools in Savannah, there is also a Catholic school at Augusta on Marbury street where two Franciscan Sisters teach; at Atlanta a grand new school called the Archbishop Ryan Memorial School on the North Boulevard; and at Macon St. Peter Claver School, Vineville, where the Sisters of Mercy teach.

All the schools are a splendid proof of the great work of generosity and devotedness, which the Catholics are accomplishing in the State of Georgia for the education of the colored children in spite of much prejudice which still is existing among many non-Catholics

# Large Attendance At Public Schools

**ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED NEGRO CHILDREN ENROLLED.**

Savannah Tribune 10-5-12

**New School Has Full Quota—Many Refused Admission Until Vaccinated—Old Schools All Well Filled.**

The public schools of the city were opened on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock with the usual large attendance.

Cards of admission were given out on Monday from nine o'clock to one, and during these hours there was the customary throng of parents seeking admission for their children. Many were turned away from the old schools with disappointment because there was no room for their little ones.

The new school at Haven Home is well filled, but owing to the fact that many parents thinking it still a private school did not send their children there. In this school there are about two hundred and fifty pupils giving an average of about fifty to each teacher.

Many little ones were refused admission because their parents through negligence had failed to have them properly vaccinated.

The Haven Home on the west side greatly lessens the demand for seats in the primary grades in that section of the city but no provision has been made for the large number of little ones on the east side.

There are now enrolled about twenty-five hundred pupils in the colored schools as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Duffy | 122 |
| East Broad | 788 |
| Maple | 585 |
| West Broad | 744 |
| Haven Home | 250 |
| Total | 2,489 |

The private schools of the city all opened with alarge attendance. Enrollment will be given next week.

E

Common Schools, Co Officials

# SCHOOL MEN SAY GIVE NEGRO A FULL SHARE

## Speakers Declare Race Needs Education and Churches

## BETTER THAN WHISKEY

## N. R. Baker Wants Salary Scale for Teachers, and Resolution Passes.

Mont Adv — 10-26-12

Pointing out the needs of Alabama educationally and suggesting plans which will improve educational conditions in this section of the South, H. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, called the meeting of county superintendents and county board members to order at 10 o'clock Friday.

More than forty delegates representing twenty-four counties were present and entered at once into a general discussion of measures that will aid in bringing Alabama up to a high standard in educational lines. J. B. Ellis of Selma, chairman of the Dallas county Board of Education, was elected chairman of the meeting and J. P. Oliver, superintendent of Education of Tallapoosa county, was named as secretary.

Mr. Ellis, in accepting the chair, made a talk in which he endorsed the action of Mr. Willingham in calling attention to the problems which confront the county boards of education and the county superintendents.

**Wants Salary Scale.**

The chairman then called for a discussion of the subjects of "The Methods of Division of Public Money," "Local Taxation as an Aid in Supporting Public Schools," "The Location of New Schools," "The Consolidation of Small Rural Schools into Larger Schools," and "The Building and Repairing of School Houses."

New ideas were advanced on these topics by the superintendents and board members. It was agreed that more favorable consideration should be shown to negro schools in assisting them through the funds provided from State aid money.

By a consolidation of the small rural schools, a plan to abolish all grades above the seventh was found unnecessary, according to opinions expressed. It was said that by the consolidation provision could be made for the higher grades leading to the county high schools and at the same time sufficient attention could be paid the grades from the seventh down.

N. R. Baker, State supervisor of rural schools, introduced a resolution providing for a maximum wage scale for teachers. Mr. Baker's resolution, which was adopted, suggests to the school boards of the counties a maximum wage scale for teachers which will take cognizance of the experience, the grade of certificate they hold and the kind of school supported by the community in respect to equipment, buildings and supplements.

**Furnish Churches and Schools.**

The question of the division of the public money brought out the fact that the negro problem is an important one in Alabama as regards educational movements, and that its settlement will depend to a great extent on the question of negro schools. Mr. Ellis said the people of the State can make the negro an asset or a liability. By providing him with schools and churches, instead of poison and whiskey, he will make a better and more useful citizen, according to one delegate present. Others expressed their opinion on the negro relation to education, and it was the unanimous opinion that the race should be aided as much as possible by the State.

The difficulties of the Southern States in maintaining two sets of schools, one for white children and the other for negroes, was brought out forcefully at the meeting. Dr. Abercrombie in his address before the meeting, declared he favored a different system of education for negroes. They are existing under different conditions and they should be taught differently, he said. Dr. Abercrombie also discussed local taxation for school purposes to some length.

The number of school children in Alabama, according to the census of 1912, is 727,297, of which 399,273 are white, and 328,024 negroes. This involves an increase over the 1911 figures by 10,000.

The enrollment for the year was: Whites, 298,648; negroes, 146,457. That is, 77 per cent of the enumerated whites attended school, and 46 per cent of the enumerated negroes.

**White Enrollment Off.**

The enrollment of white children indicates a falling off in numbers of 1 per cent; of negroes, 3 per cent.

Of white children, 61 per cent of the enrolled attend school full time; only 59 per cent of the enrolled negroes attend full time.

Length of school term for white public schools has increased in the last year from 127 to 132 days, or six and one half months. Term of negro schools, increased from ninety-five to ninety-six days, or four days less than five months.

Forty-four counties of the State have taken advantage of the constitutional provision granting authority to levy a one mill special school tax.

The number of public schools maintained during the session just closed is 4,635 for white children, and 1,937 for negroes. This is an increase of 1 per cent in each class of schools.

During the year, 2,941 graded schools were maintained for white children and 814 for negroes. The increase of the number of graded schools for whites over the number in the preceding year is 23 per cent; the increase in the negro schools is 41 per cent.

In the public schools last year were employed 7,098 white teachers and 2,344 negro teachers. This was an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year for the white teachers, and 2 per cent for the negroes.

**More White Teachers.**

The number of white teachers holding life certificates during the year covered by the report was 659 compared with 578 during the preceding year. First grade holders in 1912 were 738, compared with 1,631; second grade certificate holders among the whites, 2,885, against 2,902 for the preceding year; white teachers holding third grade certificates, 1,816 during 1912; 1,715 during 1911. Colored teachers holding life grade, first grade, second grade and third grade certificates during the year just closed, are respectively, 130, 38,564, 1,612.

The total receipts for the maintenance of the State system of public schools, both urban and rural, was $3,703,711, which is about $15,000 less than during the preceding year. Of this amount the State provided $2,004,945, while the counties through the one mill tax raised $540,000, and the cities through municipal appropriation raised $527,000. The remaining half million was raised, for the most part, through tuition, incidental and matriculation charges. The amount is $15,000 less than that available during the preceding year, due, as the Superintendent explains, to a lessening of the tuition charges, and the costs to the individual. He comments:

"Evidently the tendency of the times on the part of the people is to do less and less as individuals, depending more and more on the State, the county and the school district."

In the white schools are 815 libraries; in negro schools, 155. This is an increase of 74 per cent. in the case of white schools, and of 230 per cent. with negro schools, over the number in each case for the year preceding.

**Counties Get Libraries.**

Most counties are taking advantage of the $100 annual appropriation for rural school libraries. During the year closed, 3,048 teachers were studying systematically the books selected for the Teachers' Reading Circle, an increase of 1,000.

Nearly $6,500,000 is invested in public school buildings in Alabama. This is an increase of about $350,000 over the corresponding valuations during the year preceding. Represents about $1,000,000 invested in school houses during the two years closed September 30, 1912.

School houses built by combined State, and local aid, and deeded to the State, 6,157, increased 15 per cent over the preceding year. During the year covered by the report, 1,393 communities were aided by the State. During the year preceding, 1,253 communities were aided. The report shows that 1,293 rural school houses yet are uncomfortable.

About $50,000 toward the improvement of the State schools was raised by the State School Improvement Association last year. During the year $20,000 was expended in the purchase of equipment. The present valuation of public school equipment is $606,795.

Work of the Boys' Canning Clubs, Girls' Tomato Clubs and Rural School Supervision is complimented.

**City Schools Grow.**

In city schools, enrollment of white pupils, elementary schools, increased 28 per cent. during last year, high schools, increased 25 per cent. In negro city schools, increased enrollment, elementary schools, 20 per cent.; high schools, 65 per cent.

Last year, 66,000 white children and 33,000 negro children were enrolled in city schools. Two-thirds of the property of schools is located within incorporated cities and towns; only one-fourth of school population live within incorporated limits.

Cities contributed toward support of schools more than $500,000 during the year, an increase of $82,000 over amount of preceding year.

Number of teachers in city schools during 1912, 1,750 white and 437 negroes, an increase of about 25 per cent. over preceding year.

Total salaries paid to city superintendents, assistant superintendents and principals during last year, $50,000. Salaries of supervising principals, $64,000. Salaries of teacher-principals, $212,685.

Total salaries paid grade teachers and supervisors in municipalities was $1,182,469 last year, as compared with $953,459 the year before. The cities added last year about $150,000 by their investments in new school buildings. Their increased valuations in libraries was about $15,000, the total now being more than $60,000.

**Schools Not Encouraged.**

Forty-two county high schools are established, with total enrollment of 3,787, and an average attendance of 2,294. Corresponding figures, a year ago, are 3,031 enrolled, 2,028 average attendance. Of enrollment year just past, 1,359 represented patronage other than local.

"The county high schools are not as popular as they ought to be in those communities which tried to obtain their location and failed," writes the Superintendent.

A word of praise is given for J. S. Thomas, Tuscaloosa, and J. B. Hobby, Auburn, State High School inspectors.

The district agricultural schools, says the report, seem to have difficulty in impressing the fact of their usefulness upon the minds of the public who are not responding with that patronage which it would seem these schools should draw.

In the six white normal schools, enrollment 2,389 last year, compared with 2,251 the year before.

"With the exception of the school at Moundville," writes the Superintendent, "the normal schools are in a highly satisfactory condition."

Financial support to private and denominational schools in 1912 was $700,000, against $628,000 in 1911. Attendance, 16,000 in 1911, 14,000 in 1912, a decrease of 2,000. The report of this year is the first to embrace statistics concerning private schools and colleges.

Teachers employed in these schools, 690 in 1911, 766 in 1912. Increase in value of buildings, 13 per cent., representing now a total valuation of $1,150,000. Equipment, valuation $267,000. Graduates, 1912, 562; 1911, 621.

Approximately 9,000 applicants for teachers' certificates in 1912; of these about half succeeded in securing li-

# HALF OF APPLICANTS FOR TEACHERS' LICENSE FAIL

Mont Adv — 10-23-12

**State Permits 1,810 Who Stood Examination In July, To Do School Work.**

Failure marked the efforts of more than half of the 3,907 men and women who attempted to procure licenses to teach school in Alabama at the July teachers' examinations. The percentage of applicants who passed the examination has been calculated by Secretary P. W. Hodges, of the State Board of Examiners, at 46, 1,897 having failed.

The proportion of failures is far greater in the rural counties than in the counties of big cities. In Jefferson, 218 applicants passed, and 153 failed; in Montgomery, 77 passed, and 55 failed. The examiners contend that one reason for this condition is the relatively poor facilities for instruction in counties where the one mill tax has not been authorized by popular vote.

"Depending on the revenue from the State," said Secretary Hodges, Thursday, "in some counties the citizens take no interest in providing local funds under the constitutional authority to levy a one-mill tax. It is generally in the counties of no local appropriation to supplement the State funds, that it is found the greatest proportion of failures in teachers' examination. From lack of local interest, and hence in lack of funds, short school terms are necessitated, poorer quality of teachers, and hence poorer preparation."

Of the 1,810 successful applicants, 457 were negroes. Licenses were issued as follows: Life certificates, white teachers, 146, negroes, 5; first grade, white, 148, negroes, 2; second grades, white, 148, negroes, 67; third grade, white, 625, negroes, 383.

# SOME CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Birmingham Herald 3-2-13

In Albany Georgia, there are 2000 Negro children who are forced to pay $2 each for what little school facilities the school board affords them. The whites have large, comfortable, well lighted quarters, while the colored children are forced to accept hampered, ill fitted, unhygienic rooms. Many of the teachers are compelled to handle 100 pupils in a single class which is not only a physical impossibility but is against all the canons of the teachers art.

Many of the mothers who paid this assessment are earning about $6 per month.

# CONVICTS BETTER PAID THAN STATE TEACHERS

## Figures Not Used as Argument for Prison Life

## WOMEN INSTRUCT 4 YEARS

## Superintendent of Education Says They Should Get Married After That Time

Mont Adv 11-17-12

Compulsory education in Alabama practically is inevitable, says H. J. Willingham, Superintetndent of Education in his annual report published Saturday.

Mr. Willingham draws the conclusion from figures, which declare that not only does a relatively small proportion of the enumerated school children of Alabama attend school, but the percentage of attendance is diminishing, and that the total attendance for white children is sufficient only to represent about half the number attending, and for negro children, only 27 per cent of the number attending.

Public schools must be maintained with longer terms; to effect this, local taxation is necessary, the Superintendent writes.

"Local initiative, local interest, and a keener regard for the methods and management in each public school would be fostered if the citizens of the community and of the county were made a vital part of its support through the privilege of voting upon themselves a supplement for its maintenance," he says.

Consolidation and concentration of forces in the smaller schools he recommends; consolidation and concentration which in rural communities probably would require facilities for public transportation of the children.

Superintendent Willingham declares the incomes for teachers in Alabama are so low as to be pitiable. Setting forth figures showing that the average salaries are: white male teacher, $413; white female, $340; negro male, $169; female, $150, he declares.

**Dollar Buys Lecs Now.**

"True, these salaries are slightly more than they were a few years ago, but every man in America knows that each dollar buys much less of the necessities of life than it did some years ago. Alabama receives today more than $40 a month for her convicts, or an income of approximately $500 gross from each convict hired. This is considerably more than is paid for the services of the average public school teacher in Alabama. This statement of fact is not made as a suggestion that teachers should leave off teaching and become convicts, but it shows plainly that too low an estimate is placed by the public on the value of the services of good school teachers.

County boards of education should pay more attention to the needs of negro children, the Superintendent remarks.

"Through the oversight of the boards in failing to erect better rural schools for the negroes," he says in his report, "in my opinion, can be traced one of the causes for so many of the negroes' moving with their families to the towns and cities where the children may have the privilege of better educational opportunities."

Teachers' Institutes, attendance on which is compulsory each year, do much to enhance the efficiency of teachers, the Superintendent writes.

**Teachers Are Improving.**

"The teachers are growing in efficiency each year," he says. "They are, in the main, doing a higher grade of work than in former years, and, with few exceptions, they are earning more than they are receiving. Any measure which strengthens them strengthens the schools. Our records show that about two thirds of the teaching force are women. Their average tenure of service in the schoolroom is about four years. Most of them, by that time, consent to get married and to leave the school room. Thus it will always be. Thus it ought to be. Institute work, therefore, is necessarily continuous through all time to come.

"A growing percentage of teachers are coming to realize the vital importance of connecting more and more the school room work with home life and community interests, recognizing as they do that the training in the school room should fit the children for the life which they are to live. Every possible emphasis will be drawn upon by this office to encourage this wholesome tendency to make practical the teaching in the school room by applying the lessons learned to the improving of their home environments."

Superintendent Willingham, has a warm word for the county superintendents of Alabama.

**Co-Operation Exists.**

"The cordial relations and the hearty co-operation existing between this office and the strong body of men who constitute the county superintendents of Alabama is one of the most gratifying features connected in any personal way with this administration," he writes. "They have my warmest commendation for the good work they are doing, and my heartiest good wishes that the year upon which we are entering may bring under their inspiration a continued growth and manifest improvement through their untiring efforts for the children of Alabama."

Congratulations, also, are dealt W. J. Martin, State land agent, for his success in securing the return to the State of much of the sixteen section school lands which had been lost through illegal deeds, squatters' conversion, and through trespass.

"During the past year there has been turned into the State Treasury approximately $75,000 to be added to the permanent sixteenth section fund from which the public schools draw annually and perpetually 6 per cent for their maintenance.

"During the last fifty years, it is not improbable that many thousands of acres of these school lands have been lost to the State through a policy pursued in such matters less vigorously than the interests in hand made necessary. In many instances, squatters took possession of the lands, remaining unmolested for many years, perhaps selling to innocent purchasers. These afterward resold to other innocent purchasers who now occupy some of these lands rightfully belonging to the school children of Alabama.

**Says Governor Helps.**

Mr. Willingham announces that it is a cause for regret that the condition of the treasury makes it impossible for Governor O'Neal to cut the strings and release the conditional appropriations made by the Legislature in 1911. At the same time, he congratulates the cause of learning in having as its sincere ally the person of the Governor.

His review of the annual report Mr Willingham concludes with a tribute to the employes in the Department of Education, to their efficiency and willingness. Special recognition, he said, is due W. F. Feagin, the chief clerk of the department, whose energy and ability and familiarity with the State school system if an invaluable asset to the department.

The statements of Superintendent Willingham are embraced in a lengthy review of the detailed report, a review in which every phase of the report is considered and analyzed. The review in reality, the Superintendent's letter of transmittal of the entire report to Governor O'Neal. Details of the review are:

With a graet deal of interest did we read the annual report of Supt. Ashmore in which many interesting statements were made concerning the public school system of our county. However, that which mostly concerned us was that part of the report that deals with Negro teachers. The Superintendent was quoted as saying that the efficiency of the Colored teachers was gradually deteriorating from year to year. Assuming that the Superintendent, by right of being in position to pass judgement on the proper qualification of teachers and prospective teachers, the foregoing statement, coming as it does from him has a deeper significance than it would have if it had come from some other source. Taking everything into consideration, however, and granting that the statement is without flaw, we find it not difficult in the least to find a cause or reason. In the first place in all well organized school systems, a high school or some provision is made for the training of puclic school teachers. This provision is made in our own system, but we regret to say, for the whites only. In order for one of our race to prepare himself for a position as teacher of one of our public schools, it is necessary for him after graduation from our grammar school, to seek at his own expense, education in some private higher school or college. This requires a considerable outlay of money. Whenever this is done, the large majority of our young folks, who spend three, four or five years in these private institutions, do not feel in justice to themselves and in consideration of the outlay necessary for their preparation, that they can afford to accept work in our system when the pay is so miserably poor. Hence, if they follow the teaching profession, they seek positions in those places where the remmuerative reward is greater. As a result of this, only a small per cent of the best product of our private institutions for higher education apply themselves to public school work. The efficiency of the colored teachers will increase in direct ratio with the efforts on the part of the school authorities to provide for their higher education. We sincerely trust that our Educational fathers will take this into consideration and that it is not far distant when the county will provide for the higher education of her colored as well as her white children.

# NEW CENSUS GIVES STATE 726,766 SCHOOL CHILDREN

## Department of Education Compiles Reports from Counties

## INCREASE ABOUT 14,000

## Statement Shows Small Growth for Negroes, While Figures for Whites Go Up

Mont Adv 9-13-12

Alabama's population has waxed with the passing of two years, if an increase of 14,000 in the number of children of school age is an indication of a general increase. Final returns from the 1912 school census were compiled Thursday by the office force of the State Department of Education, revealing a school population of 726,766 for 1912 as against 712,769 for 1910.

The figures for this year's census are not entirely correct, owing to the failure of the Superintendents of Macon and Russell counties to make returns as required by law as soon after August 15 as possible. To cover the discrepancy, the 1910 figures for the two counties were taken as their 1912 census figures, and a total obtained in that manner. It is believed hat the total is not far wrong because of the substitution.

A feature of the figures is the proportionately greater increase among the white children of the State than among the negroes. In 1910 there were 330,062 white children, and 322,707 negroes; in 1912, 399,127 whites and 327,584 negroes.

In Montgomery County the increase was slight, being 28,651 for 1910 and 29,246 for this year. Negro children outnumber the white children by almost four to one, according to figures for the county. In Jefferson County the increase was proportionately greater, with figures of 65,304 for 1910 as against 71,728 for 1912.

The census of children of school age 7 to 21, is taken each year of even number, by local enumerators. The pro rata amount of school funds is determined by the census. The calculation probably will be made within a few weeks.

The figures for 1912 are:

| | White. | Colored. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga | 2,686 | 4,013 | 6,699 |
| Baldwin | 4,598 | 1,852 | 6,450 |
| Barbour | 5,884 | 7,422 | 13,306 |
| Bibb | 5,170 | 2,883 | 7,753 |
| Blount | 7,980 | 481 | 8,061 |
| Bullock | 1,459 | 10,564 | 12,023 |
| Butler | 4,887 | 6,957 | 11,844 |
| Calhoun | 9,279 | 4,356 | 13,635 |
| Chambers | 5,747 | 6,788 | 12,535 |
| Cherokee | 6,845 | 302 | 6,147 |
| Chilton | 6,044 | 1,300 | 7,344 |
| Choctaw | 2,654 | 4,890 | 7,544 |
| Clarke | 4,892 | 6,289 | 10,781 |
| Clay | 6,083 | 76 | 6,959 |
| Cleburne | 4,290 | 271 | 4,160 |
| Coffee | 7,879 | 2,139 | 9,818 |
| Colbert | 5,619 | 4,000 | 9,619 |
| Conecuh | 2,782 | 5,070 | 7,852 |
| Coosa | 3,090 | 2,502 | 5,592 |
| Covington | 7,977 | 1,982 | 9,959 |
| Crenshaw | 4,902 | 3,103 | 7,005 |
| Cullman | 9,931 | 154 | 9,685 |
| Dale | 5,625 | 1,989 | 7,614 |
| Dallas | 2,746 | 16,430 | 19,176 |
| DeKalb | 9,165 | 322 | 9,487 |
| Elmore | 5,178 | 4,558 | 9,736 |
| Escambia | 5,439 | 1,566 | 6,005 |
| Etowah | 9,978 | 1,971 | 11,949 |
| Fayette | 4,673 | 607 | 5,280 |
| Franklin | 5,670 | 504 | 6,174 |
| Geneva | 7,608 | 1,589 | 9,197 |
| Greene | 826 | 6,978 | 7,804 |
| Hale | 1,519 | 8,436 | 10,255 |
| Henry | 3,378 | 3,257 | 6,635 |
| Houston | 7,708 | 2,992 | 10,700 |
| Jackson | 9,194 | 1,901 | 10,495 |
| Jefferson | 40,083 | 31,620 | 71,703 |
| Lamar | 4,754 | 1,928 | 6,682 |
| Lauderdale | 8,057 | 2,154 | 10,211 |
| Lawrence | 4,772 | 2,311 | 7,011 |
| Lee | 3,946 | 7,376 | 11,322 |
| Limestone | 5,574 | 3,411 | 8,985 |
| Lowndes | 1,117 | 11,577 | 12,694 |
| Macon | 1,209 | 7,434 | 8,643 |
| Madison | 8,655 | 6,118 | 14,803 |
| Marengo | 2,786 | 10,475 | 13,261 |
| Marion | 6,015 | 162 | 6,177 |
| Marshall | 9,398 | 430 | 10,128 |
| Mobile | 2,504 | 9,065 | 21,569 |
| Monroe | 3,855 | 5,267 | 9,122 |
| Montgomery | 6,889 | 22,357 | 29,246 |
| Morgan | 8,116 | 2,468 | 10,584 |
| Perry | 2,231 | 9,294 | 11,525 |
| Pickens | 4,150 | 4,845 | 9,015 |
| Pike | 5,396 | 5,701 | 11,097 |
| Randolph | 6,434 | 1,073 | 7,507 |
| Russell | 1,659 | 8,691 | 10,341 |
| Shelby | 6,194 | 2,992 | 9,189 |
| St. Clair | 6,201 | 1,224 | 7,425 |
| Sumter | 1,898 | 10,447 | 12,345 |
| Talladega | 6,822 | 6,481 | 13,303 |
| Tallapoosa | 7,456 | 4,407 | 11,863 |
| Tuscaloosa | 8,439 | 6,134 | 14,573 |
| Walker | 9,718 | 1,636 | 11,354 |
| Washington | 2,756 | 1,868 | 4,624 |
| Wilcox | 1,884 | 10,677 | 12,561 |
| Winston | 4,241 | 7 | 4,248 |
| Total | 399,127 | 327,584 | 726,766 |

# "Give While You Live"

Tuskegee Student

In celebration of his fiftieth birthday ulius Rosenwald, already noted for his broad philanthrophy, m s gifts to educational, charitable and al betterment institutions aggregating $687,500. 9-21-1

Mr. Rosenwald is parting, as he goes along, with a good share of the wealth that his ability as a business man is bringing him. Like Andrew Carnegie and the late Dr. Pearsons, his ambition is to do good with his money while he is alive. That is a worthy ambition, for it means also the expenditure of much time and thought in seeing that the intent of the giver is fulfilled.

For several years Mr. Rosenwald's don tions of time have been as noteworthy his money gifts. He has been a leader in charitable, religious, educational and civic organizations. While directing a great business he has participated in the work of the Chicago plan commission, the Civic Federation, the University of Chicago and many movements for public welfare. H has been a good citizen in very many wa and a "merchant prince" in the true sense.

Something of the wide extent of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropic interests is shown in this list of his latest gifts:

| | |
|---|---|
| University of Chicago—For women's gymnasium and buildings for the geological, geographic and classical departments | $250,000 |
| Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—For administration building to systematize all West Side charities | 250,000 |
| Jane Addams and others, as trustees—For a country club for social workers of Chicago | 50,000 |
| Booker T. Washington, as trustee—For improvement and establishment of Negro schools such as Tuskegee Institute | 25,000 |
| Marks Nathan Home for Jewish Orphans—For completion of new home at Douglass Park | 25,000 |
| Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Wheaton—For new administration building | 25,000 |
| Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys—For purchase of Meister farm adjoining | 12,500 |
| Chicago Hebrew Institute—For the erection and equipment of new gymnasium | 50,000 |
| Total | $687,500 |

Commenting on these donations, Miss Jane Addams said:

Mr. Rosenwald has given constantly to charitable organizations. He has such a great, comprehensive, practical knowledge of the conditions of the day that every bit he donates does its full value. I think there are few philanthropists who study the conditions as thoroughly and practically. He has donated intelligently and discriminately, always displaying the great, big heart he possesses to help mankind.

Mr. Rosenwald has set a splendid example of wise giving, of right leadership, of appreciation of the duties and privileges of wealth. The Record-Herald hopes for him many more birthdays on which he may see with pleasure the fruits of his generosity.—Editorial, Chicago Record-Herald.

---

With reference to the $25,000 mentioned in the above list, which has been set apart for the improvement and establishment of Negro schools such as Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Rosenwald has sent to Principal Washington a letter which we herewith republish explaining the purpose of this trust fund, the conditions attendant thereon, etc. He writes:

Chicago, August 12, 1912.

Dear Dr. Washington:

On this, my fiftieth birthday, I desire to extend a helping hand to the Negro schools that have grown out of Tuskegee Institute or schools that are doing the same kind of work and with which Tuskegee Institute is in close touch. I will contribute to such schools a total of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000), to be divided among such schools as in your judgment should participate, and to name the amount for each and to state the purpose for which the money is to be used.

As soon as any school which you have named has raised an amount equal to the amount you designate for such school, I will contribute the same amount until the entire sum of $25,000 has been consumed.

Being aware of your great interest in these smaller institutions, I take the liberty of asking you to undertake this task.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Julius Rosenwald.

Mr. Rosenwald, by this beneficent action, again evidences his keen desire to render service to the Negro people in their struggles upward. He has the grateful thanks of a race always keenly appreciative of the confidence, good will and help of such disinterested philanthropists as Mr. Rosenwald has shown himself to be.

Juriging even by these comparisons, the Negroes are on the upgrade, while comparing their present rate of progress with their own past status. They are rounding out their fifty years of freedom with cheering evidences of ability to conquer the many difficulties of the past and the harder problems of the future.

# PRESBYTERIANS IN UPLIFT WORK FOR AFRO-AMERICANS

The Illinois Idea

## Recent Annual Meeting In St. Louis Shows Big Results.

9-23-12, Chicago

St. Louis.—The experiment of the Presbyterian church's freedmen's board in establishing colored persons on individual farms in Georgia was described as part of the board's work by Miss Roberta Barr of Pittsburgh at the recent annual meeting of the Missouri Synodical society in the West Presbyterian church, this city. Miss Barr, who is assistant secretary of the board, said the first aim of the board is to give the Negro race a good moral foundation. They must therefore first be trained in the Bible and Christian living.

"The board is criticised sometimes," she said, "because it does not make industrial education the first feature. It believes thoroughly in industrial education and equips schools for the work as fully as possible." She described the farm of 1,000 acres at Keyesville, Ga., near Augusta, from which the board is parceling off to the Negroes farms of twenty or thirty acres each, giving to each a mule and a plow and building a small cottage. The tenant is allowed to pay for this equipment and the land by rental fees, so that in time the property becomes his own.

"The colored people of the United States now own farms," said Miss Barr, "of such extent as would include all the New England states." By this statement she referred to Negro ownership generally, not alone to that fostered by the Presbyterian board. This board operates 131 schools, all of them being taught entirely by Negroes except six. The board emphasizes the need of an educated Negro ministry and supports in part 280 Negro ministers. There are 15,000 children in the board's schools, and in each one the Bible is a daily textbook.

Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve of New York city, secretary of the woman's board of home missions, at a study class during the meeting pointed out the wide culture which may accrue from mission study. "It is a university education," she said.

At another time she pointed out the common tie between all the varied peoples of the United States—Alaskans, mountaineers, Negroes, Mexicans and Indians—speaking also of the Cubans and Porto Ricans, to whom the board ministers. She said the building of railroads and the development of resources are greatly increasing the missionary's opportunity.

Mrs. S. L. McAfee of Parkville said that among the 200 or more delegates two interesting personages were the Misses Clingan, who started a mission in a remote region in the Ozarks, and have continued it with much hardship, although now better established than at first. Their station is Gladstone, Mo.

The statistics of the home mission work of the society, presented by Mrs. G. H. Van Dyke of Clinton, Mo., stated all the ten presbyterial societies of the synod were represented. In this aggregation there are 5,000 members, whose work is subdivided into work for women, young women and children. The contributions for the year have been $13,212.

# Teachers Assigned To Public Schools

## HAVEN HOME SCHOOL TO HAVE FIVE TECAERS

**Many Vacancies Made by Deaths, Marriages and Resignations Filled —New School to Have Primary Grades Only—No Principal at Present.**

Sanford Tribune 9-

The assignment of public school teachers in the city and county was awaited with more interest this year since the establishment of the Maple street school twelve years ago.

This interest was due to the establishment of the new public school on Anderson street, at the place formerly known as Haven Home, and to the vacancies caused by deaths, marriages and resignations.

The opening of the Haven Home property as a public school called for the appointment and assignment of five teachers, while two deaths, two marriages and several resignations required the appointment of several others.

The new school, whose work will be confined to the primary grades, will for the present have no principal. The primary building, a wooden structure which was built several years ago, will be the only building occupied at the opening of the term.

While there have been more assignments than usual, the personel of the older schools remains largely the same, this being due mainly to the system in vogue of promoting the teachers.

The following are the assignments for the city and county:

East Broad Street School—Prof. Robtert W. Gadsden, principal; Miss R. G. Houston, seventh grade; Miss E. L. Jackson, sixth grade A; Mr. S. J. Reid, sixth grade B; Miss L. L. Carey, fifth grade A; Mrs. L. A. Woodard, fifth grade B; Miss M. J. Reynolds, fourth grade A; Miss E. A. [illegible], fourth grade B; Miss M. E. Burns, third grade A; Miss H. C. Houstoun third grade B; Miss M. B. Daniels, second grade A; Miss E. McInto[illegible], second grade B; Miss Lula Sm[illegible], first grade A; Miss Geneva Sti[illegible], first grade B; Miss Veronica Beasley, assistant.

West Broad Street School—Prof. J. H. C. Butler, principal; Miss [illegible], seventh grade; Miss A. [illegible], sixth grade; Miss A. M. Middleton, fifth grade B; Miss C. E. Lewis, fourth grade A; Miss R. Brown, fourth grade B; Mrs. S. A. Brown, third grade A; Miss C. Hendrickson, third grade B; Miss Nettie Houston, third grade C; Miss Madeline Shivery, second grade A; Miss Marie Stoney, second grade B; Miss Anna Tucker, first grade A; Miss Sarah O. Lee, first grade B; Miss Sophronia Gaston, assistant.

Maple Street School—Prof. Jno. McIntosh, principal; Miss M. E. Tolbert, seventh grade; Miss S. C. Houstoun, sixth grade; Miss Anna Scott, fifth grade; Miss E. A. Quinney, fourth grade; Miss Lizzie Hendrickson, third grade A; Miss H. Ellis, third grade B; Miss D. Blyler, second grade A; Mr. W. D. Kennedy, second grade B; Miss Bertha Williams, first grade; Miss Henrietta Johnson, assistant.

Haven Home School—Miss Virginia Boxx, third grade; Mr. Samuel Kelson, second grade A; Mrs. A. E. Orner, second grade B; Miss Rachel Rogers, first grade A; Mrs. Alethia Armstrong, first grade B.

Duffy School — Miss Em

Greene, second grade; Miss Ada Scott, first grade.

County Schools—Antioch, Miss Dorothy Williams; Beaulieu, Miss Rosa L. Ashton; Belmont, Miss Nettie Ulmer; College, Mrs. Daisy E. Pearson; Dittmersville, Mrs. Ellen E. Spencer; East Savannah, Miss Clifford Brown; Flowersville, Miss Etta Cannick; Grove Hill, Miss Clifford Allen; Montieth, Miss Florence Banks; Mount Zion, Mrs. Fannie C. Ford; Nicholsonville, Miss Iona Coston; Pooler, Miss Frederica Johnson; Rice Hope, Miss Elise Williams; Riverside, Miss Camile Stiles; Rose Dhu, Miss Florence Callen; Sackville, Mrs. Annie L. Holmes; Skidaway, ———; Taylor's Chapel, Miss Delphene Stoney; Tatemville, Miss Fannie L. Deveaux; Vallambrosa, Miss Harriet Jones;

## FIRE PREVENTION SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO CHILDREN

**Superintendent Willingham Asks Teachers to Follow Proclamation.**

School children of Alabama should know something of the danger of fires, something of the great loss entailed therein, and something of the methods of preventing it, thinks Superintendent H. J. Willingham of the State Department of Education. Wednesday he sent a circular letter to most of the teachers of the State asking them to observe, in some manner, October 9, the day set apart by Governor O'Neal's proclamation as "Fire Prevention Day."

For some period during the day, the circular says, teachers should talk to the pupils, or conduct some kind of demonstrations, showing methods of carefulness and precaution in fire prevention. As a practical application of the precept, says the Superintendent, teachers should see that rubbish piles are removed within and without the school and that chimneys and flues are made clean and safe from liability to propagate blazes.

# HISTORICAL SURVEY OF GEORGIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

M. L. BRITTAIN,
*State Superintendent of Schools.*

Before the war, while there was no supervision of the school work, there was a state appropriation called the "poor fund." Of course, the very name was enough to prevent successful advancement of elementary instruction. Many of those schools have passed into literature and accounts of them, as found in the writings of Johnson, Longstreet, and others, are frequently amusing if not ridiculous despite the element of pathos. The good schools of the time were left largely to individual and community effort. Our people were antagonistic to the idea of leaning upon the state for aid in training their children and regarded it as the duty of the parent to educate his own offspring. Consequently, if too poor to send to private

M. L. BRITTAIN,
State Superintendent of Schools.

schools they would frequently refuse to take advantage of the fund provided.

Further, it was a misfortune hard to overcome that the public schools were established during reconstruction times and the movement begun by a legislature not possessing the confidence of the people. For years progress was painfully slow and that the plan was not at that time thoroughly in favor is readily to be seen by the restrictions shown in our last constitutional convention of 1877.

Since 1871 there has been a duplex system of private and public schools in our state, sometimes one and sometimes the other preponderating, although in most cases the two have been mingled. Even yet it is a fact and so general in parts of our state where local taxation has not yet been fully established that public and private tuition continue supplementing each other as a matter of course. It is easy to see, however, that the people are determined to completely establish and perfect these institutions where the child of the poor as well as the rich may be properly trained for intelligent citizenship.

### Forty Years' Progress.

The progress of the public schools in recent years has been sure and creditable in view of all the facts, although unevenly maintained. The figures show the following record with regard to our illiteracy:

| | White Illiterates. | Negro Illiterates. |
|---|---|---|
| Per cent in 1870... | 27.4 | 92.1 |
| Per cent in 1880... | 23. | 81. |
| Per cent in 1890... | 16. | 67. |
| Per cent in 1900... | 11.9 | 52. |
| Per cent in 1910... | 7. | 36. |

In other words, Georgia has a far greater per cent of educated men and women now than at any former period of her history, for even at the height of her ante-bellum prosperity in 1860 the statistics show more than twelve per cent of white and nearly a hundred of negro illiteracy.

All over our state towns and counties have been placing themselves in the current of modern progress by establishing high schools as well as those giving primary instruction. Indeed, nearly every village and town is marked by handsome structures devoted to this work. It is rather an exception than otherwise when a community of even a few hundred people has not a handsome schoolhouse of brick or stone. These words are written while returning from a town of a thousand people who have just finished a $12,000 structure.

It is worth the expenditure of time and money on the part of rural districts and towns as well as cities. An ignorant people is always a poor people. Even if our own reason did not lead us to realize the necessity for educational training, the fact that the other states of this union do this and in the great majority of instances give so much more time and money to it would force us to take this step in spite of ourselves. Our system of education in Georgia from primary grades to university must be made equal to any in the land.

### Our Greatest Asset.

The platitudinous remark is often heard that the children of Georgia are her greatest asset. I wish to say as strongly as I can convey it in language that this statement may or may not be true. In the first place, the child through lack of attention and training may grow up with vicious instincts—in fact, may be a criminal. Such a child becomes a foe to society, seen or unseen, and is then certainly a liability and not an asset. In the second place, the child may be dwarfed physically or mentally through disease. If it has been suffered to grow up without any knowledge of physiology and hygiene, if it knows nothing of sanitation or right living, it is certainly unfitted to play the part of a real man or woman in the world today. If through parental ignorance and carelessness it is afflicted with hookworm or disease in any of its many forms it can neither work nor think with advantage to itself or mankind. Such an asset frequently changes into a liability charged to the asylum or poorhouse account. Again, the child may be illiterate, ignorant of even the simplest facts except a few received by chance. Occasionally from the ranks of these there comes forth a hero or heroine who, by some good fortune or rugged ability, does fairly well in the battle of life. As a rule, however, they play a small part in comparison with those more fortunate individuals who have received training for life's work.

### Financial Value of Education.

In a recent address Superintendent Lawton B. Evans speaks as follows: "Of the 7,852 eminently successful men in the United States, as printed in the words of 'Who's Who in America,' all except thirty-one have received school advantages. A good common school education will further increase a boy's chances in life four times; high school education will further increase his chances twenty-three times; the college will still further increase his chances nine times."

Let us make this quotation still more emphatic. There are 1,757,023—nearly two millions of people—in the United States who have had no education and not one of them was found worthy of a place among the ten thousand who have had sufficiently successful careers to be placed in the 1912 list of America's notables.

"The illiterate in America earns on an average of $150 a year, the partially educated earns $300, and the high school graduate earns $1,000, while the college graduate earns upon an average more than $1,500.

"Making the comparison in yet another way the figures show that the illiterate man capitalized at his average earning capacity is worth $3,000, at 5 per cent, the partially educated man is worth $6,000, while the high school graduate is worth at least $20,000."

This, of course, is not the only standpoint from which to estimate human lives. It is, however, one which must make appeal to all, since it is a man's first duty, whether ignorant or educated, to make a living and provide for those dependent upon him.

The assertion is sometimes heard that education will diminish the ranks of workers. In the first place, this carries with it something of the suggestion and perhaps almost the desire for certain of us to have the right to rule over others less fortunate in circumstances and training and for no interference with this divinely (?) appointed condition. In the second, whatever the motive may be, the statement is unwarranted and, as experience and history show, at total variance with the facts. In the states of this country where there is least illiteracy and largest appropriation for educational purposes there appears to be no undue amount of laziness. At least this should be a fair guess since the average man's yearly earning there is twice and three times as large as in the states with most illiteracy and smallest per capita educational funds.

There can be no other reason for this discrepancy in the earning capacity save that produced by difference in educational advantages. Given an equal chance the southern boy or girl will go as far as any in the world. They have proven it a thousand times, but they cannot cope successfully with trained minds while illiterate and unschooled. If, therefore, our children—those of the poor as well as the rich—are not overlooked and left with callous indifference to grow up in ignorance, but are trained in hand and mind until able to meet on equal terms, unabashed and unafraid, competitors from any source and play worthily the part of a noble man or woman, then and not until then can we without reservation speak of our children as the state's greatest asset.

### New Life in 1911.

For 1911 the school work of the state shows improvement in many particulars. As one unusual feature for the first time every county and local system has furnished a complete annual report. It is, of course, too soon to expect great progress from the new laws passed in August, 1911. It was late in 1911, or early in 1912, before some of the provisions took effect. Already it has been easy to note the new life and impetus given, however, in many ways.

The four members of the new state board of education appointed in accordance with the provisions of the acts of 1911 were Judge Thomas G. Lawson, of Putnam; Professor J. C. Langston, of Screven; Dr. T. J. Woofter, of Clark, and Professor Jere M. Pound, of Pike. These, together with the governor and the state school superintendent, compose the new organization and have been endowed with authority for initiating educational work in addition to the functions of an appellate court and the power to select texts for the common schools as heretofore. The body met shortly after the members received their commissions and the several meetings held have been marked by sessions lasting nearly all day and by vigorous attention to the duties imposed. Judge Lawson was elected chairman pro tempore and his legal knowledge, together with splendid ability and high character, rendered his services invaluable. His death, occurring on April 16, brought sorrow throughout the state he had served so long and so well. To fill the vacancy Hon. Walter E. Steed, of Taylor county, has been appointed.

### Statistical Summary.

Summarized, the educational statistics for the year are as follows: The total enrollment for 1910 was 555,794; for 1911 this is increased to 565,071. The average attendance for 1910 and 1911 remains practically the same with a slight increase of one per cent on the part of the negroes. The total value of new schoolhouses built in 1911 is reported as $897,822, in contrast with an expenditure for this purpose in 1910 of $512,641. The amount raised by local taxation during 1910 was $1,307, [illegible] the figures show $1,5[illegible] important feature of the work showing a larger increase than usual. Four entire counties voted for local tax during 1911, and 98 districts, there now being 28 counties and 629 districts supplementing the state funds by this means. The value of school property and equipment is reported as $11,163,194.43 as against $9,883,760.77 for 1910. This, of course, does not include those institutions connected with higher education. For 1910 there were 7,946 schools with 12,625 teachers; for 1911 we have 8,066 schools with 13,024 teachers. The average monthly salary paid white male teachers in spe-

cial systems for 1910 was $117.40; for 1911 it was $118.70; female teachers for 1910, $49.34; for 1911, $52.80. In the county schools the white male teachers received $59.56 in 1910 and $64.00 in 1911; females $39.28 in 1910 and $43.93 in 1911. The negro teachers in special systems were paid upon an average in 1910, $45.90 for males and $26.69 for females; for 1911 they received $47.50 and $28.50 respectively. In the county schools the negro male teachers received in 1910 $27.72, and the females $20.36; for 1911 these amounts were $26.52 and $20.56 respectively. The total fund raised for common schools in 1910 was $4,606,410.88. The total raised for 1911 was $5,282,651.68, by far the largest amount in our history. The grand total raised for educational purposes during 1911 for colleges, common schools and secondary work amounted to $6,183,768.37. This is larger than for the year previous by a little more than three-quarters of a million.

### Prompt Payment.

For the improvement of our educational conditions the first and greatest need is for more considerate and business-like treatment of our teachers and schools with regard to finances.

Of all the questions affecting education in this state that of prompt and better payment to teachers is the most serious. There is here the sorest need in all our work. One of the ugliest features of it is that it presses most keenly and with most disastrous effect on those most helples and least able to bear it. Wealthy localities rarely suffer directly from this, but the weak rural communities, almost solely dependent for educational facilities upon state aid receive the full force of this inconsiderate treatment. It is possibly due largely to this very cause as much as to industrial conditions that several of our counties, despite the general progress of the state elsewhere, have fewer people now than ten years ago. Unless we desire to force still more of them away from the country and into the towns and cities it must be made possible for rural communities to have better and prompter pay for teachers. The children on the farm deserve this consideration. There we will not find the Slav. He is peddling shoe laces until he has enough to invest in a pawn shop or clothing store. Nor will you see the Syrian or Greek. He must mind his fruit stand until he secures enough money to return to south Europe. The flaxen-haired, fair-skinned child of the southern farmer as a rule goes straight through the centuries to his Anglo-Saxon ancestor. From Yorktown to Senlac and the Crusades his ancestors have played a leading part in the history of the world, and their descendants deserve at least a fair chance in preparation for life.

## PEABODY FUND "JOKER."

In answer to a letter sent to the General Agents of the fund, THE AGE is informed that in the final disbursement of the Peabody Educational Fund, amounting to more than a $1,000,000, the greater portion has been set apart for white education in Tennessee. In this school, white normal school teachers are to be trained.

We are also informed that $350,000 was voted "to be used among the country schools of the Negro race." We suppose that we ought to "throw off our hats" and proclaim ourselves immensely pleased and happy over this appropriation, but, nevertheless, we would have been much better pleased if, instead of disbursing this $350,000 thinly over a large section of territory, the $350,000 had been used in one place for some object similar to the one for which more than a million dollars has been appropriated for the Nashville school where these white normal school teachers are to be trained.

The Negro people in the United States would themselves like to have some such permanent memorial to Peabody among them as has been so lavishly provided among the whites. The point we seek to make is, that $350,000 thinly distributed over the rural districts of eleven States will do very little good in comparison with $350,000 put into some such permanent work as the trustees of the fund have done for the whites.

Regarding these [illegible] teachers nothing despite the [illegible] provisions made for them anywhere, nevertheless, it does seem [illegible] the trustees could really have used this [illegible] amount of good instead of the [illegible] amount of good as will be done.

The money is to be distributed [illegible] the guidance of the John F. Slater Fund. It does seem that with the trustees of the Peabody Fund vesting this money for such administration that it would have had generosity of feeling enough to have voted it for administration under the direction of the Anna T. Jeanes Fund for rural schools. The joker, if there be any joker at all, lies in the fact that we suspect that among the John F. Slater Board there are no black people at all and, therefore, they can have nothing to do with its administration; while on the Anna T. Jeanes Fund Board there are five or six of the most distinguished Negroes in the United States.

## WANT NEW SCHOOLS

### Representative Citizens Meet at Kansas City—Judge Bland and Gen. Moore Speak—Committee Appointed to Confer With County Court and Board of Education.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—St. Stephen's Baptist Church, under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hurse, was the scene of what was perhaps the most notable gathering of representative Negroes ever held in this city. For years the people of Kansas City have felt the need of a truant school, a normal school and a home for delinquent youth, to be conducted under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Prof. J. Silas Harris, Dr. J. H. Jones, James W. Lee, Dr. J. W. Hurse and Dr. W. C. Williams, respectively, of St. Stephen's and Ebenezer charches, were the prime movers in working up sentiment favorable to the establishment of these institutions. The meeting was called to order by Dr. W. C. Williams, who was unanimously chosen chairman, and Prof. J. Silas Harris was elected secretary.

Attorney W. C. Hueston introduced Judge Bland, the principal speaker of the evening. After assuring the people that he had no political ambitions, Judge Bland proceeded to deliver one of the greatest speeches ever made in this city to a Negro audience. He congratulated the race upon its fifty years of progress and declared that under more favorable circumstances the next half century would not know conditions that now exist. Judge Bland is a Democrat, a millionaire, and one of the best friends that the Negro has ever had on the Board of Education.

Gen. Milton Moore followed Judge Bland, making a telling speech—full of good cheer and hope for the race. Prof. G. N. Grisham, principal of Lincoln High School, also spoke.

Among those present were Mrs. Josephene Silone Yates, Prof. J. Dallas Bowser, Col. George T. Wassom, Profs. John L. Love, D. N. Crosthwait, H. O. Cook, John L. F. Talton, Fannie J. Jackson, Fannie J. Dawley, Maria P. Williams, Lucindy Day, Irene Fairfax, Dora E. Harris, Luellen J. Williams, Estelle Coles, Florence Crews, John Rone, Joseph Wilson, Drs. W. J. Thompkins and Howard Smith, A. V. Mulholland, Dr. Thomas C. Unthank, Arthur Wellington Harris, Dr. Theodore Smith, M. E. Carter, R. E. Lee Bailey, Attorney H. L. Spears, Prof. J. T. Fox, Prof. Riall W. Foster, Amandy J. Brown, Edward Ross, Fannie G. Wassom, J. Coleman Chastine.

Prof. J. Silas Harris, Col. G. T. Wassom, Prof. G. N. Grisham, Dr. J. W. Hurse, James A. Lee and Mrs. Lucindy Day were appointed to meet the judges of the County Court in company with the Board of Education and present reasons why a county home for delinquent youth should be erected at once.

## Would Give Negro Education Chance

### MAKE BETTER CITIZENS

### Judge Adams Deplores Lack of School Facilities

Anent the question of faciliaties for educating the colored youths, touched upon in Superintendent Ashmore's report, which was submitted to the Board of Education Monday, Judge Samuel B. Adams, president of the board, was yesterday asked to give his views on the subject.

"I am and always have been in favor of giving the Negro children better advantages of education than we have given them," said Judge Adams. "Because of our lack of means the board of Education has not been able to do as much for them as the members of the board would desire to do.

"I appreciate the fact that relatively speaking much less has been done for the Negroes than for the white children. We are all very much pleased by the purchase of the property on Anderson street which has heretofore been used for educational purposes. This purchase will enable the Board of Education to enlarge its usefulness to the colored children.

"I should be very glad, and am sure the members of the board would be glad to see all of the Negro children who desire a chance for obtaining an education in the public schools given that chance. I recognize that the best education for them is that which will fit them for life's duties and work, and therefore that the vocational features should be stressed as far as practicable.

"I believe, however, in the wisdom of giving all of the Negro children a thorough elementary education. I am sure this would improve them, as it improves the children of the other race. The statistics show that the percentage of Negroes who have had educational advantages who commit crime is very much smaller than the percentage of ignorant and uneducated Negroes who violate the law. I do not recall exactly the difference, but it is great and serves to de[illegible]od of educating the Negroes on proper lines, not to speak of the higher obligation upon the controlling and dominant race. I do not, of course, regard the education of any race as a panacea.

"In order to do real good it must be upon the right lines which look to preparation for work and duties of life and the development of the moral nature. Unless a child is improved on moral and ethical lines it is better that he remain ignorant, no matter what his race may be.—Morning News.

## EDUCATORS AT BUFFALO

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The American Missionary Association held its sixty-third annual meeting here during the past week and brought to Buffalo some of the notable men and women of the race. The association pledged to raise one million dollars during this fiscal year ending October, 1913, for the higher education of the Negroes of the South. Mrs. William H. Talbert was appointed to look after the housing and comfort of our distinguished guests who were eagerly sought after by the most prominent white people of the city for the honor of entertaining them as their house guests.

Among the prominent speakers were Mrs. Ella Shepherd Moore, of the Fisk Jubilee Singers; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who spoke of "The Emancipation Celebration" and "The Development of Christian Womanhood"; Hon. William H. Lewis, on "The Negro as a Citizen," and Prof. Kelly Miller on "The Open Way to Opportunity."

Among the many Negro delegates present were the Rev. Henderson H. Dunn, of New Orleans; the Rev. E. J. Flynn, of Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. T. S. Inborden, of Enfield, N. C.; Prof. A. Wallace, Jr., of New Orleans; Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University; G. W. Munn, of Capeahosic, Va.; Principal W. T. Price, of Gloster, Va.; Prof. and Mrs. Work, of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Hadley and Mr. Price, members of the Fisk Quartet; the Rev. Clarke, of Cleveland.

## BIG G[illegible]

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 19.—A few months ago a few special friends of Dr. Booker T. Washington organized a movement to secure a special gift of $50,000 to lighten his burdens and encourage him in his work at Tuskegee, to be given annually for five years from a number of selected persons throughout the United States. The movement has been so successful and so spontaneously responded to that $53,000 a year for five years has been guaranteed.

# SOUTHERN EDUCATORS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

## William Feagin of This City Retains His Office

## DR. PALMER IS DIRECTOR

## Teachers Feel Honored in Their Profession by Election of Woodrow Wilson.

Mont Adv—12-1-12

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 30.—M. L. Brittain, of Atlanta, Ga., was this afternoon elected president of the Southern Educational Association, which is holding its annual convention in this city. W. K. Tate of Columbia, S. C., was elected vice-president. The secretary-treasurer is William Feagin, of Montgomery, Ala., whose term will not expire for two years.

The members of the Board of Directors by States elected today are: Alabama, President, T. W. Palmer, Montevallo; Arkansas, J. J. Doyne, Conway; Florida, Prof. George M. Lynch, Gainesville; Georgia, Lawton B. Evans, Augusta; Kentucky, President H. H. Cherry, Bowling Green; Louisiana Prof. J. M. Gwinn, New Orleans; Maryland, E. F. Buchner, Baltimore; Mississippi, Prof. W. H. Smith, Jackson; Missouri, President John R. Kirk, Kirkeville; North Carolina, Prof. L. C. Brogden, Raleigh; Oklahoma, Superintendent C. W. Richards, Ardmore; South Carolina, Superintendent S. C. Reigler, Aiken; Tennessee, Superintendent L. E. Wolfe, Memphis; Texas, Superintendent H. F. Triplett, Beaumont; Virginia, Dr. Julian A. Burrows, Harrisonburg.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions expresses appreciation of the honor rejected upon the profession of teachers in the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency of the United States in these words:

"Be it further resolved, That this association does hereby express its satisfaction over the fact that a great teacher has been promoted to the highest office within the gift of the American people and point with pride to the reward patient, faithful and efficient service crowned by his election to this great public trust."

Other resolutions urge better salaries for school teachers; the increased scope of and a larger appropriation by Congress for the National Department of Education, increased support of normal schools and teachers colleges, for medical inspection in the schools for communicable diseases of the eye, and of the appointment of a standing committee on the conservation of vision; for the proper education of the Southern negro.

**Convention Is Closed.**

The convention closed late tonight after Prof. M. L. Brittain, the incoming president, had been formally introduced to the delegates. Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, delivered an address tonight. Dr. Claxton, a native of Tennessee, and at various times superintendent and professor in schools and colleges in the South spoke of the problems of the rural schools. He advocated consolidation as one method for overcoming some of these problems, saying that greater efficiency could frequently be brought about by combining the strength of several schools. He came to the defense of the rural school, however after citing several criticisms that had been made regarding pupils turned out by them. Admitting their handicaps in many instances, he said the broad foundation of the education received by many great men had been laid in the rural schools.

The time and place of meeting for next year's convention will be decided by the executive committee at a later date.

# EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE BUSY WITH ITS WORK

## Topics Discussed Thursday Ranged From Art to Agriculture

Mont Adv 4-5-12

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—Activities incident to the conference for education in the South began early today, the aims of the organization echoing from half a dozen meetings. The subjects discussed ranged from art to agriculture.

The club women heard an illustrated address by John Ward Stimson, of New York, on "Art for the People," followed by a discussion joined in by Nashville women.

The alumni of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn., met to organize. The Middle Tennessee Educational Association launched its session. The women writers of the South with six States represented, met and organized for the advancement of education among the poor children of the South. The Executive Committee of the Educational Conference met followed by a general conference of the session at which a miscellaneous program was given. Of especial interest on this program was the address of Erwin Craighead, editor of The Mobile Register, on "The Conference for Education to Civic and Economic Advancement"

"Need of Industrial Education in the South," was the subject of President C. B. Gibson of the Mechanics' Institute Richester, N. Y.

Other addresses were by Prof. W. H. Hand, of the University of South Carolina, on "Compulsory Education," and by Lawton B. Evans, City Superintendent of Augusta, Ga., on "A Survey of the Situation."

The afternoon session of the conference was devoted to the farm.

High water today compelled the abandonment of the trip to the Hermitage for the conference leaders, planned by the Nashville ladies.

**Equal Suffrage Injected.**

Equal suffrage crept into the conference for education in the South this afternoon when Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Kentucky, addressed a subconference of club women presided over by Mrs. L. Crozier French, President of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Public Schools and Southern Development" was Mrs. Breckinridge's subject and her brilliant address attracted much attention and is more talked of, perhaps, than any other event of the conference. Mrs. Breckinridge told of the victory Kentucky women recently won when they were granted the right to ballot in school matters and predicted that the public schools of the entire South would be more benefited by the participation of women in school elections than by any other movement.

The backward condition of schools in many States was attributed by Mrs. Breckinridge to the fact that women have no voice in school matters. She maintained that motherhood is all

---

has been pictured, but declared that it is little short of a crime to take children away from the mother at 6 years of age and entrust them to schools in which the mothers have no voice. Mrs. Breckinridge's address was received with great enthusiasm by the club women.

Other speakers at this sub-conference were Dr. B. F. Dresslar, of the United States Bureau of Education and Mrs. Langdon R. Mitchell of Richmond, Va.

**Woman Writers Organize.**

The Southern women writers, who organized, elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Cookeville, Tenn.; First Vice-President, Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, Sewanee, Tenn.; Second Vice-President, Miss Isma Dooley, Atlanta; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Maude McIver Roundtree, Birmingham.

The name adopted was, "The League of Southern Women Writers." Under its by laws suffrage is not barred from discussions, the matter having been the subject of a lively debate today.

---

Among the charter members are Ruth McEnery Stuart, Daisy Fitzhugh Ayres, Ellen Glasgow, Mrs. Julia Harris, Octave Thanet, Mrs. Corra Harris and Mary Johnson. This afternoon the visitors were given a tea by Miss Maria Thompson Davies.

# ABERCROMBIE, PHILLIPS, WILLINGHAM WILL SPEAK

## Others Will Represent State at Louisville Meeting

## PROGRAM IS GIVEN OUT

## Plans Are Completed For Annual Educational Session November 28

Mont. Adv. 11-4-12

Henry J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, former President of the University of Alabama; Dr. J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of the Birmingham City Schools, will be among the Alabama educators to take part in the annual meeting of the Southern Educational Association, which meets at Louisville, Ky., November 28 to 30.

Mrs. J. D. Matlock of Birmingham, Dr. T. W. Palmer, President of the Girls' Technical School at Montevallo; Prof. Roy L. Dimmitt, director of the Department of Industrial Education, Birmingham, and William F. Feagin, Chief Clerk in the State Department of Education, are others who will figure in the meeting. Mrs. Matlock is Third Vice-President of the organization, while Mr. Feagin is Secretary-Treasurer.

Official program of the approaching meeting has just been issued by Mr. Feagin. There will be six meetings of the general body, while department meeting will be held at one time or another throughout the time. The first session will be held Thursday night, November 28, at which time there will be addresses of welcome and responses and two general addresses.

Alabama will send probably fifty delegates to this meeting, which will be attended by representatives from sixteen Southern States. Special sleepers will leave Montgomery Wednesday night, November 27. Special rates have been offered on all railroads, the round trip rates from Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile being $16, $19.50 and $23.20 respectively. Mr. Feagin is sending out complete programs, which include information about hotels, the association and the city of Louisville.

Following are the officers, the general program and some of the departmental programs:

General officers: President, Dr. H. L. Whitfield, Columbus, Miss.; First Vice-President, Superintendent M. L. Brittain, Atlanta, Ga.; Second Vice-President, Superintendent H. F. Triplett, Beaumont, Tex.; Third Vice-President Mrs. J. D. Matlock, Birmingham, Ala. Secretary-Treasurer, William F. Feagin, Montgomery, Ala.

Board of Directors (life members)—Dr. John W. Abercrombie, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Dr. Gustavus R. Glenn, Dahlonega, Ga.; Dr. Julius Jordan, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. J. H. Phillips, Birmingham, Ala.; Prof. George J. Ramsey, Danville, Ky.; Superintendent R. J. Tighe, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. F. P. Venable, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Superintendent W. H. Bartholomew, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.; Dr. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.; Superintendent M. A. Cassidy, Lexington, Ky.

**Thursday, November 28, 1912, 8 p. m.**

Address of Welcome—Hon. W. O. Head, Mayor, Louisville, Ky.; Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville, Ky.

Response for the Association—Hon. J. N. Powers, State Superintendent of Education, Jackson, Miss.

A False Educational Basis and Some of Its Ills—Dr. E. E. Rall, Professor of Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Bible and Education—Dr. William Dinwiddie, President S. W. Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.

**Friday, November 29, 1912, 9:30 a. m.**

Papers will be limited to twenty minutes; discussions to ten minutes.

The Citizen vs. a Knowledge of Citizenship—Hon. W. H. Hand, State H. S. Inspector, Columbia, S. C.

What Educates for "Grafting;" What for Citizenship—Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, Director of Department of Extension, Austin, Tex.

A Plea for a Neglected Art—Mrs C. Roark, Dean of Women, State Normal, Richmond, Ky.

Training for Co-Operative and Systematic Activities in the Rural Schools—Hon. W. E. Hallbrook, Choctaw Ark.

Unification of the State's Library Interests Under the Leadership of the State Library—Dr. H. R. McIlwaine State Librarian, Richmond, Va.

The Backward Child vs. the Gifted Child—Hon. D. A. Graves, Superintendent of City Schools, Chattanooga Tenn.

**Friday, November 29, 1912, 8 p. m.**

Papers will be limited to twenty minutes; discussions to ten minutes.

Training for Life Work in Our Rural Schools—Dr. Charles C. Thach President Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

The Rural Social Survey—Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Superintendent of Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, New York city.

Address—Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Education in Agriculture: A National Asset—Dr. Andrew M. Soule, President State College of Agriculture Athens, Ga.

**Saturday, November 30, 1912, 9:30 a. m**

Papers will be limited to twenty minutes; discussions to ten minutes.

The School Permitting the State to be a Home-Maker—Dr. Charles Evans President Central State Normal School Edmond, Ok.

Home-Making: One of the Ends of Education—Dr. John R. Kirk, President First District Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.

The Home in Its Making on the Farm—Miss Iva Scott, head of the Department of Domestic Science and Arts, State Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.

The School a Moral Laboratory for the Training of Citizens—Hon. H. H. Cherry, State Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.

Health as a Factor in Education—Dr. L. B. McBrayer, City Health Department, Asheville, N. C.

Health and Educational Problems—Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of State Board of Health, Bowling Green, Ky.

**Saturday, November 30, 1912, 2 p. m.**

Papers will be limited to twenty minutes; discussions to ten minutes.

Impressions of the Montessori Schools in Rome—Miss Annie E. Moore, Instructor in Kindergarten and Elementary Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

The Training of the Senses—The Basis of an Individual's Education—Miss Lena Gertrude Roling, Supervisor of Primary Grades, Allegany County Public Schools, Cumberland, Md.

Our Obligation to Provide for Trade and Industrial Education—Professor Roy L. Dimmitt, Director of Department of Industrial Education, Birmingham, Ala.

What a State College Should Teach Girls of the South—Dr. M. M. Parks, President Georgia Normal and Industrial School, Milledgeville, Ga.

The County Unified to Public Education—Hon. D. F. Giles, County Superintendent of Public Schools, Marion, N. C.

The Forest and the School—Dr. Don Carlos Ellis, in Charge of Education Co-operation, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

**Saturday, November 30, 1912, 8 p. m.**

Papers will be limited to twenty minutes; discussions to ten minutes.

The Educational Development of the Rural Schools of Arkansas—Dr. George B. Cook, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Little Rock, Ark.

Address—Hon. M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

Industrial Education in Country Schools—Hon. T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, Baton Rouge, La.

A Suggestion Toward the Solution of the Rural School Problem in the South—Dr. P. P. Claxton, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

**DEPARTMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS**

President—Dr. J. G. Crabbe, President Eastern Kentucky State Normal, Richmond, Ky.

Secretary—Dr. Julian A. Burruss, President State Normal and Industrial School for Women, Harrisonbug, Va.

**Friday, November 29, 1912, 2 p. m.—Round Table Conference.**

Topic:—The Function of the Normal School:

1. In the Preparation of Women for Teaching and Home-Making—Dr. Julian A. Burruss, President State Normal and Industrial School for Women, Harrisonburg, Va.; Dr. D. B. Johnson, President Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

2. In the Preparation of Teachers for Rural Schools—Dr. A. J. Kinnaman, Dean of State Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.; Dr. J. J. Doyne, President State Normal School, Conway, Ark.

3. In the Preparation of Teachers and Supervisors for the Industrial Branches and Other Special Lines—Dr. O. I. Woodley, President State Normal School, Fairmont, W. Va.; Dr. John R. Kirk, President First District Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.

4. General Discussion — Forty-five Minutes—Led by Dr. James K. Powers, President State Normal School, Florence, Ala.

Informal discussion on the following, three minutes each speaker: (a) The Relation of State Normal to the Public High School; (b) Are We Over-Emphasizing Method at the Expense of Subject-Matter? (c) The Proper Work and Relation of Observation Practice-Teaching, and Theory; (d) Student Activities; (e) Maintaining Efficiency in the Training Force; (f) Moral and Religious Tone and Training in State Normal.—Forty-five minutes.

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.**

President—Dr. W. B. Bizzell, President College of Industrial Arts, Denton, Tex.

Secretary—Miss M. Katherine Christian, Supervisor Household Arts, Public Schools, Lexington, Ky.

**Friday, November 29, 1912, 2 p. m.**

1. Possibilities of Domestic Economy as a Means of Correlation and Conservation in the Public School Curriculum—Miss M. Katherine Christian, Supervisor of Household Arts, Lexington, Ky.

2. Applied Art as an Agency in Conserving Energy and Promoting Efficiency in Correlated Branches—Miss Hardinia Burnley Howie, Director of Art, Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo, Ala.

**DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**

President—Prof. T. J. Coates, State Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools, Frankfort, Ky.

Vice-President—Prof. E. A. Decherd, Assistant to State Superintendent, Austin, Texas.

Secretary—Prof. E. S. Bird, County Superintendent of Schools, Madison, Ga.

**Friday, November 29, 1912. 2:00 P. M.**

1. An Experiment to Devise a Country School Course of Study Based on Country Life and Activities—Mrs. Betty S. Browne, Teacher in Charge of Experimental Rural School, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Discussion:

Miss Rosa B. Knox, Instructor in Education, Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Miss.

2. Wastes in Teaching—Miss Leila E. Partridge, Professor of Methods and Supervisor of Practice Teaching in Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, Ky.

General discussion.

3. The Montesorri Methods in Primary Work—Miss Jean Smith, Lexington, Ky.

General discussion.

4. Election of Officers and Business.

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.**

President—Prof. W. E. Metzenthin, Director of Physical Training, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Secretary—Prof. John E. Lombard, Physical Director, Public Schools, New Orleans, La.

**Friday, November 29, 1912. 2:00 P. M.**

1. Intra-Mural Athletics—Prof. Wm. R. Webb, Jr., Principal of Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

2. Play as Related to the School Life of Children—Miss Anne P. Kolb, Physical Director Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

3. A New Aspect of the Boy Scout Movement—Dr. Don Carlos Ellis, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION.**

President—Miss Mary King Drew, Principal of Kindergarten Training School, 2709 Rio Grande Avenue, Austin, Texas.

Secretary—Miss Hortense M. Cutti, Supervisor of Kate Baldwin Kindergarten, 913 Howard Avenue, Savannah, Ga.

**Friday, November 29, 1912. 2:00 P. M.**

1. The Moral Education of the Child—Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, Director Department of Extension, Austin, Tex.

Discussion:

(a) Miss Edwina Wood, Columbus, Ga.

(b) Miss Marian Hanckel, Schoolfield, Va.

2. The Need of Preparation for Parenthood—Dr. Caroline Geisel, Battle Creek, Mich.

Discussion:

(a) Dr. Julia Ingram, Louisville, Ky.

(b) Mrs. John Little, Louisville, Ky.

3. Round Table: How the Kindergarten Prepares for Primary—Miss Mary D. Hill, Louisville, Ky.

Discussion:

(a) Miss Louise Dietz, Supervisor of Primary Grades, Louisville, Ky.

(b) Miss Caroline Bourgard, Supervisor of Music, Louisville, Ky.

4. Election of Officers and Business.

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**

President—Dr. A. B. Dinwiddie, Dean of Faculty, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Secretary—Prof. F. M. Darnall, English Department, S. W. Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.

**Friday, November 29, 1912. 2:00 P. M.**

1. The Proper Plan of Teaching and Evaluating Those Subjects Which Appear in Both the High School and the College Curriculum—Prof. Charles E. Little, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

2. On What Terms Should the Work of the Short Summer Session be Accepted for College Credit—President Brown Ayres University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

3. The Relation of the Privately Endowed College or University to the Public Schools—President, F. W. Hinitt, Central University, Danville, Ky.

4. The Best Treatment of Conditioned Students—Dean Edward K. Graham, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, N. C.

5. The Use and Abuse of Scholarships—President Henry Louis Smith Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

Education-1912

Courtesy of

# PROF. WILLINGHAM TELLS NEEDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## Marked Progress in State During Recent Years

## SYSTEM FAULTY, HOWEVER

## Not Keeping Pace With State's Material Development

## HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

## State Superintendent of Education Discusses at Length the Vexed Question of Taxation

By HENRY J. WILLINGHAM,
State Superintendent of Education.

Every American citizen feels an interest in the public school system. Child life and its training, school work and its problems, appeal keenly to every American home. In a government in which the people themselves are rulers, in a country governed by the majority opinion of its people, the training and the education of youth becomes the paramount problem in the perpetuation of a Democracy.

Is the public school system in Alabama making progress in keeping with our industrial development? Is the system of instruction meeting fully the needs of those who in coming years are to carry forward this wonderful development of our fields, our forests, our mines, and our commerce? The answer to these questions will determine whether our citizenship, speaking through the several units of government, State, county, municipal and district, are doing their whole duty by the children of Alabama.

Every observant person will doubtless admit a marked progress during recent years in the efficiency of Alabama's public schools, but it is a question of grave doubt whether this progress has been keeping step with our material development. For the amount of money expended, however, in the education of Alabama's 712,000 school children, the results obtained are highly satisfactory. In this connection, it might be observed that only a little more than three-fourths of our white school population were enrolled as students during the year now closing and only about half of the negro children went through the formality of attending, ever for a short period, any school during the year. The State's appropriation to the public schools last year, including poll tax, was in round number $2,000,000, while the county one-mill tax produced additional revenue amounting to approximately $400,000, and the cities through a municipal tax added nearly a half-million additional, almost half of this last named item being collected and expended by the city of Birmingham. In round numbers, therefore, the people and corporations of Alabama produced a revenue through various processes of taxation of $3,000,000 for the support of public education during the year, or about $6 to be expended on each boy and girl enrolled in school during the year. The records show that the average term of the public schools was 125 days, or in round numbers, six months. It is seen, therefore, that the public schools are maintained on a tax revenue of about $1 per month for each child while attending school. This basis includes both white and colored children. When the people say, therefore, that the tax payers are being mercilessly ground for the maintenance of our schools, a calm review of the actual facts ought to dispel any such delusion. These figures do not, of course, include the half-million dollars raised by taxation and expended in the cause of higher education, including all institutions from the County High Schools to the University, as well as the special care of the deaf, dumb and blind in the schools at Talladega.

### Improving The Teacher.

Now as never before attention is being directed toward increasing the efficiency of each individual teacher. The quality of instruction is invariably determined by the qualities and qualification of the teacher. During the summer all public school teachers are required to attend for a week an institute of instruction under the direction of the most capable instructors. Summer training schools, the records plainly show, are not only more largely attended, but the efficiency of instruction given is of a higher order. The standard required on examinations through the State Board of Examiners is being gradually raised with each passing year, and yet that the teachers are growing in strength and efficiency is attested by the fact that their supply is in excess of the demand. The Board of Examiners in their policy of gradually raising the standard know that they are right so long as there is left in the State a small working surplus of unemployed school teachers. One matter which should probably engage the attention of some future legislature will be the question of recognizing under due safeguards, but without examination, strong and desirable teachers from other States who may be able to show that they have met in an examination similar to ours the test of certification in their own States. A large majority of the States of the union have already enacted legislation looking to the exchange of these courtesies and mutual advantages among the States. It was hoped until recently that the four Class "A" normal schools in Alabama would be placed on such a similar standard of academic and professional work as might justify the Legislature in extending to these professional schools for the training of teachers a suitable privilege of certification without examination of their professional graduates. That hope, however, has been indefinitely deferred through a failure on the part of the management of these four schools to agree among themselves on a basic standard in academic requirement.

### A Notable Improvement.

One notable improvement in the quality of instruction offered in the rural schools during recent years is a determination to teach the country boys and girls in terms of country life. To give them more definite and practical instruction toward fitting them for their environment, creating them more efficient workers in the life which they are to live, with the belief that in this way alone can we hope to remove the necessity for the constant moving of families from the country to the town in order to secure educational advantages. Through this new ideal which is coming to be recognized in our rural public schools and by securing for them a largely increasing number of our most capable teachers, the time will come when citizens of the towns and cities will feel the necessity of sending their children to the country to be educated rather than, as now, moving from the country to the town for a like reason. Some of the factors now actively at work to bring about this desired result are the Corn Club movement among the boys, which is only another name for an organized, scientific and successful working out of those problems in agriculture which will place that science on a profitable basis and will cause it to be recognized as the most attractive and the most desirable occupation among our citizens. In like manner, the movement known as Tomato Clubs is merely a name for all forms of organized co-operation among the girls under scientific leadership which is to render them real home-makers, worthy and satisfied companions of the prosperous, scientific farmers who are soon to be recognized as the first citizens of the land. They will live in homes furnished with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life; on improved highways they will ride to town in automobiles whenever their fancy may suggest. The School Improvement Associations are continuing in their highly important work of improving the comforts and the beauty of school houses and school grounds; and now, with the added co-operation of the State Department of Health, the subject of school hygiene is to receive its due share of attention in promoting the health of the children in school.

These changing ideals, these co-operative agencies, will foster a spirit of industry among the youth of the land because it will be demonstrated that home life, home comforts and home luxuries will be easily possible to those who desire them in the country. In this way we may hope to see a smaller per centage of fathers engaged in working their sons' way through college and a larger per centage of boys working their own way not only through college but through life, and that successfully.

### Library Law Commended.

One recent development promotive of unmeasured possibilities for good among the rural schools is the operation of the recently enacted library law which allows any community of fewer than one thousand inhabitants to raise ten dollars and receive ten dollars more from the county commissioners and another ten dollars from the State treasury, making thirty dollars for each of ten communities in each county annually to be used in the purchase and maintenance of a library of good books properly safeguarded, but free to all. Since the law became operative four months ago, 283 libraries have already been purchased and installed in the rural districts. From indications, nearly all the counties will give to the country boys and girls these advantages to the full maximum of the law.

Every citizen in Alabama who reads and thinks has heard something about local taxation. That question will not down until it is settled and settled right. The State of Alabama cannot be expected to make increased annual appropriations over its present basis. In fact, it is a doubtful question if the annual appropriations can be maintained at their present maximum owing to other pressing necessities upon the State treasury. If the counties were permitted, through a constitutional amendment to levy any part of a maximum of say three, four or five mills to be collected on the property of the county as a school tax and used in the maintenance of the public schools of that county; and then, in like manner, if the school districts through the same constitutional amendment could be authorized to levy, if necessary, a small additional district tax for the maintenance of the local school, our system of public education would be placed on a safe and secure basis. A tax by school districts ought not to be permitted, however, until the county in which the district is located has levied a county school tax of, say, two or two and one-half mills. Large corporations including railroads are usually located in only a few of the school districts in any given county. The school children in the poorer school districts are entitled to a full share of the school tax derived in all parts of their own county just as the State in collecting a three mill school tax distributes it among the rich and the poor alike on a per capita basis to the several counties. If taxation were authorized by districts or by counties leaving the option to the people in the school districts of a county, it would naturally be expected that the citizens in a rich district would be inclined to oppose a county tax but would favor the district tax in order to keep for themselves in their own school all the revenue thus derived from corporations located in that particular district. After the citizens of a county shall have voted a reasonable school tax for the whole county, then the citizens of any school district might be permitted in their wisdom to increase through a vote of their own property the maintenance fund of the local school.

### Suggestion to the Legislature.

If the present Legislature should be re-assembled they could not pass a measure more helpful to the public interest than to submit for ratification by the people an amendment to our present constitution embodying substantially the changes above indicated. This is a day when we hear much about the "rule of the people." It cannot be denied that the average citizen is exercising his rights as such and all government measures are being brought closer to the attention, consideration and supervision of each individual citizen. Such a measure as this, therefore, would be strictly in line with the "progressive" era upon which we have entered. Let the people have an opportunity of saying by their votes in any county whether they desire to tax themselves to produce an increased school revenue for their own schools, and then say again by their vote whether they desire to increase that revenue by a local tax in the individual district. If the qualified voters in any county are not capable of passing on a question which so vitally concerns them and their children, it may be asked most pointedly whether, in fact, we have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—whether our democracy is a mere delusion. Whenever the people of a county and of a community are given the privilege of increasing locally their school revenue, it will then be with them a mere matter of choice whether they desire to exercise that privilege or not. One misfortune which attends any discussion of this question of local taxation for public schools is the fact that the word "taxation" has to be used in the discussion. Securing money in this way to be expended in promoting the welfare of our children is in truth and in fact a simple investment on behalf of our children just as much as the purchase for them of food and clothing. It ought to be regarded in the nature of an investment and not one of taxation.

Capitol, Ga.

In another column we publish report, from the N. Y. Age, of a Bill introduced in the U. S. Senate to encourage Instruction in Agriculture, Trades and Industries from which bill was stricken out in committee a section providing that where separate schools are maintained for Negroes that the allotment of money shall be proportioned as to population of ages. This section was stricken out at the instance of Senator Hoke Smith of Ga., Senators E. D. Smith of S. C. and Senator Bankhead of Ala., and fully illustrates the unwillingness of those Senators to allow the Negro his fair and just share of public funds. We are not prepared to give figures showing the distribution of School funds in Georgia and Alabama, but in South Carolina, senator E. D. Smith's state, Negroes for more than ten years past have received for their schools and colleges many thousand dollars less each year than the actual amount paid by them into the State treasury for educational purposes.

As an example of the manner in which educational funds are distributed in South Carolina, the report of the State Superintendent of Education shows for 1909 that $2,345,647.67 was received from all sources for educational purposes of which $2,068,883.85 was expended for maintenance of white colleges and public schools while only $320,153.16 was expended for one Negro College and Negro public schools.

In the face of such discrimination it is the duty of Negroes throughout the South in interest themselves and endeavor to have restored in the Page Bill the provision for an equitable distribution of the money to be alloted.

### INDIAN BILL UP.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Indian appropriation bill carrying $7,465,755 was taken up in the house today.

An item of $3,000,000 is made for the extension of the reservation school system and for the support of schools not on reservations but in which Indian children are educated. Irrigation projects on the reservations also are taken care of to the amount of more than $800,000.

Common Schools

# WILLINGHAM URGES LOCAL TAXATION FOR SCHOOLS

## "Allow Counties to Increase Their Present Revenue"

## PLAN GIVEN IN DETAIL

## Legislature Can Adopt a System That Would Allow Choice of Territory

Local taxation for the support of public schools is urged by Henry J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, who issued a lengthy statement Thursday in view of an approaching session of the legislature. He advocates the retention of the present constitutional three mill tax, but believes the State government is doing about all it should be called upon to do. It is his opinion that future taxation for educational purposes should be confined to counties and districts.

Superintendent Willingham outlines a system of local taxation, believing his system will fit where either county or district taxation may be the choice. He asserts that some of the Black Belt counties are far from preferring county taxation, but believes they contain districts that would vote for additional school taxes. The Superintendent maintains that the legislature can adopt a system that would allow choice:

**Allow People to Increase.**

"Present conditions force every thinking man to the conclusion that whatever advances we may make in the future must be made, not by increasing the support from the State government, but by allowing the people in the counties and in the school districts to increase their own public school revenue to such a degree or extent as they are willing to provide it," quoting from Mr. Willingham's statement.

Extracts from letters received by the Superintendent with reference to local taxation in other States are quoted in the statement.

Mr. Willingham's interview follows:

"It is said that an extraordinary session of the legislature will convene some time during the approaching winter to relieve the condition of the State treasury. That condition cannot be improved except by reducing expenditures or increasing the income, or both reducing the expense and increasing at the same time the income.

"Whatever else may be done the efficiency of the public schools ought not be impaired. The legislature has always been reasonably generous in appropriations for this cause. The present session set apart a quarter of a million dollars annually for public schools more than the State has been able to pay, and more than there is any likelihood of its paying in the future. Experiences in the last twelve months have shown that increase in tax levies for the purpose of maintaining our State government is by no means a popular enterprise. Tax paying never has become popular—popular in the sense that the people take delight in it. Maybe the average tax payer will part with his money more cheerfully if he is given an opportunity of seeing just what he is getting for his taxes.

**Tax Payer Not Observant.**

"Nearly half of all the money collected as State taxes is returned from the State treasury to the support of the public school system in the several counties. When it is returned for the support of the neighborhood schools, the tax payer fails to recognize it as his own money on account of the long travel it has taken before it returns. Being regarded on its return as mere public money, anybody's money, the tax payer is not as vigilant as he ought to be in seeing what he gets for it in his own school. The average tax payer would manifest a much greater interest in his neighborhood school if he were able to follow with his own eye a larger part of it into that school. This development of a keen interest on the part of a citizen in his own public school would be an additional benefit besides the fact of his paying taxes more cheerfully when he knew what he was getting for his money.

"The financial condition of the State treasury in the past few years shows conclusively that the State government has about reached its limit in support of the public school system. The Constitution requires that thirty cents of each sixty-five cents be set apart for the public school, and certainly that is a generous percentage. Have we reached the limit of our progress in providing for the education of our children? Are our schools as good as we desire to make them? Are the terms in the rural districts as long as we want them? Are the teachers as strong as we would have them? Are we satisfied when only three-fourths of the white children are enrolled in any of the schools, and fewer than half the negro children?

"Our terms must be made longer, and our teachers must be encouraged to become stronger and more efficient. The welfare of each individual child and the future welfare of the State demands it. The history through all the years of Alabama since it was a State, as well as a review of educational development of each of the other States of the Union leaves us no room for doubt that the sum total of expenditures for public education in this State will grow with each passing year; that each year's expenditure will be larger than the preceding. How are we to provide the money?

**Few Draw So Largely.**

"Very few of the Southern States have to draw so largely as does the State of Alabama on the State treasury for the support of public schools. None of the other States are in this class. The Eastern States, the Western States, the Northern States, the Middle States, and most of the Southern States supply a far larger percentage of public school revenue from counties and district than does the State of Alabama. Those States provide not only a much larger percentage locally of their public school revenues than does the State of Alabama, but they provide a far greater amount per capita for school purposes than does this State. In my opinion the ease with which they provide their large school fund is due to the fact that they raise so large a percentage of it by school districts and by counties, the people being willing to stand the tax rate when they are given an opportunity to see what their taxes are providing for them and for their children. Through many years we have been agitating in this State the question of local taxation for public schools—taxation by districts and an increased taxation by counties. Present conditions force every thinking man to the conclusion that whatever advances we may make in the future must be made not by increasing the support from the State government but by allowing the people in the counties and in the school districts to increase their own public school revenue to such a degree or extent as they are willing to provide it.

"And this brings us to the point of some division among those who have been studying this question of local taxes for schools. Our present Constitution allows any county to vote upon itself by a sixty per cent vote of all votes cast, a one mill tax for the support of public schools in the county and no more. No provision is made in the Constitution allowing a school district to tax itself by a vote of the people or otherwise for the suport of the public schools.

**Power to County.**

"It is my opinion that each county ought to be allowed to levy by vote of the people a school tax of no more than three to five mills, and that, in addition, any school district ought to have the liberty of levying whatever tax they might vote upon themselves. In order to prevent the voters from ruining themselves by excessive (?) taxation the Legislature might, if it saw fit, place some reasonable maximum upon this act in order to protect the people against themselves.

"I have been holding the view that no school district ought to be allowed to tax itself for the support of its own public schools until the county in which that district is located shall have levied as much as two and a half mills for the support of all the public schools in the county. It has been my idea that the towns and villages, as well as the cities, would vote against levying the county tax if they had the option between both county tax and district tax. This would leave the rural districts, in which the tax values are necessarily low, practically helpless in their efforts to maintain a public school system. The State fund with a small supplement from rural property would not provide a sufficiency to maintain in the rural districts the kind of schools which the people are entitled to have. It has been my idea, recognizing human nature as I have met it, that the people in the towns and cities and along the railroads if they had the choice between giving a part of their taxes to other people in the rural sections or keeping the entire income for themselves would pursue the latter course. The average railroad running through the average county does not touch more than ten per cent of the school districts of the county. The farmer from an outlying district, who must drive through the country to haul his freight to the depot, is as much a patron of the railroad as those who live within hearing of the locomotive whistle. They are entitled to share in like proportion in whatever benefit may accrue from the taxation of that railroad.

**Censeless Unrest.**

"Too long there has been a ceaseless unrest on the part of the people in the rural districts in their desire to get to the villages and the towns in order to provide better school advantages for their children. If the incorporated towns and cities and taxed districts through which railroads pass are allowed to retain for themselves the school tax on the large property values within their borders, farmers and other citizens living in the rural districts and constituting about three-fourths of our population would get little benefit from the provision allowing local taxation for schools, while the towns and cities would be able to collect, without anybody feeling it, all the money they could possibly use toward the maintenance of the most excellent public school system.

"But some gentlemen in the cities insist that the farmer not being familiar with the advantages of local tax for increasing the efficiency of their public school, would vote against an increase of the county rate and thus prevent the levy of additional sums to supplement that which is now received by each county from the State. These gentlemen in the towns and cities insist that progressive communities like the towns and cities ought not to be held back in their efforts to go forward by the less progressive people in the rural districts who either do not want any better schools or do not know how to get them. The average farmer, in my opinion, is just about as patriotic and is just as anxious to promote the welfare of his own child as is the man who lives in the town.

**Should Be Granted Desires.**

"Gentlemen who advocate district taxation as being preferable to increasing the country rate and then following this with district taxation, in other words, those who want the choice between district taxation and county taxation, should be allowed by the Legislature to have just what they want if they are sincere. If they are willing to share the taxes of the rich with the poor by means of county taxation through increase of the county rate to twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, or two and a half mills, [illegible] so by their vote. Let the Legislature then submit it to the people—a proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing any county to levy say three to five mills for the support of the public schools of the county. Let this same provision allow the people of any given district, village, town or city, to levy a district, town or city tax for the support of the local public school to any reasonable maximum, say five mills; but let the provision in the proposed constitutional amendment be so worded

that no district, village, town or city shall have the right to levy local tax unless a majority voting in such district, village, town or city at any given election on an increased county rate for public schools, within a maximum of, say, two and a half mills, shall vote in favor of increasing such county rate as proposed. In order that school taxation shall not become burdensome, let it be provided that any village, town or city having ordered or levied a local district tax for public schools may, in the discretion of its local authorities, reduce such local tax after the county as a whole shall have voted an increased county rate up to the maximum required of two and a half mills. In any effort to raise the county's public school tax up to two and a half mills if the local vote in any district, village, town or city should be recorded against such county tax, let the provision require the annullment of such local district, village, town or city tax already levied. Such an amendment will not only allow large property in the community centers to assist in maintaining a public school system for the people of the county but it will require them to do it if they get one for themselves. At the same time, let the amendment allow any district to levy a district tax if such district voted in favor of the county tax, even though the county tax proposition failed in the election.

"Now, it is a fact that in some twelve or fifteen counties in this State many years will pass before any effort will ever be made to call an election for a county tax for schools. In those Black Belt counties there are at the same time a number of villages, towns, and cities which perhaps would like to have the privilege of levying a district tax.

**Example Is Given.**

"The proposition above submitted should in no wise interfere with their desire. If the county as a whole will not offer to have a vote upon the county tax, the towns and cities will not be required to vote in favor of a county tax, no election having been called on that subject. Take the County of Montgomery for example. The City of Montgomery would like to levy a district school tax. There are some three or four other centers of population or villages, which, in like manner, would probably, at an early date, if the opportunity was offered, levy a school tax, a district for their own use. But does any one suppose that the rural sections of Montgomery County would have called, or cause to be called an election for the raising of the county tax for the public schools? The people of the city of Montgomery would not sign a petition calling for a county election on that subject because the citizens of the city would be entirely satisfied with the district or city tax for their own public schools. The citizens of the smaller centers in the same county certainly would not urge the calling of an election to raise the county tax because the railroads run through these villages and allow them opportunities at a very small rate of securing whatever additional public school funds they might find themselves to need. In order to call a county election for the levy of a county school tax the provision might require that a certain reasonable percentage of all the qualified voters of the county sign such petition before the election could be called. This provision should require that the percentage be based in the total vote of the county at the last regular election.

"In this way, all interests will be fully safe-guarded; the rural sections, the small centers of population and the cities. If the cities are in earnest, if they are really sincere in desiring to assist the sparsely settled sections of the country where better schools are so much needed the provisions of this proposition will give them the opportunity and will, at the same time, allow them the relief which they ask in the form of local district village, town or city taxation for the betterment of their public schools.

**Experience of Others.**

"In order to learn from the experience of others on this subject I addressed on the 19th of this month an inquiry to the Superintendent of Education in our border States and also Arkansas and North Carolina. No replies have yet been received from Mississippi and Georgia.

State Superintendent Brister of Tennessee says:

"We use the county as the school unit for financial and other purposes and we are convinced of the wisdom of the plan. We have no district tax, and I think under no conditions would it be favored unless the county had already levied a tax sufficient to secure reasonable schooling for all its boys and girls, which in Tennessee would be placed at forty cents as the minimum. To allow a district tax without this minimum county tax would result in inequality of educational conditions that would be very undesirable."

State Superintendent Holloway of Florida says:

"Under our Constitution the State is required to levy a one-mill tax, and each county not less than three mills nor more than seven mills for school purposes. In accordance with this provision, forty-seven of the forty-eight counties are levying the maximum of seven mills, and some six hundred special tax districts are levying not less than three mills. The Constitutional requirement of a county tax antedates the levying of the special district tax by many years."

**Arkansas' Experience.**

State Superintendent Cook of Arkansas says:

"I am just in receipt of your day letter of the 19th instant, and beg to advise that we have no county school tax in Arkansas. There is a State tax of three mills and the local district tax may be any levy up to seven mills, which is the constitutional limit. There is a growing sentiment in Arkansas in favor of a county organization, based on both the needs of our rural schools and the uniform success of the county plan in other States."

State Superintendent Joyner of North Carolina, says:

"In answer to your night letter I beg to say: first, North Carolina requires each county to levy a two-mill tax on all property for school purposes. The law permits the county, by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters, to supplement this by a county tax for schools not to exceed thirty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property, or three mills. It also allows any school district, upon petition, to have an election ordered and vote a tax for the schools of the district not to exceed thirty cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property, or three mills. The districts, however, have been much quicker to avail themselves of this supplementary local tax than the counties as a whole. We began with the district local tax because we did not have a law allowing the entire county to vote the special tax until two years ago. * * * It is, of course, easier to canvass and carry a local tax in a smaller territory than it is in an entire province, but usually the object lesson of better schools and longer terms in the local tax districts stimulates other districts in the county to emulate the example. The objection of this plan, of course, is that as a rule the poorer and more sparsely settled districts cannot receive much help from local taxation. Where it can be done I am of the opinion that it would be best to vote the tax for the entire county and make the county the unit of distribution so that the strong could help the weak districts in the county, and then follow that by additional district local taxation in districts that were willing to vote it, in order that they might have a still better school and longer term. * * * I am inclined to think that it would be wise to provide for both county and district tax by vote of the people, somewhat as our law does, then press the county tax first, and if you fail in that, let such districts in counties in which it fails, as desire to go forward vote their local tax, providing, somewhat as our law does, that if the county tax should afterwards be voted, the district tax could be proportionately reduced, and with the increase from the special county tax it would not be necessary to levy so large a district tax. In any event I am decidedly of the opinion that provision should be made for district taxation as well as special county taxation, in order to stimulate local community pride and interest. The schools should not only be the State schools and the county schools, but they should also be the community schools, and the community or district will be carried a little closer to them by a local district or community tax."

"This paper contemplates the retention without change of the present constitutional three-mill tax for schools."

## HEADS SCHOOL FUND BOARD.

Prof. Robinson Succeeds the Late Dr. Jardin.

New York Age 7-11-12

Special to THE AGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 8.—The general board of the Afro-American Rural School Fund has just ended a fifteen-day session. Prof. W. L. Robinson of Des Moines, Ia., was chosen general president to succeed Dr. Randall Benton Jardin, who died June 9.

A committee, consisting of Prof. W. L. Robinson of Iowa, Dr. R. B. Rhodes of Virginia, J. D. Rankies of Mississippi, Prof. H. E. Byrd of Tennessee, Prof. A. B. Jackson of Georgia, Amans Williams of South Carolina, and Prof. Thomas Williams of Arkansas, examined the accounts of the late president. The committee found that $1,644,975 has been raised during the past eleven years, of which $311,975 was now on hand. The money spent was used in aiding public school teachers, aiding widows and orphans and in erecting school buildings. With $17,500 due from members and $52,500 due from the educational assessment for 1912, the association has assets of $539,475.

The dead president was one of the best known men of the race in this section of the country. He leaves a widow and five children. He was considered well fixed, leaving 300 acres of land, $10,000 in cash and $30,000 in insurance.

dent.

Negro * * * 8-31-12

Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce is succeeding admirably as assistant superintendent of the Washington schools, having full charge of the colored department, with nearly 20,000 pupils and about 600 teachers. In 1911, the appropriations for the colored schools amounted to $245,000, or 33 per cent. of the total for the schools. In 1912, the appropriations amounted to $284,000, or 34 per cent. of the total. The estimates for 1913—not yet passed—call for $318,000, or 41 per cent. of the total amount appropriated for all the schools. The Negro represents about one-third of the population of the District.

Cost cop. (Original)

# MORRILL SCHOOL FUND IS APPORTIONED BY GOVERNOR

Mont Ads 9-22-12

Official apportionment of the Morrill fund, appropriated by the United States government toward the support of State educational institutions, was made by order of Governor O'Neal Saturday. Of the fund, $50,000 in amount, $27,500 will go to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, and $22,500 to the negro normal school at Council, Madison county.

Under the original Federal grant, the amount is to go in each State to the land grant institution for white students, and to a State school for negroes, to be divided in proportion to the comparative number of white children and negroes attending school in the State

Connectional Schools.

Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio—Rev. Geo. F. Woodson, Dean.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio—Prof. W. S. Scarborough, LL.D., President.

Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.—C. G. O'Kelley, President.

Wayman Institute, Harrodsburg, Ky.—Prof. C. H. Brown, A.B., Principal.

Western University, Quindaro, Kan.—Rev. H. T. Kealing, LL.D., President.

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.—Rev. W. A. Fountain, D.D., President.

Payne Institute, Cuthbert, Ga.—P. H. Williams, A.B., Principal.

Allen Universtiy, Columbia, S. C.—Rev. W. W. Beckett, D.D., President.

Flegler High School, Marion, S. C.—Prof. Robert Hooper, Principal.

Campbell College, Jackson, Miss.—Rev. W. T. Vernon, D.D., President.

Louisiana Industrial Institute, Alexandria, La.—Prof. P. W. Rogers, Principal.

Shorter College, Argenta, Ark.—Rev. O. L. Moody, President.

Paul Quinn College, Waco, Tex.—Rev. I. M. Burgan, D.D., President.

Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.—Rev. A. [illegible] Attaway, D.D., President.

Payne University, Selma, Ala.—H. E. Archer, A.M., President.

Turner Normal College, Shelbyville, Tenn.—Rev. I. A. Jones, D.D., President.

# PRESIDENT BRAY REMOVED

**Head of Miles Memorial College Said to Have Incurred Displeasure of Bishop Stewart Over Money Matters —Succeeded by W. A. Bell.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28.—Because he insisted that as treasurer of Miles Memorial College, Bishop G. W. Stewart should make some accounting of funds passing through his hands to the executive board, and that money raised for specific purposes should be spent only in carrying out that purpose, President James A. Bray, one of the best known Negro educators in the South, is said to have incurred the displeasure of the bishop and was removed from the presidency at the board meeting. He was succeeded by W. A. Bell.

Miles Memorial College is main[illegible]ne Alabama conferences of [illegible]ored Methodist Episcopal Church and has been brought up by Dr. Bray to a commanding position in Negro educational affairs. It is one of the best known of the denominational schools in the South, and is supported largely by the small contributions of the members of the C. M. E. Church.

Much indignation is felt and expressed throughout the state and particularly in the Birmingham district over the removal of Dr. Bray. He is highly respected and of much influence in the community, and many people feel that in this particular period of the school's history the effort should have been made to retain at the head of the school a man of known ability and experience, who could continue the influential and constructive policy that has characterized Dr. Bray's administration.

**Bishop Makes Removal Sure.**

The charge is made that Bishop Stewart openly and flagrantly used the power of his office to remove Dr. Bray, forcing his self-appointed and packed board of trustees to do his bidding, practically all of whom are presiding elders he has appointed to office. To make assurance doubly sure, two board members who were known to favor Dr. Bray's retention were transferred to other conferences in the midst of the conference year and their positions on the board of trustees made declared vacant.

It has been generally known that for some time Bishop Stewart had been antagonistic to President Bray, having canvassed the state in a campaign against the brilliant educator. The front and force of his whole offending seems to have been that the president insisted that some accounting should be made of funds entrusted to the Bishop's care as treasurer of the institution. It was only a few months ago that Bishop Stewart called a special meeting of the board and insisted that he should be elected president, he being already treasurer, thus giving him charge of the funds and power to appoint his own auditing committee.

In a statement which he has made public, Dr. Bray declares that Bishop Stewart took offense because first, he insisted on an accounting of money used in the erection of the new dormitory now in course of erection, suggesting that inasmuch as the General Education Board had given $5,000 of the amount and that a goodly portion of it had been secured from the white and colored business men of the community, it would be well to make a report that would show the disposition of the funds. This position, Dr Bray declares was made rather emphatic by reason of a statement from Dr. Buttrick that further donations to this and other institutions of similar character would be predicated upon the disposition and handling of this particular donation.

**For the purpose of promoting interest in the Philadelphia Collegiate and Theological Institute, recently formed, a mass meeting was held Wednesday evening in the Bainbridge M. E. Church, Bainbridge street, below Twelfth. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. R. Waters, the Rev. W. S. Brown, the Rev. D. F. Lockerbie, president; the Rev. E. J. Hanley, the Rev. J. H. Scott and the Rev. C. A. Tindley, D. D. This was followed by a musical program. The faculty is composed of the Rev. J. H. Scott, the Rev. F. J. Handy and the Rev. C. A. Tindley, D. D.\ The Institute includes day and night schools. The day school has fifteen courses, the latter seventeen, which includes a general business course.**

## A POOR SHOWING.

Alabama makes a distinctly unfavorable showing in the Census Bureau bulletin which deals with school attendance by States. In the per centage of children of school age who actually attend school it falls below every State in the Union with the exception of Louisiana. Even New Mexico, Mississippi and the Carolinas are above Alabama in the per centage column of children who attend school.

The census inquiry, upon which the bulletin is based, was merely as to whether the person who attended any kind of school from September 1, 1909, to the date of the enumeration, April 15, 1910. In this enumeration per centage Alabama falls below the average.

It was found that the total number of persons of school age—that is from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—in continental United States in 1910 was 27,750,599, of which 62.3 per cent. attended school. In this table Alabama had the low average of 51.4. It was next to the foot of the class—the last place being held by Louisiana with the discouraging average of 43.1.

A second table prepared by the Census Department dealt with children between 6 and 14 years, and their attendance at school. Again Alabama was next to last with a per centage of 61.1. Louisiana again limped in the rear with an average of 54 per cent.

In the older and richer States and in the Western States, the per centage generally was much higher than of the Southern States. In eight States the proportion of children who attended school was over nine-tenths of the total number of children of school age. Vermont and Massachusetts ranked highest with 92.2 per cent. each. The other States having more than 90 per cent. of the total number of children in school were New Hampshire, Connecticut, Michigan, Iowa and Nebraska.

The Southern States as a whole rank lower than any other group of States, although Kentucky has a proportion of 75 per cent., and Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia and Oklahoma have four-fifths of their children in school. The low proportions are in the Southern States which have large negro populations. In a previous bulletin the Census Department recorded that the average of illiteracy among the negroes was 40 per cent., while the illiterate among the white population was only 9 per cent. of the total. It would be interesting to know what per centage of white children attend school in Alabama and what per centage of negro children attend school.

## MADE SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 6-27-

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 26.—Prof. J. R. Paul Brock has been appointed supervising principal of the Durham School, 10th and Lombard streets. The school has nearly 1,000 pupils, about fifty of whom are white. There are twenty-five teachers in the school, the majority being colored.

The vicinity of the school houses a large colored population, and Prof. Brock's appointment is said to have been dictated on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. He is the first and only colored supervising principal in the city, and will get a salary of not less than $2,000 a year.

Prof. Brock is a native of West Chester, Pa. After graduating from the high school of that city, he entered Dickinson College, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1901, and being the first of the two colored men that have graduated from that school. In 1904 he was awarded the degree of master of arts by his alma mater. He was appointed a teacher in the public schools of Baltimore in 1902, and taught for four years in the Colored High School of that city. He then taught for eighteen months in the Institute for Colored Youth, at Cheyney, Pa., resigning to become principal of one of the Baltimore public schools and an instructor in the Teachers' Training School, that city. He has taken summer courses in the University of Pennsylvania, and will this summer pursue a course in school administration methods at Cornell University.

## RULING UNPOPULAR

### St. Louisans Do Not Take Kindly to System which Provides that Normal Graduates Are to be Called Out for Teachers in Small Numbers.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 3-28-1

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 26.—A big protest has been raised by the colored citizens and the newspapers of this city against the new ruling recently made relative to the selection of apprentice teachers who finish the normal course at Summer High School. The latest system provides that the graduates of the normal course be selected for apprentice work in accordance with their scholarship record and only in such numbers as needed.

Should this system become operative it would mean that the hopes of many parents, who have sacrificed for years in order that their girls become teachers would not be realized. In the past a normal graduate was called out to teach according to her rating, but she was sure of eventually teaching. If the new ruling is put in force only a certain number making the highest percentage will be permitted to teach.

Principal Frank L. Williams of Summer High School has been informed of the unpopularity of the ruling and has been requested to have the old order of things prevail.

## LOCAL TAXATION, THE SOLUTION.

Local taxation for school purposes is bound to come in Alabama; it may be delayed, but opposition to it can only postpone the reform. It is the most just, the most sensible and the most effective solution of the problems of our present system of taxation.

Certain tax payers have been unreasonable in their opposition to it. In local taxation for school purposes lies their protection from continued increases in assessments.

The thoughtful presentation made of the question in Friday's Advertiser by Superintendent of Education Henry J. Willingham, should be read and studied by every Alabama tax payer. If the people understood fully the effects of a change in the system of taxation by which districts or counties should bear a part of the burden of the support of their own schools, there would be no further opposition to local taxation.

Facing the situation boldly, we have to admit that the growing and alarming deficit in the State treasury is due to the freedom with which the Legislature gave money to the schools of Alabama, to not only the public schools, but to high schools, normal schools and colleges as well. The real burden on the tax payer will not be lightened as long as the present system lasts, because the Legislature will continue to make heavy appropriations to the schools. Nearly half the money now collected from taxes goes to the public schools of the State. If we add the appropriations made to the high schools, the normal schools and the colleges, and to several other smaller school interests, we will see that more than half of the money raised by taxation in Alabama is given directly to educational work. The draft is too heavy upon the State treasury; we are in debt and we will continue in debt as long as the present system continues.

In his statement Mr. Willingham states frankly that the State of Alabama, through its Legislature, has been so generous to the schools that it has promised them annually a quarter of a million dollars more than it could pay. He says furthermore "The financial condition of the State treasury in the past few years shows conclusively that the State government has about reached the limit in support of the public school system. The constitution requires that thirty cents of each sixty-five cents be set apart for the public schools and certainly that is a generous per centage."

Mr. Willingham is justified that in saying that the State of Alabama has reached the limits of its power in the support of the public schools, without local taxation. He is justified in assuming that Alabama is not content with its achievements for its schools and those schools must go in progress He is justified in assuming that Alabama will not be content with a condition in which only three-fourths of the white children and less than one-half the negro children of school age are enrolled.

There must be growth and continued growth in our schools. That growth cannot continue under the existing system of taxation. The State is already impoverished by assuming more than the State should undertake. What is to be done? The remedy must come through local taxation, either by districts or by counties. The sooner it comes, the sooner will the State government be relieved of its present overwhelming burdens

Alabama is one of the very few States which cling to the old archaic system of support of the public schools by the State government, practically alone and single-handed. All the Eastern States, all the Western States and most of the Southern States supply a far larger per centage of public school revenue from counties and districts than does the State of Alabama. In Tennessee the county is used as the unit by which money is raised through taxation for the schools. In Florida the State is required to levy a one mill tax and each county may levy not less than three mills and not more than seven mills for school purposes. In Arkansas there is a State levy of three mills for school purposes and the local districts may levy a tax of three to seven mills.

These States are following in the lead of such great school States as Massachusetts and New York—States which have had nearly half a century more experience in maintaining and conducting public system than has Alabama. Would not this fact alone indicate that our Alabama system is based on error?

The idea of local self-government has been a cardinal principle of the Democratic party. In no State has that principle been more popular than in Alabama. The question of local taxation for school purposes is essentially a question of local self-government. The amendment of the constitution authorizing local taxation would not mean that every district or every county would have to impose a special school tax; it would mean only that any enterprising district, or any enterprising county could, if it so desired, promote the interests of its schools by voting a special levy.

The Advertiser is firmly convinced that the protection of the tax payer and the State treasury, the promotion of the welfare of the public schools of the State and the principle of local self-government are dependent upon the amendment of the constitution, so that a district and county can levy a special tax, under a constitutional limitation for its own schools.

## APPOINTMENT RESCINDED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The appointment of William L. Houston, past grand master of the Order of Odd Fellows, as a member of the Board of Education has been rescinded. It is said that a prominent Washingtonian who attended the recent Republican national concention looked up Mr. Houston's record for the two years he practiced law in Chicago with Edward H. Morris. It was found out that he was a registered voter in that city, which disqualified him here. The vacancy will not be filled until September, when the judges will have returned from their vacations.

# The Bond Issue.

## FROM NEGRO VIEWPOINT.

**Schools for Negroes Inadequate is contontion of The Commercial Industrial Association Committee.**

Many Negroes of Muskogee each year pay all the way from $100 to $3,000 taxes,, and even those who do not pay taxes direct do so indirectly through paying rents. Therefore, it should not be considered impertenent or improper to discuss the matter of voting school bonds from the standpoint of the colored citizen.

Many of them have the same civic pride as other good citizens, and when the pride of Muskogee was appealed to, to organize the great Mid-Continent Life Insurance company, several blocks of stock, from one to fifteen shares, were bought and paid for by Negroes of Muskogee. When the spirit of Muskogee said we must have thes tate fair, and money was needed for the fair association, many Negroes paid their part, and did it unselfishly, with no expectations of labor reward. Again, when it was thought best to put on foot the Muskogee Development company, Negroes did their best and paid for many shares of stock that the Commercial club could induce factories and other factors of development to come to Muskogee.

Hence, it is evident that we are interested in everything that will add to Muskogee railroads, development companies, insurance companies, churches and schools, and, too, we in the main, have faith in the men and organizations that are leading Muskogee to the front, and any call for Muskogee's advancement will find a ready and hearty response from her colored property holders and citizens. We are in no way knockers or kickers.

But in the matter of school bonds we feel that we have just cause for complaint. Out of nearly half million dollars in bonds, what have the Negroes? Dunbar and Douglas are passable, but the manual training school for Negroes, in construction and equipment, is an abbrevation, a huge joke, and a source of pride to no man, black or white, in Muskogee.

Now, as to the grounds, most citizens of Muskogee will be surprised to know, that there is not a single foot of sidewalk or paving on the grounds, or adjoining the grounds of any colored school building in the great and prosperous and proud city of Muskogee. Mud, mud, mud, from Cleveland to Jackson street, and from the street to private property.

There has been no grading done, no trees planted, not a shrub on any of these grounds, and in the same block with the Manual Training school and in less than a block of Dunbar school, for more than a year, a pool hall and other undesirable and unwholesome resorts of the commonest sort have flourished unmolested, sources of the most dangerous and degrading influence.

It hardly seems possible that men with such a high sense of the fitting and beautiful, as displayed by the surrounding and grounds of the Central High school, Washington, Jefferson and Franklin schools could at the same time, maintain such muddy, unsightly and unkept grounds and conditions as surround Douglas, Dunbar and Manual Training High school. Nothing but the object lesson makes it believable. Is it for want of care or interest in the Negro, or does it spring from the false notion that for him anything is good enough and nothing hurts nothing tells.

Governments are morally great only as they extend protection and justice to the weakest subject. So with men, only they, who are above doing small, mean things to the weak, are entitled to the support and confidence of their fellow men. And when men have done their best, time after time, and receive no credit, what encouragement is there to keep on doing or to generously help others? In view of the facts above set forth, it is hard to understand what argument can be used to show the colored voter that it is his duty to support the proposed bond issue.

R. EMMETT STEWART,
J. W. SHARPE,
J. W. ADAMS,
Committee Commercial Industrial Association, Muskogee, Okla.

# ATLANTA SCHOOLS AFTER TEACHERS

## Invitation Issued to Instructors of Entire United States to Apply.

**Salaries Are Higher Than Those Paid in Most Cities.**

**Board of Education Anxious to Get Best Teachers of the Country Here.**

Superintendent William M. Slaton, of the board of education, has issued an invitation to all school teachers of the entire United States to make applications in the local schools, both white and colored. Preparations are now being made for the examinations.

All who wish positions, whether they live in Atlanta, in Georgia, in the south or the United States are urged to make application at once, so that they will be prepared to take the examinations in May.

All teachers and supernumeraries now in the system who have not made the minimum percentage of scholarship required by the rules of the board will have to take the May examination.

There will no doubt be a number of vacancies to be filled in the annual June election. A variety of causes constantly deplete the ranks of our teaching force. Marriage takes away fifteen or twenty of our teachers each year. In addition to this cause, death, change of business, failure of health, removal from the city and other causes help deplete the ranks. Therefore, Superintendent Slaton encourages all competent applicants to take the examination. There is a brilliant prospect of election to those who prove their scholarsaip.

From year to year the salaries of the public school teachers of Atlanta have been raised until better recognition is given the teacher today than ever before. Many teachers throughout the south write Mr. Slaton to know what salaries Atlanta pays. He gives out this information because of public demand for it. The board pays salaries according to term of service. The schedules are as follows:

Boys' High School—Principal $2,379.80; heads of departments, $1,859; associates, first year, $1,365; second year, $1,417.50; third year, $1,470; fourth year, $1,522.50; fifth year, $1,575; sixth year, $1,627.50; seventh year, $1,680.

Technological High School—Principal, $2,379.80; heads of departments, $1,859; associates, $1,470, with increase of $105 a year until $1,890 is reached.

Girls' High School and English Commercial High School—Principal $2,379.80; assistant principal, $1,575; principal English Commercial High school, $2,100; heads of departments, first year, $945; second year, $997.50; third year, $1,050; fourth year $1,102.50; fifth year, $1,155; sixth year, $1,207.50; seventh year, $1,260; eighth year and afterward, $1,205.18; associates, first year, $770.20; second year, $822.68; third year, $875.20; fourth year, $927.70; fifth year, $980.20; sixth year, $1,050; seventh year, $1,119.83; eighth year, $1,155.

Grammar Schools—Principals, eight rooms, first year, $1,119.83; second year, $1,128.75; third year, $1,179.33; fourth year, $1,181.25; fifth year, $1,224.83; sixth year, $1,233.75; seventh year, $1,277.33; eighth year, $1,283.63; ninth year, $1,329.83; tenth year, $1,365; eleventh year and afterwards, $1,365; assistant principals, first year, $693; second year, $703.50; third year, $750.80; fourth year, $761.30; fifth year, $808.50; sixth year, $819; seventh year, $866.20; eighth year, $866.20; ninth year, $866.20; tenth year, $866.20; eleventh year, $866.20; grade teachers, first year, $577.50; second year, $586.40; third year, $613.20; fourth year $640.50; fifth year, $667.80; sixth year, $694.60; seventh year, $721.90; eighth year, $749.20; ninth year, $757.60; tenth year, $766.50; eleventh year, $775.40.

Principals of schools having more than eight rooms will receive $25 a year extra for each room above eight, the increase annually not to exceed $50.

Assistant principals who have served ten years in the Atlanta public schools are at once given the salary of a fifth-year assitant principal. Likewise, assistant principals of fifteen years' experience will be at once placed on the maximum salary of assistant principals.

Negro Schools—Principals, eight rooms, first and second years, $689.80; third and fourth years, $708.75; fifth and sixth years, $752.32; seventh and eighth years, $761.30; ninth year, $787.50; tenth year, $796.42; eleventh year and afterwards, $796.42; assistant principals, first and second years, $455.20; third and fourth years, $455.20; fifth and sixth years, $472.50; seventh and eighth years, $472.50; ninth year, $489.80; tenth year, $489.80; eleventh year, $489.80; grade teachers, first and second years, $325.50; third and fourth years, $352.80; fifth and sixth years, $379.60; seventh and eighth years, $406.90; ninth year, $434.20; tenth year, $434.20; eleventh year, $461.

The supernumeraries are not paid a salary, but receive $2 a month for car fare. The supernumeraries have excellent opportunities to study our school system, how to discipline and how to teach. They take the places of teachers who are absent for any cause and are paid for that special service.

The recent action of the finance committee in adding 5 per cent to the teachers' salaries will make a material increase which is very appreciated by the teachers.

The additional increase of 5 per cent next September is a demonstration of the response to the public demand to appreciate the moral and intellectual value of the teacher in our public school system. The salaries offered by the above table ought to attract good material, and the board of education entertains the brightest hopes that we will have a large list of applicants in May.

In order to secure teachers of experience and scholarsip and skill, the board of education recognizes the merit of experienced teachers. If an experienced teacher is elected and after a trial proves successful, the board credits her with a number of years on her term of service. In this way experienced teachers are not compelled to receive the lowest salary unless, after trial in our system, they prove to be not entitled to recognition for past service.

We are all looking forward to the dedication of the new $80,000 school building recently completed in the East End, of which Prof. John Bell is principal. A special program is being arranged by the superintendent. It has been said by those who have visited this beautiful structure that it is the finest public school in the South for colored children. It has all the modern conveniences and will accommodate 450 pupils. Every citizen in Louisville interested in the education of Negro youths should be present on Lincoln's birthday, and witness the exercises that will be held in the building.

# DECREASE IN NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN

**REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF MISSOURI SHOWS 2,268 LESS COLORED CHILDREN ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1911 THAN IN 1910.**

Statistics compiled by William P. Evans, state superintendent of public schools of Missouri, for his forthcoming annual report, shows the number of negro children of school age decreased 2,268 between July 1, 1910, and July 1, 1911.

An examination of the annual reports upon the public schools of Missouri for a number of years back reveal there has been a steady decrease in the number of negro children enumerated. The report for 1910 shows 42,899, while Mr. Evan's report, now under compilation, gives but 40,631.

The state superintendent does not know what to make of this condition. He said today it either indicates an exodus of negro residents from Missouri or the race is decreasing.

The large cities show no increase in negro children of school age, either, and the report for 1910 indicated none. The decrease for the school year ending July 1, 1911, is approximately five per cent. of the total number.

The total enumeration of white children for 1911 was 934,873 of whom 475,163 were boys and 459,710 girls. The total enumeration, including negro children, was 975,504, against 1,903,434 in 1910. This decrease was largely due to the heavy slump at St. Joseph, where the enumeration dropped off approximately 23,000.

St. Joseph received school money upon the basis of over 42,000 school children in 1910. The new enumeration gives fewer than 20,000. Mr. Evans held up moneys for St. Joseph to compel the authorities there to refund approximately $40,000 which the city received last year in excess of the amount to which it was entitled under the new school census. A suit to determine his right is now pending in the Supreme court.

Missouri has 10,105 school districts of which 732 had an enumeration of less than 20; 1,584, an enumeration of between 20 and 30; 3,917, from 30 to 40; 2,542, from 50 to 80, and 1,320, an enumeration in excess of 80.

These figures indicate the need of consolidation, Mr. Evans says. The small districts are able to maintain school less than six months and to pay teachers low wages. A law authorizing the consolidation of school districts was enacted last winter. Few districts have taken advantage of this law, however. Another measure empowering such consolidated districts to provide for free transportation of children was also enacted. Consolidation of districts and the transportation of children have been agitated by the State Teachers' association and superintendents for many years, but with little results. There was expended for teachers' wages for the school year ending July 1, 1911, $7,952,661.56. The total amount of money paid into that fund was $9,153,356.82.

The salaries paid teachers is ridiculously low, when the increase in cost of living is considered. The average salary of male teachers in 1911 was $60.51 a month, while that for women was but $55.53 a month.

The average earnings of male teachers annually was approximately $467 and that of women about $415. The poorest paid laborer would earn more than this sum if regularly employed.

The total number of men employed at teaching in 1911 was 4,767, of whom 247 were negroes. There were 13,779 women employed as teachers, of whom 518 were colored.

The average levy for school purposes was 56 cents on $100 valuation, as against 53 for 1910. There were 41 districts in Missouri which made no tax levy, 109 levied less than 20 cents, 785 levied between 20 and 40 cents, 3,181 levied 40 cents, while 5,989 levied over 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

The average daily attendance last school year was 488,619. This is about half of the total enumeration. The average length of school term was 155 days. Sixty schools maintained less than four months; 746 between four and six months; 5,343 eight months or more. The average daily attendance was under 10 in 726, from 10 to 15 in 1,587 districts, 15 to 20 in 3,791, 25 to 40 in 2,464 and 40 or more in 1,395 districts.

Nearly one-third of the teachers of Missouri taught on third-grade county certificates in 1911. There were 5,257 with third grade county certificates, 4,078 with second grade, 3,850 with first grade, 817 with Normal certificates, 936 with Normal diplomas, 412 with limited state certificates and 505 with life state certificates.

Some important changes were made in the certificates of teachers by the last legislature. Under a law the state superintendent examines the papers written before county superintendents by applicants for first-grade county certificates. These, when granted, are good in any county in Missouri, when properly indorsed.

There was expended in Missouri for the school year ending July 1, 1911, $2,341,803.21 for new school buildings. How much of this sum was expended in the country is not known, but was probably less than 10 per cent. Estimated value of school property is $39,643,400. The public school districts have an aggregate bonded indebtedness of $10,256,829.

The low valuation of property for taxation, Mr. Evans says, is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of rural schools. Under the system of assessing property in Missouri the small districts while voting the maximum of taxes are rendered unable to procure enough money to conduct a creditable school.

The legislature enacted a law providing for state aid for weak districts, but this rendered but little service. The solution of the difficulty, he believes, to be consolidation. The figures compiled upon the number of schools with an enumeration of fewer than 20 is an eloquent argument for larger districts.

Mr. Evans and the State Teachers' association and the county superintendents of county schools are advocating the adoption of an amendment for the state constitution, levying a tax of one mill upon all property this

## WHITE AND BLACK SCHOOLS.

Editor Advertiser:

I notice recently in The Advertiser a statement that every man who has the interest of his children at heart should read, "Negro School Teachers Outnumber the White." This is a disgraceful state of affairs. I was in Macon County about six miles from Tuskegee recently and asked some of the white children about their school, and was informed that for the want of a teacher school had been closed for some time. It is a well known fact that school teachers as a whole are paid less than any other professional class of intelligent people. The school fund is largely provided by a poll tax paid almost exclusively by white people and the fund is divided between the white and negro schools, and is not sufficiently large to induce white people to teach school, therefore the white schools decrease in number while the negro schools increase, and the poor white man has to abandon his farm and move to the city to educate his children and keeps paying poll tax. How long will such a state of affairs exist, in hearing of that great Tuskegee Institute, supported by the State of Alabama, and on side contributions, flourishing like a bay tree, where thousands of negroes are educated and school is in session practically the entire year. A nice country school of twenty to thirty little bright-eyed boys and girls had to close for the want of a teacher. In my opinion this is only the beginning. I think the negro children should be sent to school and given a common school education, but if he is to have a collegiate and military education, it should be furnished at his own expense or at some institution not supported by the State, and the money thus spent by cities, counties and the State should be added to the salaries of the white teachers and would justify white men and women in teaching school. We have got to raise the salaries of the white school teachers if we expect the white schools to exist, and the best way is to withdraw the support from the negro military schools and colleges.

Yours truly,
J. W. Abercrombie.

The Negroes of Louisville are rapidly assuming a metropolitan air and are now making rapid strides along the lines of improvement, mental, morally, commercially and socially. A few years ago there existed no such literary and musical organizations as [illegible]. The beginning of the free public library, the advance steps in our schools and the appointment of Miss Mildred Bryant as supervisor of music in these schools have all had a tendency to place Louisville in the front rank, and we can now discuss and appreciate something more than ragtime music and cheap excursions. The recent spring music festival given by the pupils of the High School and the Teachers' Choral Club at Liederkranz Hall was a grand one, indeed. Miss Mildred Bryant is a conductor deserving unstinted praise for her most excellent work. The rendering of "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," the singing of Professor Work, of Nashville, Tenn., and other soloists will never be forgotten by a most appreciative audience. Music is the mediator between the spiritual and the sensual life. Although the spirit be not master of that which it creates through music, yet it is blessed in the creation, which, like every other occasion of art, is mightier than the artist.

## W. L. Houston on Board of Education.

The appointment by Attorney [illegible] W. L. Houston as a member of the Board of Education comes as a delightful surprise to the people of the District of Columbia. Last Friday he was named by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District to succeed Dr. W. V. Tunnell, professor of history in Howard University. The term is three years. The board is made up of nine members, three of whom are colored. Mr. Houston's colored associates are Lawyer R. B. Horner and Mrs. Carrie Wilder Harris. Of the new members, Miss Mable T. Boardman, president of the National Red Cross Society, is a notable figure. Mr. Houston has accepted the assignment and pledges himself to give to the school system the benefit of his best services.

No appointment within memory has been received with such spontaneous popular approval as that of Mr. Houston. "A fine selection" was the comment heard among all classes as soon as the news became current. For hours Mr. Houston's telephone was besieged with messages of congratulation and his mail has been flooded with letters of like tenor. Mr. Houston is a graduate of the law department of Howard University, and is enjoying a lucrative practice, developed in a remarkably brief period. He is a native of Kentucky, and in early manhood taught school at Evansville, Ind. He came to Washington to take a clerkship in the War Department, and he filled this position with credit, until he resigned to enter into a partnership with Edward H. Morris for the practice of his profession in Chicago. After gaining an advantageous experience before the courts of Illinois, Mr. Houston returned to Washington and opened an office. He is now ranked with the ablest members of the bar of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Houston has served two terms as grand master of the G. U. O. of O. F. of the World. His administration is recognized as the most prosperous the order has ever known, and during his four years the membership was brought past the half-million mark. At the fifteenth B. M. C. he was elected as an associate justice of the newly created Supreme Court of the order, being given the long term of eight years. His friends are now pressing him to become a candidate for grand secretary at the sixteenth B. M. C. in September. Besides the Odd Fellows, Mr. Houston is a Mason and a member of numerous other fraternal and civic organizations. He is a young man of fine intellectual attainments, of great force of character, and is a brilliant and effective platform speaker. Mr. Houston is in hearty accord with the existing administration of the Washington schools, and his advent on the board is very gratifying to those who have at heart the highest welfare of the 15,000 colored children enrolled in our schools.

## Educational Notes.

Texas Educational Notes.

Let us find a way to train the children of democracy for citizenship and service.
Alderman.

The education of all classes of citizens is the best means of promoting the prosperity of the South. -R. E. Lee.

Good schoolhouses increase the value of all contiguous property much more than the schoolhouses themselves cost.

The Texas Press Association at its recent meeting at Temple passed a resolution endorsing the Conference for Education in Texas.

The problem of efficient elementary schools in country districts is inseparably linked with the establishment and maintenance of rural high schools.

Road improvement and school consolidation move along together, for consolidation will assist in directing public attention to the needs of permanent road improvement.

Consolidation of schools and transportation of children to and from school is in successful operation in 2-3 of the states of the U. S., including several counties in Texas.

The Texas School Magazine has adopted, "Better Rural Schools" as its slogan. This is a most needed and worthy aim, and represents a movement that is to do much toward shaping the destiny of Texas.

The proposition narrowed down to the line of candor is that, if the people ever expect to have an efficient system of public free schools, they must expect to pay for it. -Gov. J. S. Hogg, in message to Twenty-second Legislature.

Of the 20,000 teachers in Texas, 10,000 have second grade certificates. Under the new certificate law we may expect a gradual increase in the number holding first grade certificates and a consequent gain in the efficiency of our schools.

It is a crime to injure the sight, deform the body and dwarf the mind of children with improperly lighted, poorly seated

and unscientifically ventilated school buildings. The Conference for Education in Texas will send plans of modern buildings free on request.

The country high school is one of the most far-reaching agencies for good that was ever devised, touches more varied interests, and contributes to the settlement of more questions vital to the welfare of the people than perhaps any other of our recent institutions.

In planning to issue bonds for school buildings, provision should be made for proper equipment, including desks, black boards, book cases, maps, globes and everything needed to insure the comfort and health of the children and teachers and the general efficiency of the school.

It is an axiom in political science that, unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self-government. -From the Declaration of Independence, Adopted March 2, 1836, by Delegates Representing the People of Texas.

Proceedings of the Fifth General Session of The Conference for Education in Texas will be ready for distribution soon. This bulletin will contain discussions of some of the most vital questions now being considered by those interested in educational progress. It will be sent free on request.

We must teach the children the human value and importance of birds. We must suggest things for them to do which shall help and increase the bird life about their homes. Wean boys from their native cruelty by imparting to them positive sympathy with an animal's inner springs of life. -William James.

The Conference for Education in Texas calls on all patriotic citizens to carefully consider and to support Amendment to Article XVI, State Constitution, designated as Section 30a, which provides for six-year terms of office for boards of control of state educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions.

The highest and sincerest expression of the principle of fraternity and the most splendid prophecy of the permanence and high standard of our future civilization are to be found at one and the same time in the willingness of the people to make liberal contributions for free schools for the education of all the people.

The citizens of Wise Co., have organized a county Conference for Education for the advancement of school interests. It is the purpose of this organization to distribute literature and to secure speakers to arouse public sentiment for improved school conditions, and to maintain an aggressive educational campaign throughout the county.

Under the new law placing the State Normals under a board consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and four other directors, the Presidents of the Normals have been able to do a great deal toward unifying courses. The entrance requirements have been raised and the course lengthened, which will contribute largely toward giving Texas better prepared teachers.

Great indeed has been the work accomplished by the poorly prepared teachers who have ministered to the Texas children while the school system was in the crude state; but they belong to the past. The rural high school law, the new certificate law and the raising of the entrance requirements at the State Normals, will hasten the "Swan Song" of the unprepared and inefficient "Requiescat in pace."

For the first time in the history of the State, the Department of Education has issued a bulletin on Consolidation of Rural Schools, School Buildings and Plans and Local Taxation. This is in line with the policy of the Department to extend its services in every way possible for the improvement of all the schools. A liberal distribution of this very practical bulletin will do much to advance the educational interests of Texas.

At the last general meeting of The Conference for Education in Texas the following resolution was passed:

"We favor the support of the University of Texas, the A. & M. College, the College of Industrial Arts, and the State Normal Schools by a special State tax, to the end that the State schools may be assured a liberal and independent income free from partisan and political contingencies."

The Conference has a bulletin on this subject which will be mailed on request.

Under the direction of the County Board of Education of Floyd County, the Hesperian is discussing public school matters in that county. The first article, "A Survey of Present School Conditions" included the following topics: Lengths of School Terms Compared, Local Taxes in City and County Districts, A Comparison of Teachers' Salaries, A Comparison of Teachers' Scholarship, Adoption of Courses of Study. The next article of the series will deal with "Ways and Means to Improve the Rural Schools." The purpose of this discussion is to stimulate thought on public school matters and to assist in bringing about much needed improvements in the public schools of Floyd Co.

The citizens in one of the most progressive counties in the State have assigned to the County Superintendent, the most desirable room in the court house as an office, have furnished it with attractive office furniture, have co-operated with him in various movements for school improvement throughout the county, and have assured him there will be no opponent in the coming election if he will consent to serve them.

Such conditions are in marked contrast to those in counties where people have let the office of County Superintendent get on a lower plane, and where the teachers are prostituting the office by playing petty politics, and even in some instances pandering to the ignorance and prejudice of a certain class of the citizens in order to secure the office. It is even possible that in some of our counties mediocre men by pandering to the non-progressive element may supplant some of the leading Superintendents in the State. The people should hasten to remove the office of County Superintendent from political influence.

The Conference for Education in Texas, while continuing its general campaign for improved school conditions for the million Texas children is concentrating its forces on the following important matters: 1. The submission of a constitutional amendment removing the maximum local tax rate of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, and giving incorporated cities and towns having control of their schools the right to levy local taxes by majority vote;

2. The adoption of the amendment to Article XVI, State Constitution, designated as Section 30a, which provides for six-year terms of office for boards of control of state educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions;

3. The extension of county supervision to all counties having 2000 or more scholastic population and the grouping of other counties that have fewer than 2'000 scholastic population into supervisory districts under the direction of professional schoolmen;

4. The support of the University of Texas, the A. & M. College, the College of Industrial Arts, and the State Normal Schools by a special State Tax, to the end that the State schools may be assured a liberal and independent income, free from partisan and political contingencies.

The following influential organizations have cordially indorsed The Conference for Education in Texas: The Texas Bankers' Association, the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Teachers' Association, the State Medical Asso. the Texas Lumbermen's Asso., the Texas Farmer's Congress, the Texas Woman's Press Asso., the Central West Texas Asso. of Commercial Clubs, and the Texas Press Association.

# AN IMPORTANT MEASURE

**Bill in Senate to Encourage Instruction in Agriculture, Trades and Industries Means much to Negro—Attempt of Southern Senators to Strike Out Provisions According to Section 3 Should Be Beaten.**

4-4-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C.—A measure of far-reaching consequences to the future of material aid to public education is embodied in Senate Bill No 3, now waiting action on the calendar of the United States Senate. The bill was introduced by Senator Carroll S Page, of Vermont, and is entitled "A Bill to co-operate with the states in encouraging instruction in agriculture the trades and industries, and home economics in secondary schools; in maintaining instruction in these vocational subjects in state normal schools; in maintaining extension departments in state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure."

As originally drawn by Senator Page, the bill contained the following provision.

> Sec. 3. That in States where separate schools and departments of schools and colleges are maintained for the colored race, the allotment of money for the encouragement of instruction in the aforesaid vocations shall be in proportion to the population of the two races, respectively, and whether the districts for agricultural secondary schools for the two races are coterminous or not coterminous, their total number shall be determined by the number of districts permissible under this act.

The bill as reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry does not contain this provision. The provision which directs that an equitable portion of the moneys appropriated shall go to the colored schools was stricken out at the suggestion of Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia; Ellison Smith, of South Carolina, and John H. Bankhead, of Alabama. It is of the greatest importance that this provision be reinserted in the bill before it passes the Senate, or else the Negroes will not get a share of it proportionate to numbers and needs. The state schools of the higher grade for Negroes in the states represented by the Senators objecting to section 3 of the Page bill get practically no support from these states, but are being supported out of the Morrill Fund from the United States, and even this is not equitably distributed.

**State Schools for Negroes and Whites.**

In proof of this statement the following figures, taken from the annual report of the office of experimental stations for the year 1909 are cited, in relation to state schools for Negroes and whites in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, the three states whose Senators object to the distribution of public funds "in proportion to the population of the two races." The state school for whites in Alabama has permanent funds and equipment valued at $758,470; the school for Negroes at $132,652. The state school for whites in Georgia has values of the same kind, amounting to $1,280,866; the school for Negroes $58,649. The state school for whites in South Carolina has funds and equipment valued at $1,185,581; the school for Negroes $254,550.

The Negroes of Georgia are 46 per cent. of the population. Georgia received from the Treasury of the United States in aid of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts $35,000 in 1909. The Negroes' shares of this money, if distributed "in proportion to the population of the two races" would have been $16,100. What he receives in lieu of the Land Script Fund of 1862 is $800. In Georgia, therefore, in 1909, the Negro should have received of funds of national source $24,100. He actually received but $19,666. Georgia maintains eleven congressional industrial high schools for white people, at public expense, but not one for colored people.

The United States government spent $11,000 for agricultural experiment stations in Georgia in 1909. Practically none of it was expended in the interest of colored people. There are in Georgia seventy-two federal agents stimulating agricultural interests among white farmers, and only two among Negro farmers. These facts and figures tell their own story. From them it can readily be seen that section 3 is a very important provision of Senator Page's bill, for the Negro and ought to be reinserted when the bill comes up for consideration on the floor of the Senate. It will not be inserted unless public sentiment shall make itself felt to this effect.

The colored people of the country, and especially those in the South should become active among themselves, and among the white friends of the race in and out of congress to insure the reinsertion of section 3 in the Page bill.

Freeman 1-6-12

Rev. A. L. E. Weeks, president and founder of the Industrial Collegiate Institute at Booker, N. C., three miles from Newbern, has had plans drawn for three new buildings, to cost $15,000 each. They will be used for class rooms and dormitories, and will add materially to the efficiency of the school, which is now cramped for want of space. The plans were drawn by a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Weeks is now engaged in an active canvass for the funds necessary to erect the buildings, and is meeting with gratifying success. The plant at Booker comprises 1,000 acres of good land, much of it wooded, and is now valued at $50,000.

A "Continuation School," for the benefit of colored girls already in domestic service, will be established at the Eastern Colored school, of which Prof. Meyzeek is principal. Cooking, sewing, laundry work will be taught. Miss Sarah Rogers, who has charge of the industrial work in the city schools, is using every effort to carry out this plan. She will be assisted by the teachers in domestic science of the colored schools. Freeman 1-10-12

# THIS A MAN WHO DOES THINGS

Rock Hill, S. C.

## John H, Smallwood With Twenty Years Of Hard Work Does Great Things

The Gazette

# BUILDS A FINE COLLEGE

**Fpunder of The Temperance, Industrial and Colligate Institute at Claremont, Va., He Has Built There a Great Institution.**

**An example of a man, who has done a great, good thing without a well as black men, would do well to watch with care, and consider well, the straight forward business like example, that has been placed before the public by Prof. John J. Smallwood, Ph. D. Founder and President of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, at Claremont, Va.**

Twenty years of hard work, in the face of human jealousy, niggardly, narrowness and prejudice, President Smallwood has actually, accumulated one hundred and fifty five thousand dollars worth of school property; for twenty years he has worked, paid all of the debts, all of the taxes, kept up all of the insurance and enlarged from year to year the real usefulness of the institution, and then without request, or compulsion, upon his own free will and accord, turned over on May 21st, 1912, after the dedication of Lincoln Hall, the John Hay Wharf, the John Hay Power-House, Steam and Electric plants, the "Mayflower Cottage, and the Sunny Side Cottage and the entire fine and well equipped school plant, with an exceptional good farm, with fine horses and mules, all of which he turned over to a trustee board without a dollars debt upon the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of James River School property.

By Dr. L. C. Gilliton, of Minnesota

To visit John J. Smallwood, founder and president of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, at Claremont, is to gain a personal conception of the man, and to see and talk with him, is to learn to admire him, and to esteem him, for his wonderful courage, his extraordinarily unusual intelligence and his splendid native manhood, and unassuming disposition and manners. Dr. Smallwood, is a black man. He is a full blooded negro and loves to be called a negro, for instance, a gentleman, who came with me from Wisconsin to visit and to see for himself and his sister, just what Dr. Smallwood had term "Darky," while in conversation with Dr. Smallwood, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from New York and Germany, as quick as a flash, Dr. Smallwood, intercepted the term and said, why, my dear sir, "We are not darkies, we are born Americans, our fathers have fought upon every field of battle ever fought upon this continent; we are negroes, not 'coons', not 'darkies' nor 'colored people' in that sense, as it is said in this country, but we are American negroes, and regardless of ostracism, Castle legislation, from which eminates all racial hatred, and in spite of the unjust humiliation to which we as a race are subjected, I am proud of the fact that I am a negro."

**Dr. Smallwood, as a Gentleman and a Conversationist.**

President Smallwood, is a plain, unassuming, gentle, yet joval man. He is a costly, yet a plain dresser, always appearing the clean, presentable gentleman. Mr. Smallwood is easy, yet postive and often too reserved for a man of his age, learning and position. He knows something about every thing worth knowing. No one never knows just what he does know, nor how much he knows. He is a most pleasing conversationist, a refined and cultured host, and as a conversationist one is impressed with his beautiful voice, his very careful thoughtful way of expressing his opinions, and his absolute unwillingness to engage in conversation to the detriment of another person. President Smallwood, is what the un-bias historian will call a true philanthropist an eminent scholar, a noble, independent negro educator and a profound leader of men. The Hon. W. Stanley Burt, said "that he never heard Dr. Smallwood in conversation speak with disrespect of his enemies, nor has he ever seen him loose his temper in a business deal even under provocation."

**What a Visitor Sees Upon His Arrival at The Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute.**

Just before the death of my father it was to his great delight, that he heard Dr. Smallwood speak in Iowa, upon the "American Negro Problem," so impressed was my father and mother with this negro orator, and his unusual eloquence and frankness, that my father and mother, gave him one thousand dollars each, for his work. Upon returning to our home, my father wrote to several people of education al prominence, asking them about President Smallwood, and his work and mine out of every ten of the answers to my father's innocent inquiry, was most discouraging, and to a great extent most unjustly reflecting upon Dr. Smallwood's personal moral and business character. My father for four years felt compelled to withdraw his sympathies and his practical help from Dr. Smallwood, and his Institution, because, educators, leaders and prejudiced men told our family, "that Smallwood was a fraud." But upon visiting tne Temperance, Industrial and ollegiate Institute, Claremont, Va., you will find the most idlead school sight, upon the aJmes river, for a college, that I have ever seen in all my trips through the South.

**"Old Bagley Hall."**

"Old Bagley Hall," which cost ten thousand nine hundred dollars, is the best built wooden structure that I have ever seen, heated with steam and lighted with electricty, and fitted up with all modern improvements throughout.

**"Old Sawyer Hall."**

"Old Sawyer Hall," an old, beautiful, yet quaint, college-like building of New England, lighted with electricity, and heated with steam, built in 1894, at a cost of six thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four dollars.

**Lincoln Hall.**

Lincoln Hall, a brick, stone and cement building, 133 and 50 feet, 4 story, heated by steam and lighted by electricity and with water throughout, in this as in the other buildings, you will find cleanliness and an exhibition of the greatest possible care.

**The Barn.**

The Barn 84 by 82 feet, is an attractive place, kept in the best possible order, the best I have ever seen, be it owned by white or black North or South, East or West. In this barn are the finest blooded horses and mules that it has been my pleasure to see any where.

**The Farm Implements.**

The farming implements, are of the most modern and the best found in that section, so far as I could observe. The farm lands are well kept and are productive, and supplies from these farm lands adds greatly to the needs of the pupils tables.

Here is a man, who by his own hard work, by his own determined will and mental powers, in spite of an evil, and a concealed opposition and willfully misrepresented, a negro, who has restored the ancient and historic "Old Claremont Wharf," and dared to change the name of it, to that, of his own distinguished, good friend, the late Hon. John Hay. A black man, who is not ashamed of being a negro, who by his economy and business capibility, has built the very first Lincoln Hall, as a memorial to the Emancipator, ever erected upon Southern or American soil, by the individual efforts of a negro. This one man, turns over to Virginia, ancient, motherly and truly Democratic Virginia, with her own distinguished Governor, his excellency, the Hon. William Hodges Mann, as the principal speaker, he turns over to the United States, and thereby makes the United States richer and better, and he turns over to his own race, lands, buildings, horses, hogs and farming implements, the best built wharf on the James river, an Artesian well, 211 feet deep with a flow of 55 gallons per minute, a power house, an electric plant, water works and a sewerage system the "Mayflower Cottage," the Sunny Side cottage and the most wonderful school plant in all Virginia all things considered at the value of one hundred, fifty five thousand dollars. He sign a charter agreement, and appoints a trustee board, and says of himself, as to personal responsibility in one man "Finis."

I ask those who slander him, those who willfully lie upon him, and about his noble work. What have they done better?

I look upon Dr. Smallwood, as being one of the greatest men of the age, although he is a negro.

The late John Hay, never did a better piece of work, then he did, when he sent John J. Smallwood, forth to bless the world. Mrs. J. Hay, is to be praised for perpetuating her great husband's purpose.

**The Trustee Board.**

The trustee board, is composed of lawyers, ministers, public men, merchants, farmers and actually one honest hard working wood chopper, is a member of the board. Black men and white men are upon the board, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and all ahades of religious evengelical creeds.

**The Purchase of the Institution.**

The purpose of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate nstitution, is to teach the Southern negro youth to be manly, clean, economical, businesslike, independent, but an intelligent citizen. Dr. Smallwood, also teaches his race, that freedom brings with it an awful responsibility. The Institution also stands for Christian piety and moral courage. The Hon. William A. Woodworth an eminent lawyer, of White Plains, N. Y., who was a visitor at the Institution, during the dedication, and commencement week, said: "In all of my years of public and educational experience, I have never seen such refined, religious, obedient and clean set of polite pupils." speaking of President Smallwood, he said: "Dr. Smallwood is an exceptional worker and one of the finest business men I have ever had the pleasure to meet."

**What Dr. Smallwood has done for the Village of Claremont.**

He has brought Claremont into real prominence. Men and women speak of it today, who nexer heard of it berfore. Leading white ad colored people are going to Claremont today, who did not know that Claremont was in

# LARGE TRACT FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

## The Hart Sisters Donate 200 Acres and Large Sum to Support Institution

Pacific Times 2/14/12

DR. C. H. DUVALL

"Nothing succeeds like success" is an old familiar adage which can be aptly applied to the progress of the National Industrial Orphans' School, Inc., conducted by Dr. C. H. Duvall at Beulah Heights, Oakland, whose object, among other things, is "to provide a home for the poor servant girl who has no home."

The doctor, through indefatigable efforts and strenuous work is at last rewarded in having at his disposal a large acreage of land in the southern part of the State, as a campus for his school, upon which he will have ample space to build and extend the operations of his institution.

Dr. Duvall has just received from the noble and philanthropic Hart sisters of Los Angeles 200 acres of beautiful and fertile land situated elegantly at the foot of the New York mountains in San Bernardino county, California.

This tract of land is regarded as one of the most beautiful natural campus sites in the State of California. It is only 2600 feet from Landfair station on the Santa Fe Railroad and about 3200 feet above sea level, giving a climate which is equitable and affording exhilerating atmosphere and opportunities for an institution such as is being conducted by Dr. Duvall.

The land abounds in giant cacti, date palms, euco palm and Greece shrubbery and with a fertility of soil which easily puts the financial unimproved value of the property at above $5,000. The deed and other papers have been drawn and the property officially turned over to Dr. Duvall for the use of his institution.

But the philanthropy of these noble colored ladies did not stop at the transfer of the property, but they have with a spirit not common to the wealthy of our race given the substantial sum of $1,000.00 to aid in the erection of the first building on the property.

It is the intention of Dr. Duvall to extend the scope of the school to admit not only young women and girls, but also boys. For this reason the name of the school will be changed from the National Industrial Orphans' School to The Polytechnic Industrial Institute of California.

The school will be conducted on the lines of the best industrial institutions in the country and every effort will be expended so that it will compare favorably with institutions such as Hampton and Tuskegee. The gentleman at the head of this school is a man with the push and pertinacity and bulldog courage required to make an institution of its kind a success, and now that this large appropriation of elegant land and generous endowment of funds have been received and with the capacity for work, executive ability and intelligence of Dr. Duvall it is a foregone conclusion that within the very near future California will possess a Negro industrial institution such as will do justice to all other California undertakings.

To show that quick action is being taken it may be well to say that the plans for the new building are already being prepared and will be accepted within a fortnight, after which time building will commence.

Dr. Duvall is gratified with the success which so far has crowned his efforts and while preparing to move to Southern California he wants to thank all his friends for the generous support given him in his efforts.

# WORKING OUT RACE PROBLEM

## AT GREAT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

## MARVEL OF THE SOUTH

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 22. —Booker T. Washington and the Tuskegee Institute are doing for the negro people what the University of Wisconsin is doing for its state. Public service is the fundamental idea that makes the institutions at Tuskegee and at Madison similar in purpose and accomplishment. Both are striving to get into close touch with the people and to exert an influence on the affairs of everyday life; to teach the farmer how to raise larger crops and better herds; to instruct the housewife in domestic arts; to improve the home; to raise the standard of living; to develop raw labor into skilled labor; in short, to improve conditions of society in the mass. Where the University of Wisconsin, which of all the universities in the land is the finest embodiment of the extension idea in education, is working for the people of one commonwealth Tuskegee has a far wider range—it is working to change conditions among the masses of a whole race, and, at that, a race handicapped by the years of slavery.

Tuskegee is the most astonishing educational center on the continent. Despite the volumes written upon Booker Washington and his school, the visitor is never prepared for the marvels he finds. A school? Tuskegee is not a school in the ordinary sense of the word. It's a city in itself, a community that dominates a whole county. It's a great industrial plant with forty trades and industries that consumes all its own products; that erects its own buildings, making its own bricks; that grows its own food, makes its own clothing, prints its own text-books, and keeps up its own education.

It is a mammoth laboratory in which a race problem is being worked out. The object of Tuskegee is to train its students "to serve society by doing some useful thing with skill, to give them a three-phased education of 'the head, the heart, the hand,' to use the alliterative phrase of the Tuskegee teachers, and then to send them out to teach to others what they have learned." Education by the endless chain system. Intelligent thrift, training in the activities open to the masses of the negro race in the South, industry, self-reliance, self-respect, cleanliness, system, courtesy, these are the things Tuskegee is teaching. Its principles are epitomized by Emmett J. Scott, executive secretary of the institute, in "Tuskegee and Its People": "There can be no liberty without intelligence; no independence without industry, and no power for man and no charm for women, without character."

* * * * *

first surprise the visitor gets as he over from the sleepy city of Tuskegee nstitute is the magnificent scale on which the school has been built. Thirty-one years ago, when the institute was first opened, July 4, 1881, the school was housed in a rented shanty church. The legislature had appropriated $2,000 for teachers' salaries, but had overlooked the small item of school buildings. Northern friends of the movement bought 100 acres, the nucleus of the present site, in the opening year, and in 1884 the legislature increased its appropriation of $5,000. Out of this small beginning the genius of Booker Washington has developed an educational plant that now consists of 2,345 acres of land and 107 buildings, used for dormitories, recitation halls, shops, barns, hospitals, dining hall, chapel and library.

The school as it now stands has practically been built within the last ten years, the students doing the work, from the

Chicago Record Herald
4-26-12.

during the year to 4,184. These figures include the pupils of the Tuskegee

The spending expenses of this large establishment aggregate about $280,000 a year, a small amount as compared with the yearly expenditures of many northern educational institutions. The annual revenue of the school from its endowment is $100,015, including entrance fees paid by students amounting to $12,000. So that each year more than $170,000 has to be obtained by contributions from the public at large.

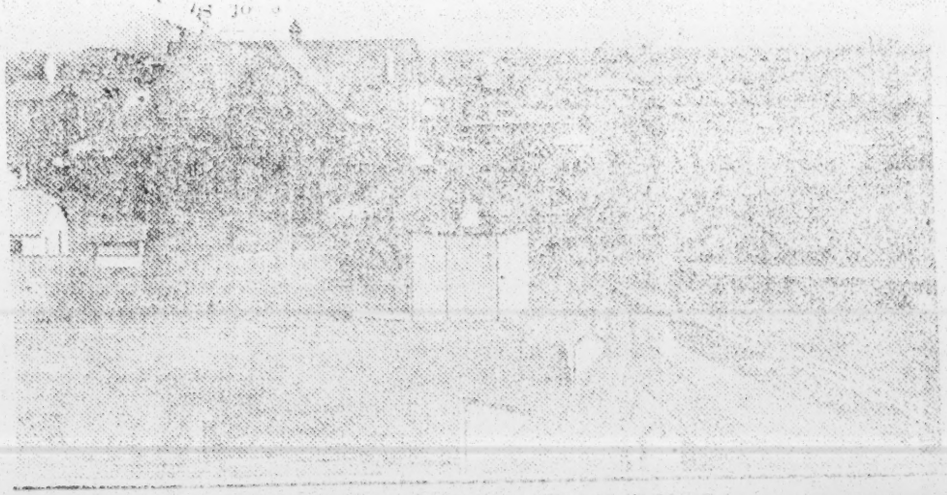
A dollar spent on education for the negro has to travel a great distance in the South. The twenty-five negro schools which are ordinarily rated as institutes or colleges in the South have in the aggregate landed property and endowments worth $7,993,-[illegible]. In the North there are eleven universities or colleges, each of which is as rich or richer than all twenty-five of the negro colleges of the South.

Twenty-four of the principal negro colleges have a total income of $1,048,317. In the North fifteen universities or colleges have a yearly income of more than $1,000,000 each.

The University of Chicago spends more on its school publications alone than Tuskegee Institute does on its whole school, while the University of Wisconsin expends on its great extension work more than Tuskegee does on all its branches. Tuskegee, of course, is not a university, but to the masses of the colored race in the South which it is reaching this industrial and normal school stands on a plane as advanced as the university does to the whites.

THE DORMITORIES

OFFICE BUILDING



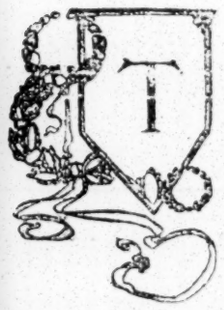
SOME INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Industrial Schools.

# STUDENTS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

## MAKE INDUSTRY A HABIT AND ATTAIN HIGH STANDARDS OF LIVING

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.



TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 23.—Industry is the spirit of Tuskegee and military discipline is its system of government. From the moment the rising whistle blows at 5 o'clock until the "lights out" bell sounds at night, every moment of the time is occupied, work is in the atmosphere; industry is made a habit—the great aim of the school. At Tuskegee refractory students are punished, not by setting them at extra tasks but by giving them no work to do. The great idea of the institute is to drill into the students the principle that labor is a privilege, hence work is never prescribed as a punishment, for that would be an inconsistency. Enforced idleness proves penalty enough, and after less than a day of lounging, a misfit in a busy community, a drone among the workers, the disobedient student generally goes to the commandant and begs to be put to work.

The discipline is admirable. Ever since the opening of the school the students have been on a military system of some sort. The first day the student body assembled thirty years ago it marched to chapel, and it has been doing so ever since, drilling in the morning, marching to dinner after a review at noon, marching to chapel at night, marching back to the dormitories after a review procession before the faculty on the platform, assembling on dress parade every Sunday morning and on alternate mornings during the week, marching and drilling and becoming impregnated with the idea of order, system, obedience and discipline.

It is a sight never to be forgotten when 1,700 students march into the great dining hall at noon, said to be the largest dining room in the country, and stand at attention until grace is sung. Then the silence is broken, chairs are pulled out and conversation starts up with such a roar that the band is kept playing in the balcony to drown the noise. There is nothing boisterous, but 1,700 voices engaged in simultaneous talk make rather a cataract of sound.

Visitors rarely fail to comment upon the table manners of the students. At Tuskegee table manners are as much a part of the curriculum as is work in the shops or recitations in the classrooms. The man at the head of the table does the serving, assisted by a student on each side. There is none of the grabbing, none of the meat spearing and the bread harpooning that is a far from unusual feature of the life in the boarding clubs of many a northern college. The students are served, and the rule of the school is that each shall eat everything that is placed upon his plate without passing remarks upon the cooking, if, indeed, such averse remarks could be made. The food comes fresh from the institute farm, raised by the students, cooked by the students, served by the students and eaten by the students, and the variety of edibles placed on the table serves as another object lesson of the benefits derived from skillful labor on the soil. The student who goes out from Tuskegee is so accustomed to an excellent table, that, if a farmer, he at once prepares to raise all the vegetables in their season, his farm becomes an object lesson for the surrounding community and gradually leads to a higher standard of living, which is the great object sought, for Tuskegee's real problem is not so much to educate a few thousand boys and girls as to change conditions among the masses of the negro people.

* * * * *

Three or four years ago the University of Cincinnati started to educate the students in its technical courses by providing alternate days for theory and practice, one day being spent in the classroom and the next day in a real factory, where the students would not only learn how to build things, but would have the inspiration coming from the building of things actually to be used. This idea created a furore in the educational world; it was acclaimed as the newest and most advanced idea in technical education. Booker Washington, however, has been applying that idea at Tuskegee for the last thirty years. The students spend one day in the classroom, and one day on the farm or in the shops, where they turn out products that are to be used.

The great cry among the great technical colleges has been that in the practice work the students build things that are torn down as soon as they are constructed. The energizing force that comes from creating something that is to be utilized is lacking. What inspiration is there in building a model bridge when the student knows it is going to be torn down as soon as the last bolt is in place? Educators in technical institutions have lamented this loudly.

At Tuskegee the boy in the tailoring-shop makes uniforms that are worn by the students. The head of the department still talks of [illegible] clothes the boys made for Andrew Carnegie for $15, which the ironmaster pronounced as fine a suit as he had ever worn. In the harness and saddlery-shop the boys manufacture things that are not torn to pieces as soon as they are finished. The head of the shoe-making-shop proudly of the $300 double harness which the boys made for Colonel Roosevelt. In the wagon-shop, the smithy, the broom-shop, the brick yard, the canning factory, the foundry, the mattress-shop, the shoemaking-shop, the printing office, the tinsmith-shop, in all the forty different trades and industries, the boys are not only getting an occupational education, but they are deriving the inspiration that comes from making something to be used. At Tuskegee it is deemed as important to turn out inspired cobblers and plumbers as inspired architects and landscape artists.

* * * * *

All the students are required to take academic studies, and the effort is made to correlate all the studies with the industrial training. In English, for example, the boys and girls write essays on their work in the shops. At commencement time, instead of delivering orations on "Over the Alps" or "Standing on the Threshold of Life," the graduating class shows how a meal should be served or how a horse should be shod. It is a practical demonstration of what has been learned, a clinic on industrial education.

The students in the academic department are divided into day and night classes, about one-third of the students being in the night school, which is designed for those who are unable to pay the small charges made by the day school. When a poor student arrives he works during the day and studies at night, and whatever he earns in excess of his board is placed to [illegible] soon as he has saved enough he enters the day school. The pupils in the day school attend classroom exercises three days a week, and the other three days they spend in the shops. The expenses of day students above the cost of clothing and what can be earned is about $45 or $50 for the nine months' term. Many of the pupils earn all their expenses. The teaching in the academic department, which is about as advanced in work as the second year of a northern high school minus the languages, is done by a faculty of fifty college graduates, many of them from leading universities of the country. The male pupils form two battalions, one of four companies of ninety men each containing the night students, the other of five companies of ninety men each made up from the day students. Drills and inspections take place every day in the week, the day students being divided into two squads, which drill on alternate days. An officers' court passes judgment upon all breaches of discipline not serious enough to be referred to the principal.

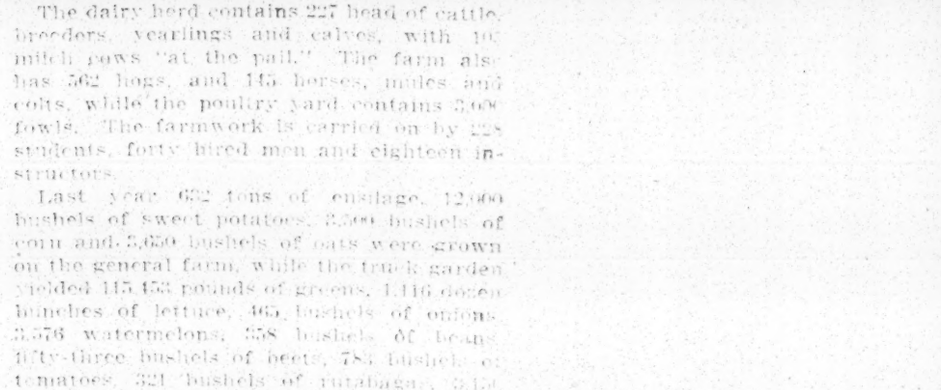
* * * * *

The industries are grouped into three departments, the school of agriculture, the industries for girls and the department of mechanical industries. The courses in agriculture are given in Milbank Hall, a modern building erected in 1902 at a cost of $26,000. Farming was the first industry started at the institute, and the school farm in thirty years has grown until it embraces 2,300 acres. Of this eighty acres form a truck garden on which is raised produce for the school, eighty acres constitute an orchard, 840 acres form the tract for general farming, while 1,300 acres comprise an area given over to pastures and woodland.

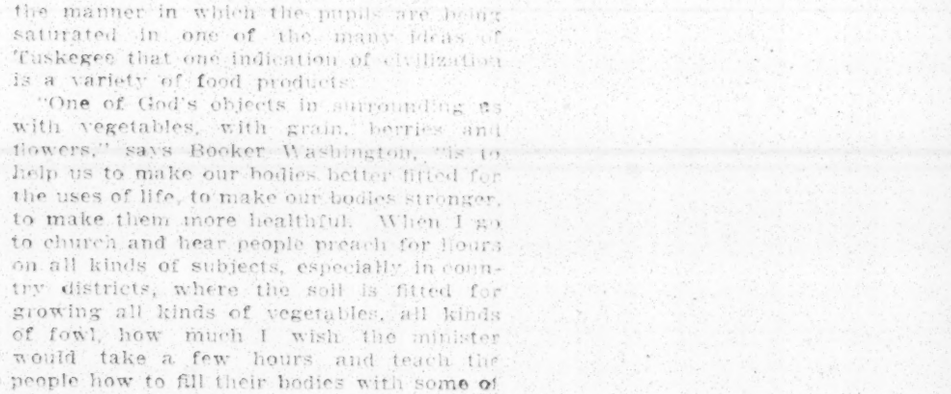
The dairy herd contains 227 head of cattle, breeders, yearlings and calves, with 10 milch cows "at the pail." The farm also has 562 hogs, and 115 horses, mules and colts, while the poultry yard contains 3,000 fowls. The farmwork is carried on by 225 students, forty hired men and eighteen instructors.

Last year 632 tons of ensilage, 12,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 3,500 bushels of corn and 3,650 bushels of oats were grown on the general farm, while the truck garden yielded 115,453 pounds of greens, 1,116 dozen bunches of lettuce, 465 bushels of onions, 3,576 watermelons, 358 bushels of beans, fifty-three bushels of beets, 785 bushels of tomatoes, 321 bushels of rutabagas, 3,150 dozen ears of green corn, 2,661 melons and cantaloupes, fifty-seven bushels of white potatoes, and 258 bushels of peas, this enumeration being given as an indication of the variety of the table at Tuskegee and the manner in which the pupils are being saturated in one of the many ideas of Tuskegee that one indication of civilization is a variety of food products.

"One of God's objects in surrounding us with vegetables, with grain, berries and flowers," says Booker Washington, "is to help us to make our bodies better fitted for the uses of life, to make our bodies stronger, to make them more healthful. When I go to church and hear people preach for hours on all kinds of subjects, especially in country districts, where the soil is fitted for growing all kinds of vegetables, all kinds of fowl, how much I wish the minister would take a few hours and teach the people how to fill their bodies with some of the beautiful things with which nature has surrounded them."



GIRLS' TRADES BUILDING



THE DINING HALL

# PRACTICAL WORK AT TUSKEGEE HAS TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE IN SOUTHERN STATES.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 25.—Macon County affords a tangible illustration of the way Tuskegee is constantly expanding its zone of influence. For years the work of the institute has reached far beyond the school grounds, each year bringing new ramifications, until today Tuskegee is conducting an extensive work of twenty-six varieties that has two general aims—to change public opinion and direct attention to lines of industry that offer most opportunities for the colored people of the South, and to educate the people in better methods of farming and so induce the children of negro farmers to remain on the soil.

An idea of the scope of this work may best be given by a list of the extension activities, with the dates of establishment:

1884. Tuskegee Negro Conference.
1892. Normal Training School.
1892. The Hospital, Dorcas Home.
1896. The Ministers' Night School.
1896. Tuskegee Town Institute.
1896. Building and Loan Association.
1896. Farmers' Conference.
1896. Annual Negro Business Men's League.
1896. Young Men's Christian Association.
1896. Sunday School.
1899. The National Negro Business League.
1901. New hospital building.
1902. Organization of Tuskegee Women's Club.
1902. Village Improvement Association.
1903. The fall work of the farmers' night conference.
1903. Rural school improvement.
1904. The weekly farm paper, the Negro Farmer, established.
1905. Organization of Tuskegee Alumni Association.
1906. The Jesup agricultural wagon, an agricultural school on wheels.
1907. Farmers' agricultural demonstration work.

* * * * *

Macon County, in which Tuskegee is located, is one of the most prosperous and law-abiding in the South. It contains about 400 square miles and has a population of about 26,000, of which about 24,000 are negroes. It is constantly growing, due to the attractions afforded by its schools and by the assistance in farming methods given by Tuskegee Institute. The influence of the school is seen everywhere, particularly in the well-to-do condition of the negro farmers. Macon County is said to have a larger area of land held by negroes than any other county in the South. In 1910 negroes owned 61,650 acres in Macon. In Liberty County, Georgia, the next largest in negro land holdings, the area was 55,018, while in Loudoun County, Virginia, the third county in this respect, the colored population owned 53,208 acres.

In Macon County there is no race problem. The negro population, through the industrial education of Tuskegee, has become self-reliant. The county has fifty-seven colored public schools, of which forty-seven have been built through the aid and assistance of Tuskegee Institute, and the negro patrons have paid for buildings and equipment $18,965, an unusual amount for one county in the South.

The colored rural schools of the county are of a unique type and they demonstrate the intensely practical nature of Tuskegee methods, which are based on the idea that any education that cannot be put to practical use is not the real thing. The school at "Rising Star" is an example of the new type of school. It consists of a five-room frame house, in which the teachers—a Tuskegee graduate and his wife—not only teach but live. All the rooms are used by the school children. In the kitchen they are taught to cook; in the dining-room to serve a meal; in the bedroom, how to make the beds. In the garden they are taught how to raise vegetables, to raise poultry, to rear pigs and cows. They recite in the sitting-room or on the veranda, and their lessons all deal with matters of their own everyday life. Little problems in arithmetic are given local color; lessons in English are given a familiar atmosphere. Instead of figuring how long it would take an express train to reach the moon if it traveled at the rate of forty miles an hour, the pupils figure out how much corn can be raised on Neighbor Smith's patch of land and how much Farmer Jones' pig will bring when slaughtered.

The pupils learn neatness and cleanliness by living in a decent home during their school hours. They carry the lesson home and the result is seen in cleaner and better farmhouses. The model schoolhouse has become the pattern on which the farmers and their wives are improving their homes. There are some fifty such schools in the county, and each is a center from which radiate the Tuskegee ideas. Among the negroes the church is the most potent organization, and Booker Washington has taken advantage of this fact by influencing nearly every church community in Macon County to become a modern school community.

* * * * *

In various ways the school is teaching the farmers to increase the productivity of their lands, the principle underlying the system identical with the one that is the basis of Tuskegee's labors—learning and teaching by doing and seeing. The annual negro conference was started eighteen years ago, when Mr. Washington sent out invitations to about seventy-five representative Negroes of Macon County, farmers, mechanics, teachers and ministers. Instead of [illegible] the conference met with such success that it was made an annual feature, negro farmers from [illegible] South attending. The present employs a conference agent, who organizes conferences in all parts of the state. The value of this work is seen in the fact that [illegible] of these branch organizations have been established. Eight years ago a short course in agriculture was started with a view of giving farmers in the neighboring territory the advantage of two weeks' study of the work at the school farm. The first year there were eleven students, most of them old men; in 1911 there were 135, about half of them being young men and women.

A year after the short course had been established there had developed a movement to take agricultural education to the farmers by means of a school on wheels, the Jesup agricultural wagon. The practical demonstrations given right on the farms by the men in charge of the wagons has been of great value in raising the standard of farming in Macon County. In 1907 the demonstration farming experiment, a work carried on by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, was started. Under this plan a number of farmers in a county farm a small portion of their land under the directions of the department, using seed furnished by the department. Of the six negro demonstration agents in Alabama, four were trained at Tuskegee, as was also the district agent who has charge of the work among the negroes in Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

An idea of what the demonstration agent have done for the negro farmer may be seen from the fact that in 1900 the average yield of corn per acre for negro farmers was less than eight bushels. Last year negro demonstrating farmers in Macon County grew an average of fifty-four bushels to the acre. In 1911 the average yield of cotton in Alabama was about 160 pounds per acre. The highest average yield made on farms managed under a negro demonstration agent was in Lee County, where an average of 1,507 pounds of cotton to the acre was raised. This was more than 1,200 pounds per acre in excess of what was grown on the average farm of the state.

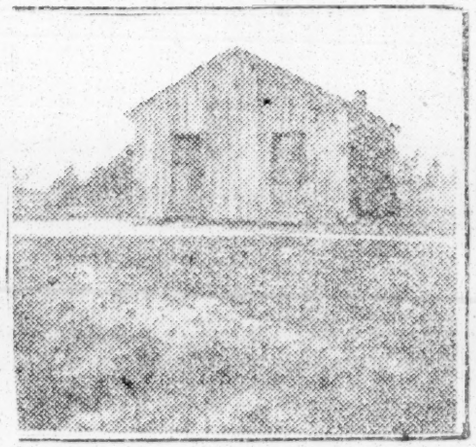
* * * * *

The last census figures gave an indication of how the influence of Tuskegee ramifies beyond the school gates. The census showed that while the counties in the black belt were losing in population Macon had made an increase of more than 10 per cent. New negro families are continually coming into Macon. In fifty years fifty families bought $40,000 worth of land. In 1910 negro farmers in the county bought 1,450 acres at an cost of $21,925, an indication of the prosperity. Macon County today is not only prosperous, but it has so little crime that the sheriff complains of enforced idleness; it has no mob violence, no race problems; the white population cooperates with Tuskegee and with the negro farmers in the development of agricultural methods, and the county is a real social model. The movement of the southern negro to the soil is evidenced in the fact that in the last ten years the colored people have bought 4,000 additional farms in Virginia, 1,000 in Tennessee, 16,000 in Arkansas, 16,000 in Alabama, 35,000 in Mississippi and 45,000 in Georgia.

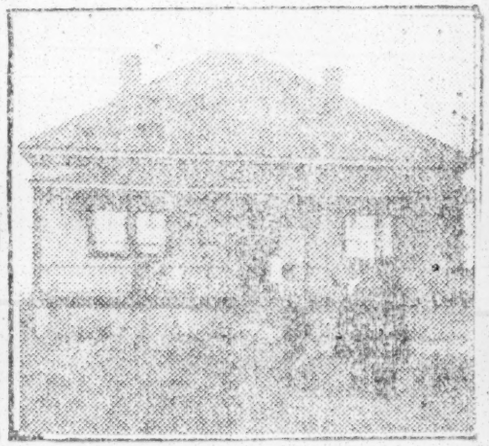
* * * * *

No article on Tuskegee would be complete that did not mention the music at the school, the wonderful singing in the chapel, in which the student body is led by a choir of 150 voices, a pipe organ, a piano and an orchestra of twenty-five pieces. Special effort is made to preserve the old negro hymns and plantation melodies, orchestrations for which have been made with great skill by the bandmaster, Captain N. C. Smith, who for nearly twenty years was leader of the Eighth Regiment Band in Chicago. Forty-seven students are in the band, which furnishes music for all occasions, and the surprising praise of the playing is the manner in which the students render classic music from the great operas. The leader drills the players in the story of the opera, telling them what every musical phrase means, before rehearsals are started, and with this as an inspiration the Tuskegee band plays almost as if it were composed of virtuosi.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL ON WHEELS



THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE



THE NEW SCHOOLHOUSE

Chicago Record Herald
11-2.9-11

Industrial Schools

# TUSKEGEE'S NOTED PRESIDENT PREACHES WHITEWASH AND PAINT AS SYMBOLS OF CIVILIZATION.

4-28712.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 24.—Whitewash and paint are two of the most expressive symbols of civilization, according to the teachings at Tuskegee. The French adage that a nation is known by its soaps is given an amended application. The students here are taught that the paintpot is superior to the soap bottle, that the bathtub outranks the tureen, that the scrubbing brush is an advance agent of progress, and that volumes of wisdom and ages of experience are condensed in the five words, "Cleanliness is next to godliness." This fine, homely, practical doctrine goes further. It preaches that material comforts are one index to mental and moral status, that square is no principle for the soul, that ethics and gastronomy are not strangers to each other, that improved environment means higher standards of thought, that a kitchen garden is a heavenly messenger as well as a temporal comfort, and that no civilization is far advanced that is content to subsist on a steady diet of fat pork and corn bread the year round, when fresh vegetables are fairly aching to be grown.

These ideas are drilled into the students day and night as a possible of the manual training and the classroom work. They are reiterated in some form or another nearly every time Booker T. Washington addresses the student body or speaks to the colored farmers of the South. They are sent out in the form of extension leaflets containing excerpts from addresses to the 1,700 boys and girls at Tuskegee. The paint and whitewash doctrine of advancement has taken such a hold during the years it has been exploited that nowadays, when Mr. Washington prepares to visit a community, the residents make ready to demonstrate that they have made it part and parcel of their faith. The Tuskegee "Messenger" prints many items like the following:

Rev. S. Moss and Messrs. S. W. White and L. Pollard of Shiloh community, Notasulga, Ala., are planning to paint their houses by the time Dr. Washington visits that community. Others are planning to have their houses whitewashed by that time. Miss E. Lamar, the teacher, is having her schoolhouse repainted.

Trivial items like these carry great significance between their lines, despite the appeal they make to the risibilities, for they

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

shew the spread of the Tuskegee ideas which are industry, skill in labor, kindness and cleanliness, all for the advancement of standards of living.

* * * * *

At chapel a few nights ago Mr. Washington preached to the students. At the morning exercises the institute chaplain had taken the theme of Sampson and Delilah for his sermon, but at the night services Mr. Washington took as his text whitewash and paint.

"One of the best lessons in civilization you can teach anybody," he said, "is to be uneasy and unhappy when a doorknob is ever loose. In spite of all its antiquated and, in some cases, almost heathenish methods, it is hard to free ourselves from the shivery of the old-time book education. Every good citizen, whether he be teacher or is engaged in any other occupation, has something, should have something, to do with the education that is going on in his community. Whenever you get an opportunity to exert the slightest influence, see to it that the house in which the teachers and children are assembled is made clean—clean inside, clean outside; floors well swept, everything thoroughly dusted. See to it that every piece of furniture is in the best possible repair; see to it that, wherever it can be done, the paint brush or whitewash brush is used on the inside.

"A great many people are content to put up a house and let it stand without paint, its weather boards cracking and warping, a symbol of slovenliness. The whitewash brush and the paintpot are indexes of civilization. When you leave here, see to it that your homes and your farm buildings and your schools are fit to live in. If you can't afford paint, use whitewash. When you go into a school as a teacher, take a week's time to clean up. See to it that the yard is cleaned up, every piece of paper picked up, every paling put where it should be on the fence; that the gate hinges are all right, and all the broken window glasses are put in. Then begin using the whitewash brush or the paint brush around the schoolhouse, on the building, on the fence, on the gate, everywhere, to make the schoolroom an inviting, beautiful place, one that is fit for human beings to live and work in. Teach your pupils to be unhappy when one window pane gets a little cracked, and if a window pane is out, dismiss the school if necessary until that window pane is put in its place.

* * * * *

"After you go away from here I want to see you keep up this same thought, this same idea of activity and of keeping all your surroundings at all times and under all circumstances, in good repair. See to it that you are not farmers unless the house in which you live is whitewashed or painted. See to it that when it begins to get a little out of repair, when the whitewash or the paint begins to get off, a little dab, see to it that a new whitewash or a new paint takes its place. See to it that everything you touch, every point in life that you touch, you keep in good repair, beginning with your own clothes, with your dress, then with your surroundings in school and out of school. Be sure that you try to keep in good repair, in good shape, and then you will feel vigorous; you will feel that you can overcome difficulties.

"I don't believe it is possible for a person to be a good Christian with one suspender off, going around the country trying to wear one suspender. It lops him all over. He is one-sided from the time he gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night. There is something wrong. He cannot act straight, he cannot think straight. There is something out of order all the time. A person does not indicate that he has the highest training, the highest civilization, who is satisfied to let a single button be off his clothes.

"Keep the grease spots off your clothes. I remember I had occasion some time ago to call a doctor in—and it was not a doctor here, I am glad to say, or anywhere near here—but I noticed he had a button off and he had two or three grease spots on his clothes. I do not know how much medicine he knew, but that button off and those grease spots perfectly disgusted me in reference to that man. Keep the grease spots off your clothes; keep the buttons on, because no person who has the highest idea of civilization can go through life without being in proper repair in these respects.

"Make a study of the preparation of food. See to it that a certain ceremony, a certain importance, be attached to the partaking of the food, a certain time when each meal is to be served; then see to it that the food is not only prepared in the most tempting way, but that it is served in the most attractive and beautiful way. In most cases, as you know, the place where the food is taken is the most dismal, the most gloomy place in the whole house and people want to get out of it just as soon as possible. See to it that when you build your own home the dining room is the most beautiful, the most convenient, the most tempting room in the whole house."

* * * * *

As is the case with all educational institutions, one of the first questions asked by the visitor to Tuskegee is what becomes of the graduates. An investigation made by Monroe N. Work of the division of records shows that about two-thirds of the 1,615 graduates and three-fourths of the students who did not finish are engaged in some form of industrial work. They are working as farmers, architects, bakers, blacksmiths, bookkeepers, bricklayers, cabinet-makers, carpenters, carriage-makers, cooks, firemen, harness-makers, horticulturists, machinists, milliners, miners, molders, trained nurses, painters, plumbers, printers, millers, shoemakers, tailors, tinsmiths, wheelrights and woodturners. In addition numbers are teachers.

In the thirty years of its existence the Institute has given two years of training to approximately 9,000 persons. The average earnings of persons trained at Tuskegee is about $700 a year. Before attending Tuskegee they earned on an average about $100 a year. Thus the institute has increased by about 600 per cent the earnings of all who have taken its courses. The earnings of the average negro is placed at about $300 a year.

The economic value of the institute to the entire South has been estimated. The average length of time the 9,000 students have been out of the school is fourteen years, during which time their earnings have been $88,200,000, it is estimated. Without the industrial training the 9,000 would have earned in the fourteen years only $12,060,000. So that the South, where most of the 9,000 are located, has had the advantage of an increase of $75,000,000 in the economic value of the 9,000 alone, to say nothing of what Tuskegee has done in improving the condition of the negro outside the school walls by teaching the dignity of labor and by influencing the colored people of the South to sobriety, discipline, order, a better family life, and a higher standard of living in general, all items of economic value.

Chicago Record-He

CLASS IN ENGLISH AT DAIRY BARNS

Education 1913
Industrial Schools

# KENDALLTOWN SCHOOL

The Kendalltown school, Richland county, district No. 12, was founded five years ago by Rev. Richard Carroll. Mrs. L. A. Hawkins and Miss Alice Thompson were the first teachers. The school has had good teachers from the first year that it was organized.

At present there are three teachers employed: Miss Delphine A. Bradley, principal, and Mrs. Sarah A. Walker, music teacher, and Miss Hattie C. Booker.

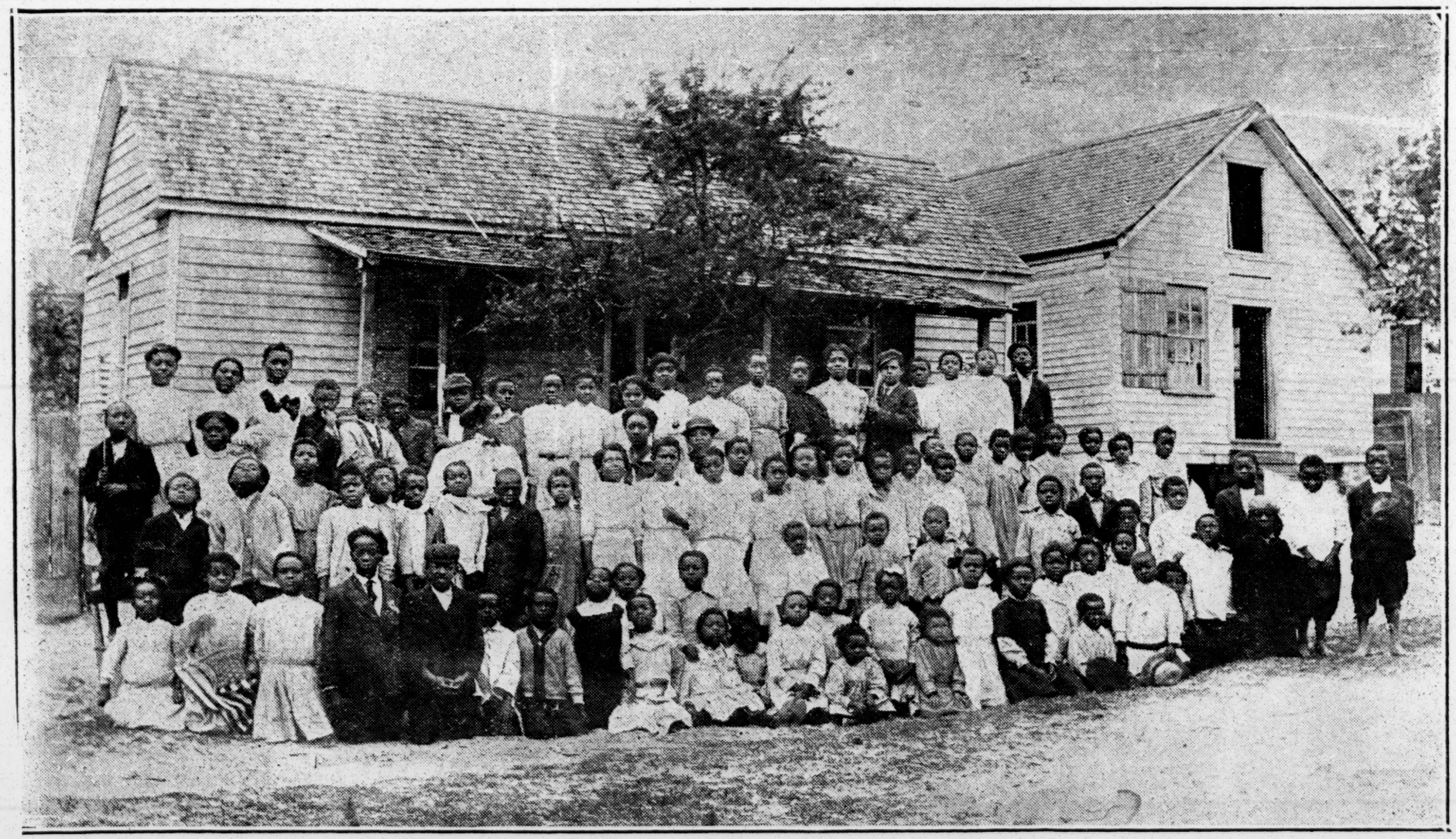
Prof. Caldwell, of the Jeans' Fund, said that Miss Bradley was one of the best teachers he had ever met in public schools. Mrs. Walker is an experienced and efficient teacher. The county superintendent of education, inspecting the school sometime ago, remarked that he had not seen a better kept room and a more orderly class of pupils than he found under Mrs. Walker's care. Miss Booker is an excellent teacher and a good songstress. All of these instructors come from the best schools and they stood high in their respective classes.

The school buildings and grounds are well kept—paper is not seen scattered about the grounds. The rooms are well furnished with modern desks and are kept comfortably warm.

The report for the school year 1910-1911, from September 19th to May 5th, shows the total enrollment to have been 207—92 boys and 115 girls. The total average attendance 145—56 for the boys and 89 for the girls. The ages were from 5 to 16 years. The length of term was eight months.

Kendalltown is a very desirable section. The time is not far distant when it will be an immediate part of the City of Columbia. The one objection has been that the school facilities were poor. Judging from the appearance of the children on the above cut there is no reason why the school should not be more carefully attended to, and if the Rev. Richard Carroll succeeds in putting his plans through the steady improvement of this school will increase with the growth of population. The city is sure to spread in the Kendalltown direction. This school must keep pace with the general growth of the locality.

W. N. S.



KENDALLTOWN SCHOOL, ESTABLISHED BY RICHARD CARROLL.

Meeting in Interest of Binghampton School. N.Y.Age 12-12-12

Overlooking the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, occupying a plot of 105 acres, is situated the Binghamton Normal Industrial and Agricultural Institute, Binghamton, N. Y., Fred C. Hazel, principal, with three teachers, an enrolment of twelve and a waiting list of thirty-nine applicants.

The school buildings consist of a fourteen-room house, a large barn, and two outhouses. Practical instruction is given in poultry raising, tailoring and painting, and courses are offered in trades, agriculture, music and academic departments. Men and women are given an opportunity also to learn dining-room work and the art of serving. Boys and girls between the ages of ten and fifteen years are provided for.

Prof. Hazel is conducting a campaign in interest of his school and last Sunday afternoon a large number of white and colored citizens of Greater New York assembled at Young's Casino and listened to addresses in endorsement of the work being done at this school.

Judge Isaac Franklin Russell presided and introduced the speakers. Addresses were made by Counselor F. F. Giles, Mrs. Lydia C. Smith, Miss Mary White Ovington and the Rev. W. P. Hayes, pastor Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. The addresses were strong and highly commendatory of the work at this chool, and the large audience were markedly impressed. Prof. Hazel also spoke, giving an outline of the work he has in mind, telling of some of the things accomplished and what was hoped to be done. He is a graduate of Hampton

FRED C. HAZEL

nstitute and is planning the future of his school along Hampton lines.

A quartet from the Hampton Circle, this city, sang several splendid selections which were enjoyed. A delegation was present from the Binghamton Industrial Circle which has been formed in New York.

An elaborate celebration of the semi-centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation is being arranged by Presi-

dent Hazel for January 1, the exercises to be held in Stone Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., under the auspices of his school. The program will be participated in by students, who will read papers on the lives of such prominent Negroes as Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar and others. Exhibits will be made by the school, and the Negroes of Binghamton and adjacent territory will also make exhibitions of their various products.

Many prominent citizens, white and colored, of Binghamton and vicinity have interested themselves in this school, the Mayor, John I. Irving, giving special aid to the work. The Negroes of Binghamton have rallied to its support in a hearty and enthusiastic manner, and though the work was only started in June, 1912, they have already raised from two to three hundred dollars to help develop the plans of the Institute.

## "L RIGHT ON NEGRO EDUCATION

### ovornor McCreary, of Kentucky, Takes Note of the Race in His Message to the Legislature.

Freeman 1-20-12

On education of the Negro the new Democratic Governor of Kentucky, in his recent message to the legislature of that State, had the following to say:

"The Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons wsa established by an act of the General Assembly, approved May 18, 1886. It was originally styled 'the State Normal School for Colored Persons,' and continued under that name until March 18, 1902, when, by act of the General Assembly, the name was changed to 'Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons.' The change in name was made because of the fact that the school had decided on including departments for the teaching of agriculture, mechanical art and industrial trades, and thereby be allowed a portion of the federal appropriations for these purposes.

"It appears from the recent biennial report of the president of the institution, and from the report of the State inspector and examiner, that the school is doing a creditable and important work. The annual enrollment of students numbers about three hundred, from all parts of the commonwealth. A large proportion of the teachers of the colored schools of the State are graduates or former students of this school. The president of the State Teachers' Association at this time, and for some time past, is a graduate of this school. Many of the graduates and former students are engaged in farming, carpentry, cooking, sewing, etc., and are successful. The school is productive of good and useful citizens. Many letters are on file from employers speaking in high praise of services rendered by students as well as respect shown. These indicate also that care and attention are given in the instruction of students upon the importance of satisfactory service, and the proper relations between the employed and the employer.

"This is the State's only institution for preparing teachers for colored schools, and for teaching grades. It is controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction being ex-officio chairman. The trustees have been compelled recently to make expenditures beyond the school's income. While the school's income for the training of teachers is ample, the State has never made an appropriation to the school for teaching trades or industrial training.

"The president of the school closes his report as follows:

"'This appropriation of $25,000 will not place us in extraordinary circumstances, but it will materially help us in the distress that we now experience, owing to our indebtedness and needed improvements. The $5,000 annually will enable us to establish some homely trades for our girls and boys, and provide us instructors therefor, all to the end of a Negro citizenship, intelligent, industrious and good.'"

## DOWNINGTOWN SCHOOL PROGRESSES

11-14-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

DOWNINGTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—"Self-help through self-work."

This is the motto of the Downington Industrial and Agricultural School, situated near Downington, Pa., 32½ miles west from Philadelphia, the Rev. Wm. A. Creditt, president.

Established in 1905, the school has steadily increased in scope and efficiency and has extended its influence throughout the territory contiguous to the institution. A factor in this development has come about to a large extent by the organization this past summer of a Farmers' Conference, which held its first session at the school August 14. This conference was largely attended and was productive of much good.

The session of the school for 1911-12 showed an enrollment of 130, and the curriculum covered an academic course, commercial course, vocal and instrumental music, carpentry, bricklaying, stone masonry, painting, upholstery, manual training, agriculture in all its phases, plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, laundry, housekeeping, home economy. Each course was under the instruction of expert skilled instructors, in departments especially arranged for the purpose.

The school property consists of a farm of 110 acres, with Pennsylvania Hall, the main building, a four-story brick structure; Founder's Hall, which was the original building on the property when acquired, and which has been remodeled and enlarged to three stories, and a laundry building. The money received has come largely from colored churches and colored women's organizations, though the white people are beginning to recognize the work this school is doing by making contributions to its support. There is an auxiliary of 200 colored women, the Fannie Coppin Reed Association, Philadelphia, that has been a faithful helper to the school. There is also an appropriation received annually from the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

During the past summer an artesian well has been drilled near Pennsylvania Hall, and a girl's dormitory is projected for the near future.

With the fall term of 1912 was opened a change in the school's system of management was installed. Instead of being, as heretofore, under the direction of a principal, the several departments were put in charge of specialists who will be directly responsible to the president. These departmental heads are:

Academic—Samuel Branch, graduate of Lincoln University, with an additional course at Columbia University.

General Mechanics—Samuel H. Bythewood, of the State School at Orangeburg, S. C.

Domestic Science—Miss Bessie Collins.

Agriculture—William King.

The school herd of cattle is in direct charge of Searle Magumpus, a native of East Central Africa, who came to this country with a missionary two years ago, and who has been adopted by Dr. Creditt's church.

Needs of the institution include money to complete Pennsylvania Hall, to more fully install the trades, to equip the farm, for a laundry palnt, for domestic science department, for the sewing department, and $30,000 for a trades and agricultural building.

Dr. W. G. Parks, Philadelphia, is chairman of the board of trustees, with J. C. Asbury secretary, and Dr. H. M. Minton treasurer.

## TWENTIETH YEAR'S WORK BEGINS SEPTEMBER 30

The Star June-22-12

### The Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute Ready for Work. Great Improvements Made.

On Monday, September 30th, Lincoln Hall, a brick, stone and cement building, 133½ by 49½ feet, four story, lighted with electricity and heated with steam, and equipped with every moden improvement at a cost of $49,000. This commodious building will be opened for the reception of lady pupils, September 27th, 28th and 30th inclusive.

"Old Bagley Hall," lighted with electricity and heated with steam and equipped with every modern improvement, will be open for the reception of male pupils, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th, inclusive.

The Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, is situated within three-fourths of a mile of the claremont village and fronts the ancient James river, and is 75 feet above its level, climate delightful, with the best artesian well water, and is free from malaria and chills. One of the best moral, religious institutions in the country; $9.50 must be paid as an entrance fee, all pupils must pay $9.50 per month. Pupils desiring to enter school on September 27th, 28th, and 30th, should send in their applications at once. Those who make a remittance for entrance fees should send all money by post office order.

Pupils coming from the South by Norfolk, can take the U. S. Mail Steamer "Pocahontas" at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Those coming from the North by Richmond can take same steamer at the foot of Main (E. Main) street, Richmond, Va., Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. All can land at the John Hay Wharf, right upon the school grounds at the foot of the hill.

The institution is non-sectarian and non-political, but strictly moral, religious and industrial. Students are taught *scientific farming, the carpenter's trade, harness and shoemaking, plain and fancy sewing with dress making, cooking, and laundry work, and general domestic science.*

BOARD AND TUITION PER MONTH $9.50

Extra charges are made for music and elocution. Girls must do their own laundry work. Boys can have their laundry done in the institution's laundry at $1 00 per month. Swearing, smoking, use of intoxicant liquors, making debts in the village, idleness, laziness, impoliteness, will not be tolerated once in any pupil. All students desiring rooms should write to the preside[illegible] once.

Each studen[illegible] can work out from $3 50 to $4.50 per [illegible]onth. All students must do some work. For further information write to

PROF. JOHN J. SMALLWOOD,
Ph. D. Pres.
Lock Box 164, Claremont, Va.

## SPLENDID WORK IS COMMENDED

### Industrial College Visited by State Commissioner.

### FIND THINGS SHIPSHAPE

### Graduation Exercises Will Be Held This Morning.

From the Morning News May 29.

Incidental to the commencement exercises of the Georgia State Industrial College for colored youth, the institution was inspected yesterday morning by the state commission, all of whom expressed themselves delighted with the progress that is being made under direction of Prof. R. R. Wright, president, following a thorough examination of the work being done.

Those present from the commission were: Gen. P. W. Meldrim, chairman; Judge W. R. Hammond of Atlanta, Hon. P. J. Cline, Milledgeville; Hon. Martin V. Calvin of the state experiment station, and Supt. Otis Ashmore of the Savannah public schools. Other members of the commission sent their regrets at not being able to be present.

At night the annual exercises of the literary societies were very interesting. The college quartette rendered a number of very pleasing songs. John B. Buchanan of Florence, S. C., delivered the oration, "Employer and Employe." This was very well rendered as was the oration by W. A. Walker on "Examples of True Courage." Simeon M. Wyatt delivered the oration, "The Dairy Industry in the South." Wyatt is the first of the Thunderbolt boys to graduate from the Georgia State Industrial College. The college has been striving for a number of years to induce the people about Thunderbolt to keep their children in school until they graduate, but it is said that this has been a very difficult thing to do.

## LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF KENTUCKY

Freeman

### Prospective Students Should Apply at Once.

8-10-12

Simpsonville, Ky., July 29, 1912.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—May I say through the columns of your paper to the colored youth of Kentucky that those expecting to attend Lincoln Institute during the coming year should make application at once.

It is quite customary for young people who desire to attend a school to just pack their trunks and start when it is time for the school to open. This will not do in the present case. We expect to have a picked company from all over the state, and our accommodations are limited. Already a large number of application blanks have been received and admittance cards sent out. Not all of the rooms are filled as yet, but the rush will come in the last weeks before the school opens, and it is probable that many will find themselves too late. z z z

Especially do we want to spare any the disappointment of coming to Lincoln Institute at the opening of the term and finding no room left for them. Our dormitories are not built of rubber. They will not stretch. When they are filled we shall refuse all applicants. The rule is to write to the principal for an application blank, fill it out and return it, obtaining an admittance card, assuring admittance and a room. Do it at once.

A. EUGENE THOMSON,
Principal, Simpsonville, Ky.

## FIVE INDIAN BOYS ARE BURNED IN SCHOOL FIRE

5-17-12

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., May 18. Five Indian boys, all under fifteen years of age, were [illegible] in a fire which destroyed the dormitories of the Creek and Seminole College at Boley, Okla., early today.

The dead: Mattie Payne, Burnes Payne, Richmond Barkdas, Viper Barkdus, J. D. Beard.

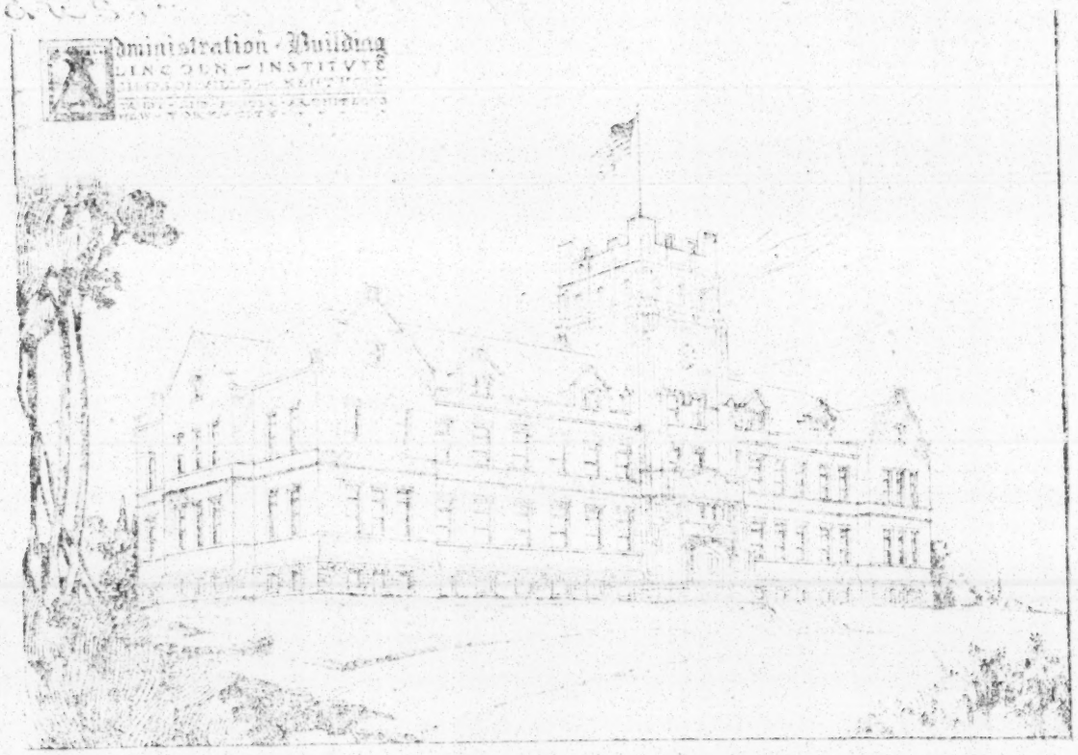
The fire originated in the kitchen of the structure and spread with great rapidity. Seven boys and four teachers, the only other occupants of the building, were rescued with difficulty.

The origin of the fire is undetermined.

The last meeting of the board of trustees of the Kentucky Normal Industrial Institute elected the following: Prof. W. Buchanan, of the A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., as president; E. E. Reed, dean; P. L. Jones, steward and teacher. Prof. Buchanon is president of the A. and M. College at the present writing.

Freeman

Industrial




LINCOLN INSTITUTE

The above cut is that of the main building of Lincoln Institute located at Berea, Kentucky

As far as Negro education is concerned, Kentucky is a sadly neglected State. No other Southern State is so poorly equipped. The total capitalization of all the private colored schools now in operation in the common wealth does not amount to one hundred thousand dollars. This is divided up among ten or a dozen struggling institutions. Northern generosity, which has done so much for States farther South, has passed Kentucky by. Donors probably thought that a State lying so near to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois could care for itself, and they sent their gifts over its head to the States whose needs seemed greater.

Berea College was for many years the only educational institution in Kentucky offering the Negro a thorough education. The Day law of 1904 ended this. Legal advisers said that the college could not divide its capital and give part to each race. Therefore in a very strenuous camjaign, four hundred thousand dollars were raised to meet Kentuck's need. Of this sum two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was set aside as a permanent endowment. A beautiful site, twenty-two miles east of Louisville, very near the center of Negro population in Kentucky, containing 444.81 acres of blue grass land, was purchased.

This land has been very successfully managed through one year by Professor A. C. Burnette, the superintendent of agriculture, a graduate of the A. and M. school at Greensboro, N. C. Building plans have been prepared by Tandy and Foster, architects (colored) of New York City, and the contracts will soon be let.

REV. A. EUGENE THOMAS

Principal of Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

The institute only offers a normal and industrial training at first, but the constitution is so worded that other departments can be added as the popular demand and the institute's resources warrant.

The working force will be divided between the races. Several members of the board of trustees are colored.

Rev. A. Eugene Thomson, DD., pastor of the College Church at Berea, Ky was urged by both races to accept the principalship of the school. Preferring the pastorate, he resisted the pressure put upon him for more than a year. At last, however, as the right man did not appear, he consented to take the work rather than let the projected institution suffer. He has therefore charge of the enterprise as president of the board of trustees until such time as a principal can properly be appointed.

The institute, though a child of Berea College, is in no way connected with that school. It has its own board of trustees and its own corporation.

The plan is to open the school for work next autumn, when it is hoped that the buildings will be fully ready. All buildings will be steam heated and electric lighted and chemically filtered water will be provided.

The office of the institute is temporarily at Berea, Ky., where Dr. Thomson can be addressed. The treasurer is Mr. Rufus A. Church, whose address is also at Berea.

# PLAN TO HELP RURAL NEGRO IS EXPLAINED BY MRS. HEARD

Constitution 10-27-12

By Isma Dooly.

During her recent visit to Atlanta, Mrs. Eugene Heard, of Rose Hill plantation, near Elberton, Ga., was asked about the success of her school, the "Ex-Slave Memorial School," which occupies space on the Heard plantation and was designed first to help the negro employees of her husband's plantation and those adjoining.

Mrs. Heard explained that the school was not merely to meet a need in that particular rural community, but to serve as the initiative expression of a movement which she hopes to see pushed throughout the rural communities of the south.

"The people of Elbert county interested propose to make the ex-slave memorial school a standard negro country school," explained Mrs. Heard. "It is agreed now by thinking men both north and south that the industrial education is that which best fits the negro for useful citizenship. Comparatively speaking nothing vital has been done for the education of the country negro child. Taxes, however, are being paid for the support of schools which are not giving the needed industrial training."

Defining clearly the object, plan and purposes of the school, Mrs. Heard said: "It is to equip the negro children to become practical, skilled farmers, carpenters, gardeners, seamstresses, cooks and domestic employees along various lines.

"Thus they will find in their county the best opportunity for putting into practice the knowledge acquired at the county's expense. The boys and girls who will receive certificates from these proposed model industrial schools will know a few things thoroughly and will be able to do something skillfully. It will help them to do better the things that are so essentially theirs to do.

"The school in Elbert county is to be self-supporting by theoutput of its experimental orchard, cotton patch, corn field and pottery plant, all of which emphasize the community industries.

"In the school only common school studies are taught. There are no frills about the enterprise. Everything is on a strictly business plan, with nothing visionary about the movement. The four 'R's' are taught—'reading,' 'riting,' 'rithmetic,' and, better than all, 'right living.'"

It seems dramatically appropriate that this new interest in the right education of the negro should come from the woman who presides over the plantation of the south, where the negro received his very first industrial training.

# ALPHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HOLDS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

6/2/12

## Young Institution In Cranford Grows In Public Favor.

Cranford, N. J.—Thursday, June 27, marked the first anniversary and commencement of the Alpha Industrial institute in this town, of which the Rev. Page M. Beverly is president. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. W. Roberts of Plainfield, and the baccalaureate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell of New York.

The exercises were well attended by visitors and friends of the school from most all sections of the state. Much interest is being manifested in the work of the institution by the leading white and colored citizens of the community and immediate vicinity in which it is located.

The school had its inception in the thrift and industry of Mr. Page M. Beverly, who communicated his ideas and plans to a number of ministers. The result was the formation of the school, which is incorporated under the laws of the state. It has the indorsement of the white Baptist state convention, from which it receives substantial encouragement.

The faculty is composed of a group of interested men and women well qualified for the work. A thorough course in the elementary branches is given the students before they are allowed to enter upon the various trades and industrial branches. The academic department prepares the student for college. The Bible training school gives a thorough course in Bible study, pastoral theology and church history.

President Beverly is an energetic young man of great ambition and self reliance. He believes in the possibilities of the school as set forth in the articles of incorporation.

He has the indorsement of the leading educators and prominent men of both races in his section. Mr. Beverly is a former student of Virginia Union university and is doing a work of uplift among our people which no other man has dared to undertake in this part of New Jersey. During the summer President Beverly will devote much time to lecture work in the interest of the school.

# THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORPHAN'S SCHOOL

(Incorporated)

July 19-1912

Class on Dress Parade

## FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPING YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS

In Domestic and Scientific Economy

This is an orphan school as well as a training school—one of the objects of the founders is to provide a home for the poor servant girl who has no home. Any young girl or woman holding a certificate from this school always has a home here for a small sum. The founders believe that this course will prevent many a poor girl from going the wrong path in life; here she has the best environments thrown around her.

## BEULAH HEIHTS, OAKLAND, CAL

Phone; Merrit 394

write or Call for Information DR. C. H. DUVALL, Founder, and President


Supporting Only One School.

8-1-12

To the Editor of The Age:

In regard to the two industrial schools, the colored people of the City of Binghamton are supporting only one, and that is the one of Prof. Fred Hazel, who has purchased the Bartlett farm, south of Ross Park. Mr. Hazel is a graduate of the industrial school of Hampton, Va. The colored people are supporting him because he has proven to be capable of teaching industries and are making preparations for a real industrial school. The colored people are giving lawn parties and concerts in various parts of the city to help him secure the money that is needed to take possession of the farm. Both of the Methodist conferences of the state of New York have endorsed Mr. Hazel's efforts. Bishop Tyree of Bethel Church and Bishop Blackwell of Zion Church are members of the board of directors. This school will get 95 per cent. of the support of the Negroes of this city and state. Mr. Hazel is with the Negroes of this city and their welfare and we are with him.

M. C. DAVIS,
President Independent Club,
Binghamton, N. Y.

## SOUTHERN SCHOOLS EXCEL

Jenkin Lloyd Jones Tells of Practica Training He Witnessed on Trip South.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE"

CHICAGO, ILL., May 21.—Schools for Negro children in the South were pictured as being more practical than Chicago schools by Jenkin Lloyd Jones in a sermon at All Souls' Church in Abraham Lincoln Center. Mr. Jones returned from a southern trip a few days ago. Speaking of what he had witnessed, Mr. Jones said:

"Down in Charleston, S. C., the other day, I saw the public school board doing for the colored boys and girls, at the expense at the city, what our boasted system in Chicago fails to do. There the children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades find themselves in a well-equipped, modern, up-to-date building, equipped for manual training such as is provided in the technical training high schools of the North.

New York Age

5-23-12

"There boys and girls were doing real things, mending their own shoes, washing their own clothes, running the penny lunch counter for the benefit of the school children, planting beans in the five-acre school lot, actually building a janitor's lodge on school grounds. Boys of the seventh and eighth grades had already built the brick foundation and were then putting in the timber, handling the 2 by 8 sleepers, setting up the 2 by 4 studding, not a man on the job, black or white, except the white teacher, who directed the work from architectural drawings.

"The school yard had a new fence freshly painted—work done by the boys. In the new building the iron posts in the inside were being cased, polished and stained by grammar grade boys.

"These children, while their time is not too valuable, are giving the three or four hours day, not the three or four hours a week provided for our Chicago schools for grammar grades on technical lines. Now this was not done to the exclusion of the book tasks, as the blackboards, the singing and the exercises in literature, geography and history, amply showed.

"It is pathetic to think of the overworked children. Drudgery is bad enough for the adult, it is intolerable for the child. But the underworked child, made the victim of indolence, the apathetic child, made such for want of the stimuli that goes with creation, is still more pathetic. There are great revolutionary reforms and recreations hovering over the educational systems of our day."

## ALPHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL HOLDS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Christian Recorder

Young Institution In Cranford Grows In Public Favor.

6/27/12

Cranford, N. J.—Thursday, June 27, marked the first anniversary and commencement of the Alpha Industrial institute in this town, of which the Rev. Page M. Beverly is president. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. W. Roberts of Plainfield, and the baccalaureate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell of New York.

The exercises were well attended by visitors and friends of the school from most all sections of the state. Much interest is being manifested in the work of the institution by the leading white and colored citizens of the community and immediate vicinity in which it is located.

The school had its inception in the thrift and industry of Mr. Page M. Beverly, who communicated his ideas and plans to a number of ministers. The result was the formation of the school, which is incorporated under the laws of the state. It has the indorsement of the white Baptist state convention, from which it receives substantial encouragement.

The faculty is composed of a group of interested men and women well qualified for the work. A thorough course in the elementary branches is given the students before they are allowed to enter upon the various trades and industrial branches. The academic department prepares the student for college. The Bible training school gives a thorough course in Bible study, pastoral theology and church history.

President Beverly is an energetic young man of great ambition and self reliance. He believes in the possibilities of the school as set forth in the articles of incorporation.

He has the indorsement of the leading educators and prominent men of both races in his section. Mr. Beverly is a former student of Virginia Union university and is doing a work of uplift among our people which no other man has dared to undertake in this part of New Jersey. During the summer President Beverly will devote much time to lecture work in the interest of the school.

## MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE BUYS 632 ACRES.

178-2

Christian Recorder

The trustees of the Morris Brown College, of Atlanta, have paid $25,000 for 632 acres of land in East Macon, where an industrial school of large proportions will be established at an early date. The deal was closed yesterday between the trustees of the college and J. H. Lowe and Mrs. C. M. Lowe, executor and executrix of the Lowe estate. Claude Estes acted as attorney for the purchasers.

The land purchased is bound on the northwest by the line of Mrs. Lang and Mrs. Carson; on the north by the lands of Minnie Walker, Katie Phelps and the river road; and on the west by the river road.

## ENTERTAIN WASHINGTON

Prominent Educators Attend Luncheon Given at Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Me.

10-31-12

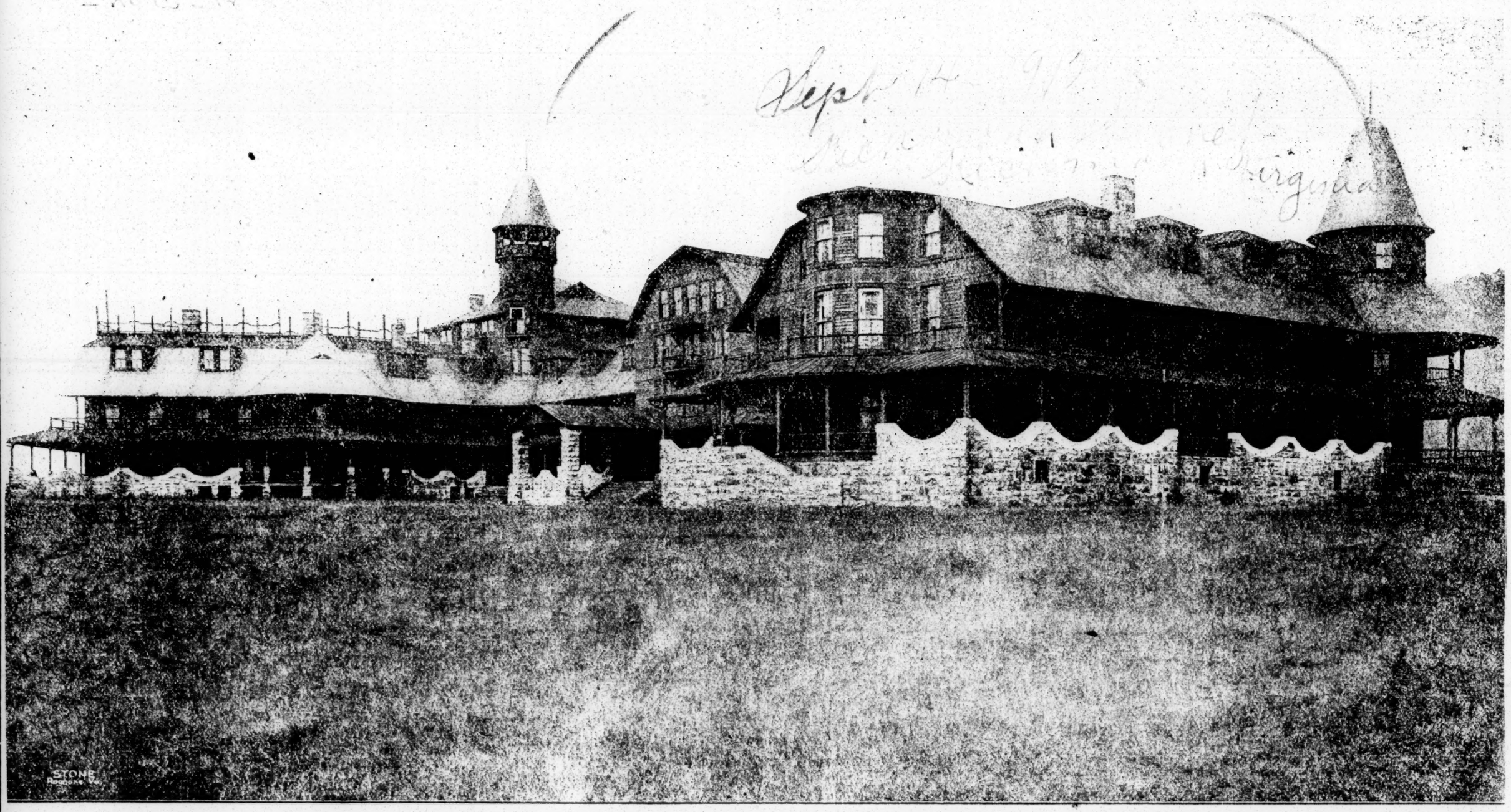
Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—In the State of Maine room of the Falmouth Hotel last Thursday, an informal lunch and reception was given Dr. Booker T. Washington, who spoke before the Maine Teachers' Convention by the officers of the association. Those present were: President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University; Frank Palmer Speare, dean of the School of Commerce and Finance of Boston; President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College; President George C. Chase, President Arthur J. Roberts, George W. Starkey, J. W. Taylor of the State Educational Department; Hon. David Snedden, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts; Hon. N. A. Luce, former State Superintendent of Schools; Prof. Alfred W. Anthony of Bates College; Dean K. C. M. Sills of Bowdoin; President L. E. Moulton of the Maine Teachers' Association; State Superintendent of Schools Payson Smith; Vice President William F. Coan; Secretary Harold A. Allen, and Treasurer W. B. Andrews of the State Association.

## NEGRO NORMAL INSTITUTE REOPENS ON SEPTEMBER 25

Inst.

The Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute for the training of young colored men and women for industrial service will resume Wednesday, September 25, 78 Griffin street. Richard D. Stinson, the founder and director of the school, believes that in this institute a very direct step has been taken for the better training of a large element of the colored race for more direct usefulness to themselves and the community at large.



# THE PEOPLE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

## Moved From Clifton Forge, Virginia to Glasgow, Virginia.

THE NEW SITE BEING ONE OF THE FINEST SITUATIONS SOUTH OF THE MASON AND DIXON LINE. THE SCHOOL HAS BEEN CONDUCTED FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS AT CLIFTON FORGE, VA. ITS FUTURE LOCATION AT GLASGOW, VA. IS ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND ATTRACTIVE LOCATIONS IN THE COUNTRY IT BEING WITHIN ONE MILE OF "THE NATURAL BRIDGE," AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH RIVER WITH THE HEALTHFUL JAMES.

THE CLEAR WATERS OF THIS SECTION, THE LARGE SLOPES AND RIDGES OF MOUNTAIN LOST IN DISTANCE, COMBINED TO PRESENT A LANDSCAPE WHICH IS FOR MAGNIFICENCE UNSURPASSED ELSEWHERE. THE MAIN BUILDING CONTAINS MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL HEATED WITH STEAM, NEATLY FURNISHED WITH ELECTRICITY, WITH FORTY BATH ROOMS AND TOILETS, AND IN EVERY WAY SANITARY.

THE SCHOOL OFFERS IN EVERY WAY EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES TO NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS. AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SPLENDID TRAINING, THE INSTRUCTION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS BEING THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS **GEORGE E. FOUNTAIN, A. M. D. D., President.**

# Benedict College

## COLUMBIA. S. C.

## egins Its Fortieth Annual Session

## October 4h, 1911

### Faculy For 1911-12

**Rev. B.W. Valentine, A. B., President**

**In Ministerial Department**

Rev Prof H C Lyman A B, A M
Rev Prof R F Lee, A B B D
Rev rof H J Perry, A ,B, B D
Rev E A P Cheek, D D

**In The College Department**

President B W Valentine, A B
Prof T L Duckett A, B
Prof H J Perry, A B B D
Prof G W Pegues, A, B
Prof R F Bates, A B
Miss Cecelia B Gary, A
Miss Ella M. Hunsicker, Normal Graduate
Miss Lizzie Reese Normal Graduate

**IN THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT**

Miss Laura C. Durfey, A B, Director

**IN THE L. I. DEPARTMENT**

President. B W Valentine, A B
Prof T L Duckett, A B
Prof H J Perry, A B, B D
Prof G W Pegues,, A B
Prof R F Bates, A B
Miss Cecelia B Gary, A B
Miss Ella M Hunsicker, Normal Graduate
Miss Lizzie A Reese, Normal Graduate
Miss Marcia E Higgins, Normal Graduate
Mrs Louise W Valentine, Life certificate, State of N. Y.

**IN THE E. F. DEPARTMENT**

Mrs Ruby V Lyman
Mrs Mamie Duckett, L I
Miss Ruth Watson, L. I
Miss M. V. Ashton, Chicago Training School

**IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL**

Mrs S H Chester, Principal
Miss Orra D Weaver, A B
Miss Lula Johnson, L. I,

**IN THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT**

Miss Mable Miller, Director

**In the Dressmaking Department**

Miss M Pierson, Director

**In The Dining Hall**

Miss L G Burbank, Matron

**In Pratt Building**

Mrs F. E Wolfenden

**In Colby Hall**

Miss E M Hunsicker, Matron

Miss M. V Ashton, Assistant
Miss Lula Gambrell, Assistant

**In College Hall**

Prof G W Pegues, Officer in Charge
Miss A A House, Matron

**Secretary to the President**

Miss Laura C Durfey

**Book keeper**

Miss Effie B Dilley

Charges including tuition and board to students that to do no industrial work ..... $ 10 00 a month
With one and a half hours work per day ..... 8 00 a month
Ministers' children with two hours work per day ..... 7 00 a month
Ordained Ministers and Licened Preachers ..... 7 00 a month
Students not boarding in the college ..... 1 50 a month
Instruction on piano or organ ..... 3 20 a month
Children in the Normal Training School ..... 10 a week

The new Circular of Information may be had by addressing the President.

## Take Notice—School Opening

The Bradley Industrial Academy, located at Fordyce, Ark., decided in the last meeting of the trustee board, that on account of the large crop of cotton to be gathered at this season of the year, to defer the next annual opening of the school until Monday, Nov. the 4th, 1912. Parents and friends who expect to send their children during the next session, will please strive to have them ready to enter at the opening on the first day.

All primary and grammar school grades will be charged the small sum of 25c per week or $1.00 per month. Young ladies who expect to board in the building will be charged $8.00 per month. This includes board and tuition. Each one is requested also to bring two quilts, 2 sheets, one pair of pillow cases, one pair of towels, comb and brush, and whatever else they may desire for their own personal benefit.

All those who desire to take music will be charged extra for the same at the usual price.

The faculty will consist of three teachers, who have been trained in some of the best schools in Arkansas and Texas, according to the latest methods of teaching.

If we care to get the co-operation of the citizens, both white and colored, in the Bradley District, we will give the people a school that will be equal to any of its class in the state.

The course of study will consist of Primary, Grammar School, Industrial, Normal and Music.

We ask in the beginning that all bills for board and tuition due the school be paid, if possible, strictly in advance. Farmers will be permitted to pay any part or all of this amount in such things as we can use in the boarding department.

Parents and friends are respectfully invited to be present at the opening.

Trusting that all may respond liberally, and that we may have a successful session, I remain,

Faithfully yours to please,

P. H. Lewis. D. D., Prin

## Large Attendance At Private Schools

**INCREASED ENROLLMENT OVER LAST YEAR.**

**One School Changes Name—Number of Pupils and Teachers—Public Schools Have Limit.**

The private schools of the city all opened last week with large attendance and the present total enrollment far surpasses that of last year.

Many of the schools have made great increases in number of pupils and the year bids fair to be the best in the history of the private schools of the city.

Several of the schools have enlarged their equipment thereby allowing them the opportunity of handling many more pupils than last year.

There has been one change in the name of one of the private schools. The school which for the past three years has been known as the Forest City High School is now the Forest City Industrial School.

The public schools show a slight increase over last week and are crowded to their capacity.

The enrollment of the larger private schools of the city is as follows:

Beach Institute—Pupils 141, teachers 6.

Berean Baptist Academy—Pupils 212, teacher 4.

Butler Parochial School—Pupils 205, teachers 4.

Swangin School—Pupils 120, teachers 5.

E. R. Dennis School—Pupils 100, teachers 3.

Forest City Industrial School—Pupils 91, teachers 3.

Woodruff School—Pupils 65, teachers 2.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

St. Benedict's—Pupils 160.

St. Mary's—Pupils 130.

St. Augustine's (Springfield Terrace—Pupils 40.)

St. Anthony's (West Savannah—Puils 80

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shippen, of this city, now has full charge of the Boys' Industrial school [illegible] and is enthusiastic in the work of reforming budding youths who have gone astray, oftimes by reason of improper environment, rather than from inherent criminality. Mrs. Shippen's efforts are cheerfully complied with by the state board of charities and corections and her estimate of the appropriations needed is invariably passed by the Virginia legislature without reduction or question of any kind. She has the confidence and cooperation of the best people of both races in the uplifting mission to which she is devoting her life. This school was founded several years ago by Mr. John H. Smyth, at one time minister to Liberia. It is one of Virginia's most useful and helpful institutions for the training of so-called incorigible boys.

R. W. THOMPSON.

In the place of the schools, one of which is already closed and the other of which will [illegible] there will rise next fall the great Lincoln Institute, located at Simpsonville, near Shelbyville. Very few persons realize what massive buildings are being erected. Next fall will witness a great opening. Already the list of teachers, etc., has been selected.

# Avery College Training School

Avery and Nelson Streets,
North Side Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED AND ENDOWED JANUARY 17th, 1849.

— OFFICERS —

DR. G. G. TURFLEY, President.
WILLIAM MANLEY, Vice Pres.
JOS. D. MAHONEY, Sec.-Treas.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN D. CHERRY | W. K. McGINNESS |
| DR. HERMAN HECHELMAN | WILLIAM MANLEY |
| *WILLIS AUSTIN | DR. G. G. TURFLEY |
| DR. ROBERT BRADY | JOSEPH D. MAHONEY |
| ALBERT P. WALLACE | *Deceased. |

The Avery College Training Schools for Young Colored Women:

The interior of all the buildings have been remodeled and decorated The institution offers free of any expense to every young Colored woman skilled knowledge to become self-supporting in the following gainful occupations: Dressmaking, cutting and drafting and designing, nurse training, millinery, domestic science, tailoring for young men, and an intermediate English course, using the same books as are used in our Public Schools. No Colored institution in this country offers such an opportunity to young Colored women —FREE OF ANY EXPENSE

# The Lincoln Manual Training School

Telephone, Old 3309
1501 EAST WASHINGTON STREET
Springfield, Illinois

INSTRUCTIONS IN

Carpentering Painting Tailoring Bricklaying
Shoemaking Dressmaking Cooking
Laundry Work Hair Dressing Domestic Science
Millinery

Other trades will be added as necessity demands

Work Shop Open Daily (except Monday) from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

E. C. HAMILTON, Principal

# NORREL COLLEGE

SENECA, S. C.

WILL open on the 4th day of October, 1911. There are four schools or departments to the college; the Normal, the Preparatory, the College and and the Theological, Students finishing at Norrel have no need to go elsewhere. We teach music, millinery, dressmaking, cutting and fitting, typewriting, bricklaying, blacksmithing, cooking and horticulture. The school is in a highly healthy locality and no better water can be found anywhere than we have.

The board, fuel, lights, and brooms can all be had for $5.50 per month.

We have a few places open to students who may wish to work their way through the term. If you want it, write us at once. It is hoped that no student will come before he or she write us, as we wish to have all our students met at the depot.

REV. J. S. WILLIAMS. President

# The Bradley Dirtrict Academy

# A High-Grade Christian School

Courses: Academic, English, Primary, Music and Industrial.

W. J. MURRY, Principal

## NEGROES HASTENING TO PAY THEIR STREET TAXES

The recent order of the City Commission to the police department to make wholesale arrests of negro men for non-payment of their street taxes has caused them to hasten to the city hall and settle. Saturday, being pay day with many of the negroes, was by far the best day for collections b the clerk since the order was issued. Sixty-five receipts were issued before the closing hour. A number of collections were also made from negro employes of the city during the pay hour at the office of City Treasurer Robert Taft. Detective Rapport stood at the window and collected from those who had not already paid as they received their money fro mthe treasurer.

Besides the collections made, the police have been busy bringing delinquents into headquarters, where from day to day they are tried and fined or sentenced to serve terms in the city prison. Yesterday brought about a larke number of arrests, it being the day on which the majority of the negroes of the city congregate about the negro resorts on Monroe nd adjacent streets. Detectives and special officers patrolled these beats all day, looking for delinquents.

## DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL MAKES PROGRESS.

Christian Recorder

Trustees' Financial Report and President's Statement Are Encouraging.

At the recent annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Downingtown (Pa.) Industrial school President William A. Creditt, LL. D., and Treasurer Dr. T. J. Minton rendered satisfactory and encouraging reports. The meeting was held at the office of the accountant, Mr. Charles H. Brooks, of Lombard street, Philadelphia.

The reports were received by the board and referred to the local auditing committee which is composed of the Rev. J. M. Palmer and Mr. G. Jackson Eichelberger. Creditt's report showed that 50 acres had been cleared and that 6 acres had been virgin soil. The financial condition for the year was $41, which is the largest since the school opened.

One of the special features which have contributed to the success of the school among students has been their willingness and the way they do well whatever task to whom they are assigned. A glance at the buildings and campus in their neatness and inviting appearance will verify this statement. Progress along all lines marks the work of the school year 1911-12.

Keeping the motto of the school ever in mind (self help through self work) a number of students worked their way through the industrial branches during the year. Fifteen graduates are prepared to take up the higher branches and are prepared to enter Lincoln university at the opening of the next school year.

President W. A. Creditt was re-elected for another year. Dr. Creditt says that the friends of the school have been exceedingly generous. "This is the best year in gifts and donations the school has had." Special mention was made of help received from various sources, individual and from organizations. The amount received from students was $6,417.78, donations, $1,012.88; state of Pennsylvania, $5,000.

## TO OPEN SCHOOL OUT WEST.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 9.—W. W. Marshall, a representative of THE AGE, and well known in the West and Central West, is preparing to establish a school at Allensworth, Cal., the new colored colony. The proposed institution will be patterned after Tuskegee, and will be open to children living in the West and on the Pacific Coast.

# Home of the National Industrial and Orphan's School now being built at Dunbar, Cal.

The New Age, 9-1, Los Angeles Cal.

National Industrial and Orphan's School

The two large cottages of Thomas Pillow of 303 Willard Place are being crowded beyond their capacity by the young ladies and children of the National Industrial and Orphan's School. The young men are in temporary quarters at Dunbar, Cal. The total enrollment this week is eighty-eight, four new pupils being received this week including Miss Helena Jones and brother Charles of Kansas City, Miss Rush Anderson of Prairie, Tex., and Miss C. Broughton of Los Angeles. A large gift was received from a San Bernardino lumber firm to aid in the completion of the large building shown in the center of the picture, the Mills' Dormitory. Dr. C. H. Duvall, the principal, is back and forth between the city and Dunbar, hoping to hurry the buildings, which will house this rapidly growing institution. The school is appealing to its generous friends for five hun-

Prof. J. S. Hathaway, who was twice called as president of the Kentucky Normal Institute, presented his resignation to the board of trustees, and the board highly commended him for his valuable service. Prof. Hathaway is a graduate of Bera College, of which college he received the degree of A. B. He graduated from the National Medical College at Louisville. He received the distinction of being elected a member of the faculty of Beara College, of which no other Negro was ever so honored. The Louisville Herald highly recommended Prof. Hathaway's ability and character, as did many of the other leading papers. The charge against President Hathaway's character was not proven, and it was supposed by many to be the result of politics. President Hathaway in 1902 secured the change of the name of State Normal School to the Kentucky Normal Industrious Institute, and by which means he established an industrial department, and through his push and vim he got an appropriation for a farm and was among the first to go before the legislature and ask for an appropriation to pay off the indebtedness of the institute and for improvements. He went before the last legislature and with thine assistant of many race leaders received $17,000 for the school. He originated the industrial department and built a $35,000 girls' dormitory. Last fall he built a stone wall fence with concrete finishing and a gravel walk. Prof. Hathaway has a host of both colored and white friends who will feel the lost of him at the head of the highest position in the gift of the Negroes of Kentucky.

The Francis Ellen Harper Training School for colored girls was opened last Tuesday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The Home is located on Fifth street near York. Quite a number of well known women in the city are interested.

Freeman 4-27-12 Louisville


## Conroe Normal and Industrial College,

**Conroe, Texas**

Greater advantages and more room than ever. The splendid new dormitory for girls makes that possible.

All the literary courses are carried, and almost all the trades for both sexes are provided for.

Schooling is most reasonable and yet we can furnish work for more than a hundred pupils to reduce that.

School opens Monday, October 2, 1911.

For further information address any of the following:

DAVID ABNER, JR., Pres. E. W. ATKESON, D. D., Sec. Treas.
S. A. PLEASANTS, D. D. Prin. VM. A. JOHNSON, D. D., Dean of Theology.

Conroe, Texas.

## Immanuel Industrial Institute

Gives a thorough course in English, Academic and Literary training, Unsurpassed musical training, Vocal and Instrumental. Various kinds of [illegible] training. Situated in a quiet christian community, far removed from any excitement that may attract the pupils attention. Surrounded with every de-desirable safe-guard for the protection of the inmates.

**Terms Reasonable**

Write Prof. D. [illegible] Principal.

[illegible] ARK.

## Bluefield Colored Institute

A school in a healthful locality, with the best of school comforts and conveniences at the lowest possible cost.

Regular Normal and Academic Courses, vocal and instrumental music, sewing, cooking, laundering and dressmaking. Libraries and laboratories well equipped for the purposes for which they were planned.

A Training Department with a Model School in which graduates who are to become applicants for certificates get actual experience in teaching.

Located at Bluefield, W. Va., on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway and easy of access from the Virginian.

R. [illegible] SIMS, Principal.


DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REEL 1

Education - 1912.
Libra

# CARNEGIE IS GENEROUS

Rhode Island Independent 7/10/12

## DONATES $50,000 FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES—COLORED PEOPLE TO GET $25,000 BUILDING.

4/28/12

New Orleans, La.

The following important interesting news appears in the New Orleans Evening Item of this city:

An additional donation of $50,000 to the public libraries system of New Orleans has just been announced as having been made by Andrew Carnegie. Of this amount $25,000 is to be used for an addition to the main building, and $25,000 is to be utilized for the erection of a colored branch.

This information was conveyed to Mayor Behrman by a communication from Prof. J. H. Dillard, president of the library board, and was confirmed by Doctor Dillard in person, who, in company with Librarian Henry M. Gill called on the mayor Monday morning.

The letter from Professor Dillard which he said contained all the information that he could give on the subject, was as follows:

"Hon. Martin Behrman, Mayor.

"Dear Sir:—I have this morning returned from New York, and am glad to inform you that we have a communication from Mr. Bertram assuring us of Mr. Carnegie's promise of $25,000 for the addition to our main building of the public library, and $25,000 for the erection of a colored branch. These amounts will be paid whenever we desire to use the money.

"Both of these donations were badly needed by our library board. We shall build a stock-room in the rear of the main building, thus giving ample space for making suitable provision for the children, where the stacks now are. With regard to the colored branch, our board fully realizes the need of this provision, just as Louisville and other southern cites have had similar need.

"As you know, our library has had a marvelous growth, and I am glad we have prospects for still further development. The increase of the use of the library on the part of children has been particularly gratifying. Their present quarters in the main building are much too small, and it is well that Mr. Carnegie's additional donation will permit us to now give them a most attractive place."

The white people of Nashville, Tenn. are the "salt of the earth." They know how to appreciate the splendid colored people who assist them in making the Tennessee capital the garden spot of the Southland. On the heels of the news that the City council has provided an adequate sum for the maintenance of the $20,000 Carnegie library, which the "Dair of Skibo" is to give, in response to a suggestion by Mr. J. C. Napier, comes the report that a beautiful tract of 34 acres has been purchased as a park for colored people. The ground is admirably located between Fisk University and the State Normal School.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

# The Louisville National Medical College.

1911 — 1912

The Louisville National Medical College will open for the fall term Tuesday, October 10th, with an able corps of professors to teach the full medical course. Young men and women wishing to acquire an education in medicine, pharmacy, or dentistry, on terms and conditions most favorable, should apply at once for enrollment.

Young ladies who wish to pursue the course assigned for trained nurses should apply at once, as there are several vacancies to be filled. The Citizen's National Hospital is prepared to serve the public, and the directors solicit the support of the people.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Dr. John H. Frank, President
Dr. W. H. Pickett, Dean
Dr. Richard W. Oliver, Associate Dean
Dr. W. D. Thomas, Registrar
Dr. Pinder M. Flack, Treasurer
Br. R. L. Silver, Secretary

FACULTY

John H. Frank, D. D., M. D., Medical Ethics, Mental Diseases, Psyco-Theraphy
W. H. Pickett, A. M., M. D., Clinical Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy
Richard W. Oliver, M. D., Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
W. D. Thomas, A. M., M. D., Chemistry and Histology
Pindar M. Flack, M. D., Operative and Orthopedic Surgery
R. L. Silver, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics
F. G. Fowler, M. D., Obstetrics
Soloman Stone, M. D., Gynecology
M. L. Murphy, M. D., Neurology
M. A. Blackburn, M. D., Physiology
J. T. Gilliard, M. D., Pediatrics
P. R. Peters, M. D., Pathology
E. H. Brown, M. D., Embriology
Robert L. Oliver, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases
N. S. Fuller, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine
W. A. Smith, M. D., Proctology
W. R. Richardson, B. D., M. D., Anatomy
G. B. Saunders, M. D., Dermatology
J. E. Hunter, M. D., Abdominal Surgery
J. C. Gilliard, M. D., Hyegine and Sanitation
M. Etta Green-Potter, M. D., Massage, Hydro-Therapy
A. C. McIntyre, M. D., Physical Diagnosis
C. C. Johnson, Ph. G., Pharmacy
O. E. Manuel, M. D., Assistant, Bacteriology
J. T. Duncan, M. D., Assistant, Physiology
Wilson Ballard, D. D. S., Dental Surgery

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

W. H. Wright, Attorney
I. E. Black, Attorney

## COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study is of a high order, conforming to the requirements of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and the American Medical Association.

## TUITION

| | |
|---|---|
| Matriculation - - - - - - | $ 5.00 |
| Lectures and Laboratory Fees - - | 45.00 |
| Incidentals - - - - - - | |

## REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for admission are the same as those adopted by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Louisville National Medical school was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1888. It has graduated a class each year since 1889 and has at present 139 graduate physicians. This school has the same requirements for entrance as other medical schools of the state. It is operated entirely by colored persons, who have given their time without compensation for this great work. The graduates from this school are generally very successful. There is hardly a county in the state where the school has not a representative and in many of the states in the west and south, her sons are all doing good service. There is a well equipped hospital of twelve beds. Many of the best people of Louisville attend to the needs and efficiency of this hospital.

A large and enthusiastic [illegible] sons gathered last Monday eve[ning] ness the first graduating class [of] law students composed entirely [of] women who during the past term have been enrolled in the Central Law School. The ladies were greeted with repeated applause. The members of the class were Mrs. Narcissa Brown, Misses Edie Bryant, Anna B. Jackson and Daisy B. Conrad. Prof. Wm. H. Perry delivered the diplomas. The special address was delivered by Mrs. E. M. Henry, of the class of 1909.

It is with regret that we received the announcement in reference to the closing of the Louisville Municipal College, which has stood as a monument for a long time in the city of Louisville. The name of Fitzbutler is closely associated. Had he lived, we believe that this would have been one of the leading colleges of its kind in the United States.

The Louisville National Medical School, under the management of Dr. Frank, is daily reaching to the front. All of the departments have been reorganized and the doctor seems to be using every energy to make it one of the best schools of its kind in the country. His assistants are working like Trojans to place this school upon a high standard. The textbooks selected are by the best authors. The enrollment this year is quite encouraging.

Education – 1912.
Ministers Summer

# The Day of the Country Church

The author of this new book is himself a hard worker in a successful country parish, and gives this as his message of cheer and encouragement to all pastors similarly situated. He knows by years of experience its limitations and its discouragements, but he also has a clear and sane appreciation of the importance of the rural pastorate in training a people, in quiet homes, into such nobility and force of character as will stand the strain of municipal and public life in after years.

The book does not attempt a scientific treatment of the problems of rural districts and the rural church. Its chief purpose is to awaken in pastor and people the exceptional opportunity for good in the rural neighborhoods and the formation of sterling womanhood and manhood.

Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst, the author of this book, takes a broad and practical view of the situation. He believes in utilizing all the available forces in a community to promote the cause of good citizenship, good neighborliness, and good churchmanship. He shows how the country store-keeper may be of advantage to the pastor; how the district school-teacher may be enlisted; how the boys of the village and the young women may be interested, and how everyone may become active for the church's welfare.

It is a book, not so much of *plans*, as of *purposes*. It reveals to the country pastor avenues of approach to various people among whom he is thrown, and opens up opportunities that will show how to make the church vigorous and aggressive in all practical ways.

### CONTENTS

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH—THE EXPANSION OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH—THE HEART OF THE RURAL COMMUNITY—SPIRITUALITY IN THE COUNTRY CHURCH—"THE NEGLECTED HALF"—INSTITUTIONAL METHODS IN THE COUNTRY CHURCH—RURAL EVANGELISM—THE REENFORCEMENT OF CHARACTER IN THE COUNTRY—THE COUNTRY SABBATH-SCHOOL—DENOMINATIONALISM—RURAL COOPERATION—"THE STRANGER WITHIN THY GATES"—THE AUTHORITY OF ACHIEVEMENT—THE COUNTRY CHURCH PLANT—BROAD FINANCE FOR THE COUNTRY CHURCH—THE RURAL PROPHET—RURAL TYPES AND HOMES—THE COUNTRY CHURCH AND FUTURE LEADERSHIP—INDEX.

*12mo, Cloth. $1.00, net; by mail, $1.10*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.**
**Forty-four to Sixty East Twenty-third St., New York**

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PTL 1

Education-1912

# Expenditures for Education in Alabama, Year Ending October 1

Mont. Educ. 2-13-12

While $5,175,568.93 was spent for educational purposes in Alabama for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1911, less than one-half the amount came from the State government. Private and denominational schools reported $628,020, while the city appropriations ran up to $405,108. Approximately half a million dollars was used by the normal schools, but more than $390,000 of this amount came as private donations to the Tuskegee Institute.

The following figures taken from the books of the State Department of Education show how much was paid out by the State and how much came from other sources:

| | By State. | Other sources. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount paid for schools | $1,933,861.00 | |
| Normal schools | $2,000.00 | $401,395.81 |
| Educational contingent fund | 1,960.22 | |
| Expenses expert institute conductors | 399.61 | |
| Institute, appt. white teachers | 4,600.39 | |
| Institute, appt. colored teachers | 1,000.00 | |
| Erection and repair of rural school houses | 45,591.72 | |
| Amount paid to County High Schools | 104,983.15 | |
| University of Alabama, building fund | 25,000.00 | |
| University of Alabama, int. on Univ. fund | 27,000.00 | |
| University of Alabama, maintenance | 25,000.00 | |
| University of Alabama, medical college | 5,006.00 | |
| Alabama Polytechnic Institute | 40,000.00 | |
| Ala. Polytechnic Institute, int. on College fund | 20,280.00 | |
| Alabama School for Deaf | 37,950.00 | |
| Ins. and repairs on School for Deaf | 3,000.00 | |
| Alabama School for Blind | 19,550.00 | |
| Ala. School for Negro Deaf and Blind | 11,500.00 | |
| Ala. Girls' Technical Institute | 36,000.00 | |
| Ala. Girls' Technical Institute, interest | 17,580.00 | |
| Ala. Industrial School for White Boys | 29,200.00 | |
| University Summer School for Teachers | 5,000.00 | |
| District Agricultural Schools | 40,500.00 | 15,864.74 |
| From County taxes | | 389,164.00 |
| From city appropriations | | 405,108.00 |
| From general property taxes | | 142,959.00 |
| From loans, bond sales, etc. (city) | | 174,574.00 |
| Fro mmatriculation and incidental fees | | 119,620.00 |
| From supplement by patrons | | 154,029.00 |
| From all other sources | | 216,579.00 |
| From private and denom. schools (all not rept'd.) | | 628,020.00 |
| Amount spent for examination of teach's | | 11,299.29 |
| | 956.09 | $2,658,612.84 |

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

# KOLB TURNS $162,907,12 INTO TREASURY FOR YEAR

## Commissioner's Report Shows Gross Department Profits.

## O'NEAL GETS STATEMENT

## Sale of 3-Cent Fertilizer Tags Brought Largest Net Income $134,172,03

Alabama's Department of Agriculture and Industries paid to the State Treasurer the gross profit of $162,907.12 for the fiscal year. The total of receipts for the year was $167,840.03, of which $4,392.91 was expended by the department for office and traveling expenses.

The largest return to the Department came from the sale of 3-cent fertilizer tags, which netted $134,172.03.

The general recapitulation of the report, made by Commissioner R. F. Kolb to the Governor Monday is:

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $ 500.00 |
| Sale of fertilizer tags, 3c., 4,- 517,401 | 135,522.03 |
| Exchanged, 45,00 | 1,350.00 |
| | $134,172.03 |
| Sale of fertilizer tags, 1 1-2c. 1,462,000 | 21,930.00 |
| Exchanged, 22,000 | 330.00 |
| | $ 21,600.00 |
| Registration of brands | $ 10,185.00 |
| | $ 10,185.00 |
| Licenses issued | $ 1,383.00 |
| | $ 1,383.09 |
| Total receipts | $167,840.03 |

**Disbursements.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Office and traveling expenses | $ 4,932.91 |
| State Treasurer | 162,907.12 |
| Total | $167,840.03 |

The following amounts paid out through office of State Auditor:

| | |
|---|---|
| Soil survey work | $ 9,425.38 |
| Corn prizes | 1,850.00 |
| Fertilizer samplers salry and expenses | 7,075.14 |
| Farmers' Institutes | 1,105.65 |
| State pro rata of prizes at fairs | 19,670.00 |

# RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES GET $9,890 FROM STATE

### Montgomery County Takes Advantage of New Appropriation.

County superintendents of education were notified Saturday by the State Department that $9,890, or $147.61 in the case of each county, has been placed to the credit of the rural school library fund, in the State treasury. The money is to be devoted to the establishment of libraries in rural schools, under an act of the Legislature passed in 1911.

The Legislature authorized the payment of $100 to each county, annually, for this purpose. Thus, $6,700 of the sum made available Saturday, is the regular appropriation; the remainder, $3,190, is the unapportioned balance of last year's appropriation. Under the law, the counties which do not use their appropriation lose it in favor of the other counties; that is, the unused remainder at the end of the year is apportioned among the entire sixty-seven counties.

In the fiscal year, 1911-1912, twenty-one counties of the State did not take advantage of the appropriation, and twenty-one others used only a portion of the appropriation. In only twenty-five counties was the entire $100 appropriation put to use. Montgomery county used its share.

It is because of the failure of some counties to use all or part of their share that each county has available this year, $147.61, instead of the annual appropriation of $100.

The money is given by the State only in instances of co-operation on the part of local authorities. Under the law, $10 of the State appropriation is available for each district; for it to be paid, it must be supplemented by $10 raised locally, and by $10 appropriated by the County Commissioners.

The appropriation was authorized in 1911, but was held up, at the request of Governor O'Neal, until the condition of the treasury seemed better able to meet its demands. The strings were released last winter, and the appropriation is now in the second year of its operation.

# COLORED WOMAN, ONCE A SLAVE, LEAVES $6000

### ST. MONICA'S HOME, OLD COLORED WOMEN'S HOME, ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH, BOSTON, AND WOODLAWN CEMETERY, BOSTON, GET BEQUESTS.

Middletown, Conn., June 15 — By will of Catherine Simons, a colored woman who spent most of her life as a cook, several Boston institutions are to receive bequests from her estate of $6000. The will leaves $500 to St. Monica's Home for Sick Colored Women and Children of Boston, $500 to the Church of the Holy Trinity, the largest Episcopal Church in this city. There are small bequests $500 to the Home for Aged Colored Women in Boston, $500 to St. Augustine's Church, Boston, $500 to Woodlawn Cemetery in Everett, Mass., and to relatives. The residue is left in trust with ex-Governor Frank B. Weeks of this city, the income to be devoted to charitable purposes at his discretion.

Miss Simons in her early days was a slave. She worked as a domestic for many years in the homes of Middletown families. In Boston she was cared for duhing her last days by friends. She did much for the poor of her race. Distant relatives are making a contest on the ground that she was of unsound mind.

# STATE DEPARTMENT GIVES $324,229.12 AS RECEIPTS

## Secretary Makes Report For the Fiscal Year

## INCREASE OF $107,711.31

## All Officials Must Submit Financial Statements to the Governor

When the offices in the State Capitol closed Monday afternoon the fiscal year 1911-1912 of the State government came to an end. State officials are working to get to the Governor with their annual reports, which will be filed by each department as soon as possible. Two reports were filed Monday, that of the Department of Agriculture and Industries, and that of the Secretary of State.

In most departments the reports will be held up for a week, probably longer, because for their completion they depend upon annual reports from county officials or other attaches away from Montgomery.

The Department of State, Secretary C. B. Brown, reports has recorded as gross receipts the sum of $324,229.12, an excess of $107,711.31 over the receipts of the preceding year. The excess is accounted for by increased receipts of the State Insurance Department, and by the creation of the Motor Vehicle Department, both of which are affiliated with the Department of State.

Receipts for the new Motor Vehicle Department were $64,489 the first year of its existence. Of the receipts, $30,280.75 was turned into the State Treasury, $24,434.90 went to the counties, according to the apportionment authorized by law, and $9,673.35 was [illegible]ded for maintenance. The department is in charge of Thomas W. Bradford and Max Porterfield.

The Department of Insurance, according to a report already filed, received $243,008.32 during the year. Of this department the central officials are: Cyrus B. Brown, ex-officio Insurance Commissioner; Hervey Laird, Deputy InsuranceCommisssioner; Lorrie Rice, Fire Marshal.

The receipts of the Department of State proper accrued from the various fees for commissions and from the sale of official publications. The receipts amounted to $16,740.80; commissions issued, 1,496, $1,496; 54 patents, $54; 649 corporation permits, $6,490; besides the money received from the sale of codes, acts of the Legislature, Alabama reports, and other official matter.

### Carnegie Gives $10,000; Rosenwald, $800

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Christianburg, Va., Dec. 3.—The treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Christianburg Industrial Institute received recently a check from Andrew Carnegie for $10,000 and another check for $800 from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago. Mr. Carnegie's gift was made in accodance with a promise that he would give the last $10,000 toward improvements and endowment of the Christianburg Industrial Institute. The board having complied with its part of the agreement, by raising $40,000 received Mr. Carnegie's check for $10,000 making a total of $50,000 for the benefit of the school. Of this amount $35,000 will be spent in buildings and improvements and $15,000 will go into the endowment fund.

The contribution of $800 by Mr. Rosenwald was made through Dr. Booker T. Washington, and was conditioned upon a like sum being raised. The members of the Board of Managers of the Friend's Freedman's Association of Philadelphia, under whose auspices the school is maintained, promptly subscribed the amount necessary to meet the condition of Mr. Rosenwald's gift, making $1,600 available for current expenses.

Fifteen years ago the Christianburg Industrial Institute was organized. It started with three students. The property consisted of half-acre of land and one building. To-day the school has eight large buildings, three of them brick and several small ones, and 185 acres of fertile soil. The total equipment, including buildings, land and endowment will amount to more than $100,000. There are 250 students attending the school now, 60 of them being boarders.

What has been done at Christianburg is an evidence of the practical working out of the Tuskegee spirit. Fifteen years ago three men from Tuskegee with their wives, who were Tuskegee women, took up the work at Christianburg. The hardships and privations which that little company endured will never be known. Two members have passed into the great beyond, the pres-

[illegible]nt principal of the institution, E. A. Long and his wife are the only two remaining.

The school is a factor in the education of the colored people of the entire southwest section of Virginia. Eighty-one persons have graduated. Many teach in Montgomery and adjoining counties, others are engaged in various mechanical trades learned at the school.

# $1,073,206.16 GOES TO STATE FROM CONVICTS

## Last Quarter Shows Yield of $321,197.72

## YEAR'S GAIN $16,456.93

## President Oakley Issues Annual Statement as Preliminary to Report

A check for $321,197.72 was sent to the State treasury Wednesday by J. G. Oakly, president of the State Convict Board, as the amount of gross earnings of the convict department for the final quarter of the fiscal year, which ended September 30.

A statement compiled from the books of the department show earnings for the fiscal year amounting to $1,073,296.16, against $1,056,839.23 for the year preceding. The comparative figures reveal the fact that the year just closed has been one of the most successful in the history of the department. One hundred convicts, for the hire of which about $30,000 would have accrued to the State, were used by the State on the No. 4 farm on Lower Wetumpka Road, and were employed by private concerns at no time of the year.

The investment of convict labor on the farm will be profitable, Chairman Oakley thinks. Although the profit will not show in this year's report, it will be revealed in the next, when returns from the corn and cotton raised on No. 4 are derived, he says. About 50,000 bushels of corn and 800 or 900 bales of cotton will be produced through the work of the 100 prisoners.

Most of the returns to the department come from the hire of convicts by concerns operating mines in the Birmingham district. A fair proportion of the receipts is derived from hire of prisoners by the lumber companies of South Alabama, and some profit is found in the sale of cotton goods products of the mill at Speigners.

The receipts for the two years, by quarters, are:

Fiscal year 1910-1911: first quarter, $261,213.89; second, $258,979.70; third, $251,190.22; fourth, $285,455.48. Total, $1,056,839.23.

Fiscal year 1911-1912: first quarter, $270,030.14; second $226,206.46, third; $255,861.84; fourth, $321,197.72. Total $1,073,296.16.

With the receipt of the last quarterly payment of the convict department, the books of the treasurer were closed for the year.

AUSTIN, TEX.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Austin, Tex., April 23.—Pres. E. L. Blackshear and Treasurer W. C. Rollins of Prairie View State Normal, which enjoys State patronage, brought to the city last week a campaign hat and a pair of shoes manufactured by the students; also a silver-mounted whisk broom, two sweeping brooms and an assorted variety of garden vegetables raised by students. The exhibit in the school's interest was made by J. B. Stewart, superintendent of Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, accompanied President Blackshear and the exhibit to the Governor's office. In an appropriate speech which was presented to the head of this State, Gov. O. B. Colquitt was agreeably surprised and in an inspiring impromptu speech accepted, same, assuring the visitors of his continued support of education for whites, Negroes and Mexicans. He recently sanctioned appropriations of $95,000, more than any previous Governor, which included a fine mess-hall for Prairie View.

Dr. E. W. D. Abner is treating a case of meningitis on Red River street. He has injected the serum and says everything is favorable for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. L. C. Anderson and Mrs. Jno. W. Frazier are indisposed this week.

The Rev. T. A. Amos, pastor of Phillips Chapel, C. M. E. Church, has arranged an interesting program for the musical entertainment at his church on San Bernard, given by the Union Sunday School, Friday night.

Leet P. A. Williams enroll you as an Age reader.

## STATE HAS $2,082,629.63 FOR EDUCATION THIS YEAR

**There is $2.55 For Each Child of School Age in Alabama.**

Alabama will spend $2.55 per capita for education the fiscal year 1912-13. The per capita appropriation is to be based approximately from the amount of school money available and of the number of school children. The per capita amount for the year 1911-1912 was $2.61.

State Auditor C. Brooks Smith reported to Governor O'Neal Monday that $2,082,629.63 has accrued to the educational fund, and will be placed in the treasury to the credit of that fund. The recent school census revealed that there are 726,766 children of school age in the State. A portion of the school fund, something less than $100,000, is to be set apart for the secondary schools. The calculation is not official, however, and may be subject to exchange.

The sum available for school purposes in 1912-1913 is greater by about $88,000 than the school fund of 1911-1912, which was $1,561,911.42.

The detailed statement of the school fund available for the coming year, according to the figures of Auditor C. B. Smith, is:

Special school tax, 1911, $1,561,933.12.

Special school tax, net insolvencies and former years, $1,397.87.

Special school tax net land redemptions, $1,046.69.

Fees examination of teachers, net, $1,552.46.

Interest on sixteenth section lands, $128,208.32.

Interest on valueless sixteenth section lands, $5,825.47.

Interest on school indemnity lands, $6,078.06.

Interest on surplus revenue, $26,703.47.

Interest on James Wallace Fund, Lawrence County, under act approved February 28, 1911, $124.97.

Special appropriation, $350,000.00.

Total, $2,082,629.63.

# STATE'S YEARLY INCOME RUNS TO $6,261,236.68

## Annual Disbursements Are $6,006,255.56, Says Treasurer

## SCHOOLS GET MOST MONEY

## Report of Judge Purifoy Gives Insight Into Alabama's Financial Condition

Alabama received as revenues from all sources $6,261,236.68 during fiscal year ending September 30, according to an annual financial statement by Treasurer John Purifoy. Its recorded disbursements were $6,006,255.56, with a consequent balance at the end of the year, amounting to $262,052.38, including a balance of $7,071.26 left at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

However, in the statement of receipts is included the item "from temporary loans," $200,000, of which only $100,000 has been repaid. The statement of disbursements does not include a number of warrants, amounting to something more than $200,000, which still are outstanding and held by banks, not having been presented to the treasurer for payment.

The greatest outlay of money, according to the figures, was the educational purposes. To the public schools went $2,029,580.82; to normal schools, county high schools, district agricultural schools, $217,076.92; $211,335.63 was spent for the benefit of the university and colleges of the State.

Next largest disbursement was $932,043.11, which went toward the payment of pensions for Confederate veterans. Other large items of expense were: Interest on bonded debt, $257,450; maintenance of Convict Department, $584,474.03; expenses Department of Agriculture, $86,342.86; to salaries of judges and solicitors and chancellors, $148,586.82.

The 6 1-2 mill tax produced by far the largest revenue to the State, from this source coming, $392,566.49 into the general fund of the State; $1,562,194.88 for the school fund, and $520,835.03 for pensions.

From the license tax was received $395,821.81; from the mortgage tax for recording, $107,3[illegible].43; from Insurance Department, $252,[illegible]45.06; from the Corporation Department, $1,073,296.16; from the Treasurer of the United States, for the credit of the colleges of agricultural and mechanical arts, $50,000; from the sale of sixteenth section and school indemnity lands, $73,696.25; from poll taxes, $179,790.25; from department of Agriculture and Industries, $164,329.67; from penalties on foreign corporations for violation of State statutes, $33,306.46. Receipts from fees and collections by other State departments were of lesser amounts.

Interesting items of expense included in the treasurer's report are: Salary of the Governor, $4,583.26; State aid to county roads, $31,546.84; military expenses, $5,548.72; Governor's $10,000 contingent fund, $9,678.71; stationery and postage, $9,767.88; public printing, $34,396.99; feeding prisoners, $118,169.35; insurance on Capitol, $465; interest on temporary loans, $1,771.96; extension and improvement of Capitol, $54,280.51; purchase of Governor's residence, $5,056.86; maintenance of Governor's residence, $2,008.58. In this connection, comes the items of revenue of $2,500 as refund to the State from M. Sabel, on the purchase of the mansion.

## Appropriations "Cut" by House Bill

The Sundry Civil Bill, reported to the House Monday by Chairman Fitzgerald of the committee on appropriations, carries $5,000 for the Colored Home at Freedmen's hospital, $12,000 for salaries and $26,000 for subsistence. Various appropriations desired for improvements were denied. Howard University fared no better. The committee refused to authorize the construction of a dormitory for men and an assembly hall, both of which have long been sorely needed. It is expected that the more liberal Senate will re-insert some of the very important items necessary to the well-being of these two useful institutions.

Charles Birthright, colored, born in Virginia, in 1833, and died at Clarksonz, Mo., willed $5,000 to Stillman Institute of Tuscaloosa, Ala., for the support of young colored men for the ministry. He was born a slave and remained true to his master, Major Birthright, accompanying him through most of the war as his body servant.

The United Presbyterians are said to have spent $98,127.78 for work among Negroes of the South during the past year. Twenty schools are maintained; enrollment 4,139, and 162 missionaries are employed

### Bequests for Tuskegee.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 8.—By the will of the late Z. R. Cornwell of Cleveland, O., the Tuskegee Institute is to receive a legacy of $2,000 and in addition is made residuary legatee of the estate. At the same time the school has been notified that by the will of the late Solomon Phillips of Uniontown, Pa., it is to receive two-thirds of the proceeds of the sale of fifty-one acres of valuable coal lands in the Pennsylvania coal district.

# THE SOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Commenting upon the endowments for the Rice institute in Texas and the Ward seminary in Nashville, Tenn., The Springfield Republican declares that "the south is beginning to get its share of endowments for larger education." The remark is true not only with regard to higher education, but to education of every variety in the southern states.

The past ten years has witnessed a phenomenal awakening with regard to educational facilities, and their importance, this side of Mason and Dixon's line. Every college and university of the least importance has made strenuous efforts at betterment, directed either toward establishing a permanent endowment fund or to the extension of the equipment of the institution.

With respect to common schools, the change has been equally notable. Hardly a southern state but has skimped itself and maneuvered finances carefully in order that the children of the rising generation might be better prepared for the battle of life than their forefathers. In Georgia the tendency has expressed itself in laws enabling the various counties to levy special school taxes and in persistent and non-partisan agitation for increased revenue that greater attention might be paid to fundamental schooling.

Technical education has, too, taken on a new and a larger meaning. The majority of the southern states have wisely seen that their future is to be identified to a controlling extent with manufacturing, and efforts have been put forth to equip young men to man factories and compete in the market places with salesmen the world over.

With realization of the unlimited future of the south's industrial possibilities has come the urgent impulse toward education. The rate of illiteracy is steadily diminishing.

And, touching the endowment feature, the south is rapidly cultivating the eastern viewpoint which realizes that no institution is free to expand until it is assured of a support by a permanent source of income. The progress of the past ten years has been wonderful. That of the forthcoming decade will, in all probability, double it so far as percentages of growth are concerned.

F. Education 1913.
National Teachers Association

# GREETINGS TO EDUCATORS OF COLORED ASSOCIATION

Chattanooga

## COMMISSIONER EVANS REPRESENTED CITY

### President Williams, in Annual Address, Points Out the Opportunity of Negroes.

A cordial and enthusiastic welcome, typical of the generous hospitality, proverbial of Chattanooga, as voiced by Commissioner of Education H. Clay Evans and prominent negro citizens, and the strong, practical address of the president of the association, W. T. B. Williams, of Hampton institute, Virginia, field agent of the John F. Slater and the Anna T. Jeanes fund boards, were the principal features of the initial session of the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools at the First Baptist church, East Eighth street, Wednesday night.

An audience that completely filled the big auditorium witnessed the exercises, which were composed of prominent negro educators from every section of the country and representative colored citizens of the city. The meeting was called to order by Prof. W. H. Singleton, of this city, fourth vice-president of the national association, and chairman of the local committee on arrangements. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bell, pastor of the First Baptist church, and music furnished by the First Baptist choir.

Besides the address of welcome by Commissioner Evans, addresses of much cordiality were made by Prof. J. H. Henry, principal of the Howard High school; the Rev. J. E. Smith, pastor of the First Congregational church, and Dr. H. E. Sims. The response to these addresses was delivered by Prof. Nathan B. Young, president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, Tallahassee.

#### President's Annual Address.

In his annual address, which closed the meeting last night, President W. T. B. Williams declared it to be the duty of negro educators to see that the negro people remained determined on education and placed great emphasis upon the necessity of elementary education and agricultural training for the masses of the negro people. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Williams declared that as teachers of the negro youth, they enjoyed peculiar privileges and corresponding responsibilities. "Negro education is yet in its incipiency," he declared, "and we negro teachers have the training of practically all the negro youth of the country in our hands. The responsibility is all but appalling, but the opportunity is magnificent."

Taking the record of the past census, Mr. Williams showed what gains had been made by the negro in the matter of illiteracy reduction, declaring that it was a bit of progress of which all people in the south might well be proud. Continuing, the president said:

"Our first duty and greatest opportunity lies in the field of elementary public education. However ineffective our public schools have been, and there is no contradicting the fact that the masses of them are the weakest sort of institutions, to them belongs the credit, in the main, for the reduction of our illiteracy. And if we are ever to become an educated, efficient people the great masses must get their training in improved, liberalized, practical public schools. Our first fight must be for effective primary and grammer schools, within reach of every colored child in this country. This means schools everywhere, with continuous sessions at least six months, and in the more favorable localities longer terms still.

"To bring about these conditions for our southland, or even for one commonwealth, means an amount of hard work and self-sacrifice difficult to estimate, and it means the giving of money in unusual amounts on the part of colored people for public education. There is no point in our coming together from all over the south year after year to consider negro education unless we are willing to go back to our several communities and work for the realization of these simple ideals.

"Four-fifths of the colored people in the south are in the country, and the last census shows that they are not going to the cities as rapidly as the white people. For some time to come, if not indeed for all times, the masses of colored people are to remain on the farms, and not only are they staying on the land, but, according to the census of 1910, they are rapidly increasing their holdings."

Here Prof. Williams gave some valuable statistics gleaned from the recent census, showing the remarkable progress made by negroes in farm holdings, and continued:

"Now, it seems to me vastly important that this large and rapidly increasing number of colored farmers and their children should have the best possible training in agriculture. Otherwise they are not going to be able to hold on to their farms, in the face of the ever-increasing demands for southern lands. Nor will they continue to be regarded as acceptable tenants, unless they become as skillful as any other agricultural workers. This great mass of agricultural folk, 40 per cent of all the agricultural workers of the south, is being neglected by the agencies for agricultural training in all our southern commonwealths. That this is the policy of unwisdom is just beginning to be recognized by any considerable number of influential southerners. That the ignorant, unskilled negro is not as valuable an asset to any community as the intelligent, skilled negro gains ground but slowly in the south. That the way to keep the negro in the country, and on the farms is to so train him that he can make as good living there as elsewhere is apparent, it seems, to but few of those who are most responsible for the training of the youth in our section."

Attention was given also to secondary education of negroes and to the work of the private and denominational colleges, and altogether the annual address of President Williams was a notable contribution to negro educational study.

# RED ORPHAN HOME FINANCES

1917 [illegible]

## Eighteenth Annual Report of Secretary and Treasurer of Excellent Industrial Institution for Negro Children.

### A GOOD SHOWING FOR MODEST INCOME

The Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Industrial Home, located in the suburbs of Lexington and Georgetown turnpike, has sent to the LEADER for publication the eighteenth annual reports of the secretary and the treasurer, which show that this excellent institution is economically managed and accomplishes a great deal of good with the modest resources at its command. Its fixed income from contributors is quite limited, about one half of which is collected by Captain R. H. Fitzhugh from friends in the North and East. The reports are as follows:

* * * * *

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Industrial Home is pleased to present to the public this the eighteenth annual report of the affairs of the institution, and at the same time to express their gratitude to the many friends, white and colored, who have helped to make this worthy work a success.

We own eighteen acres of land rounding the Home, absolutely [illegible] from all debts or mortgages of any kind; two substantial and commodious brick buildings, one shoe shop, one blacksmith shop and two good stables. During the past year we have had city water and electric lights put into the Home and just as soon as we can obtain the necessary funds it is our purpose to add a new wing to the main building and make many other much needed improvements that will make the Home modern and up-to-date in every particular.

Without the constant assistance of the county, city and the untiring and unselfish efforts of our good friend and General manager, Captain R. H. Fitzhugh, to whom most of the success of the Home is due, and contributions of money, provisions and clothing from our host of friends, the Home could not be maintained, for our expenses average more than $200 per month.

At present we have in the Home 36 inmates—21 boys, 13 girls and two old women. During the past year 20 have been provided for by friends or relatives, nine deserted, six dismissed as self-supporting, one adopted, one sent to the Reform School and two sent to Booker T. Washington's school at Tuskegee, Ala. Four in one way and another we have, as best we could, cared for 77 inmates during the year.

It is the object of the Board of Managers to better the condition of each child brought into the Home and to train these children to be self-respecting, self-supporting and useful citizens.

All the garments for the inmates except those donated by friends, are made by the girls in the sewing department, and all shoes are made in our shoe shop by the boys under the supervision of a foreman.

Besides the industries already mentioned the children are taught cooking, chair caning, gardening and blacksmithing and gratifying results have been obtained in all these departments. All the children are sent regularly to school.

We extend our hearty thanks to the members of the Fiscal Court, city officials, Board of Education, Fayette Home Telephone Company, merchants, Lexington Roller Mills Company, ministers and their congregations, teachers and pupils of Chandler Normal and the city schools, milliners, city market men, physicians, Miller Brothers, daily papers, Home Bakery Company, Judge Scott, Mr. Mann and to a generous-hearted public for continued kindnesses.

C. V. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

* * * * *

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in [illegible] | $ 21 [illegible] |
| Fayette county appropriation | 600 00 |
| City [illegible] | 600 00 |
| Collections by General Manager R. H. Fitzhugh | 1,405 80 |
| Local contributions | 194 80 |
| Interest on bonds | 120 00 |
| Cash for work in shoe shop | 34 20 |
| Board for half orphans | 4 50 |
| Rent from Mallory Place | 192 00 |
| Rent from blacksmith shop | 15 00 |
| Breeding cows | 42 25 |
| From sale of vegetables | 15 55 |
| Received from Benevolent Society for Orphans | 25 00 |
| Borrowed from Second National Bank | 300 00 |
| Donation from Berry Bros. of Detroit | 25 00 |
| Donation from W. E. Leland of Detroit | 10 00 |
| Receipts from entertainment | 19 94 |
| Sale of calves | 16 25 |
| Rent from Saddlers for | 27 50 |
| Donation from shoe store | 5 00 |
| Donation from Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Thomas | 21 00 |
| Total | $3,843 33 |

**Expenditures.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Groceries and other supplies | $ 748 22 |
| Flour and meal | 848 40 |
| Dry goods, clothing, blankets | 139 22 |
| Payment of loan to Second National Bank | 300 00 |
| Fuel | 214 60 |
| Material for shoe shop | 156 28 |
| Hardware, paint, window glass | 29 30 |
| Lumber | 41 26 |
| Garden seed, feed etc. | 150 55 |
| Repairs | 71 10 |
| Salary to superintendent and wife | 570 00 |
| Matron's wages | 99 50 |
| Cook's wages | 62 00 |
| Traveling and mail expense | |
| Transportation of inmates and [illegible] | 40 70 |
| Telephone rent | 22 00 |
| Water rent | 24 04 |
| Repairing interior of Home | 240 00 |
| Repairing wiring in Home | 65 00 |
| Plumbing | 80 00 |
| Waterworks Co. for tapping pipes | 14 50 |
| Int. on note Second National Bank | 8 00 |
| Drugs | 14 86 |
| Coal oil | 15 25 |
| Wages to foreman in shoe shop | 48 10 |
| Furniture | 17 00 |
| Letter and bill heads and clerical work | 31 75 |
| Amount to balance | 506 25 |
| Total | $3,843 33 |

MRS. L. P. WILSON,
Treasurer.

**Local Contributions.**

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Lexington | $600 00 |
| Fayette county | 600 00 |
| St. Paul's A. M. E. Church | 20 00 |
| First Baptist Church | 10 18 |
| Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilson | 6 50 |
| First Congregational Church | 6 35 |
| Seventh Day Adventist | 9 87 |
| Shoshone Club | 5 00 |
| Teachers and pupils of Constitution Street School | 4 10 |
| Asbury M. E. Church | 4 48 |
| Pleasant Green Baptist | 5 00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Thomas | 21 00 |
| Corn's Tabernacle | 3 51 |
| Main Street Church | 2 00 |
| Christian Church | 2 00 |
| St. Andrew's P. E. | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Britton | 2 00 |
| Dr. James M. Allen | 1 00 |
| Miss Rose Savage | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Lucian Smith | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Scott | 1 00 |
| Rev. F. L. Baskerville | 1 00 |
| Rev. Hathaway | 1 00 |
| Mr. David Snowden | 1 00 |
| Mr. George Mann | 1 00 |
| Mrs. E. C. Merchant | 1 00 |
| Mr. Marshal Clay | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Fanny Allen | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Mattie Bell | 1 00 |
| Mrs. H. C. Robinson | 1 00 |
| General collections at Union service | 8 26 |
| Mr. Stephen Price | 50 |
| Mrs. Charles Harris | 50 |
| Mrs. L. B. Snowden | 50 |
| Dr. J. M. Allen | 50 |
| Mrs. Hathaway | 50 |
| Mr. Wyatt Huffman | 50 |
| Mrs. Alice Huffman | 50 |
| Seventh, Third and Fifth Grades of Patterson Street School (Chandler Normal pupils) | |

# THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORPHAN'S SCHOOL

(Incorporated)

Class on Dress Parade

## FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPING YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS

In Domestic and Scientific Economy

This is an orphan school as well as a training school—one of the objects of the founders is to provide a home for the poor servant girl who has no home. Any young girl or woman holding a certificate from this school always has a home here for a small sum. The founders believe that this course will prevent many a poor girl from going the wrong path in life; here she has the best environments thrown around her.

## BEULAH HEIGHTS, OAKLAND, CAL.

Phone; Merrit 394

Write or Call for Information DR. C. H. DUVALL, Founder, and President

## THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY AND DEDICATION OF THE LOUISE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS.

On Friday evening, October 3, the sixth anniversary and dedication of the Louise Training School for Colored boys will be held at the home, 6130 South Ada street.

The following program will be rendered: 4 P. M. Inspection of the home. 6 P. M. Military drill by the boys of the Home led by R. D. Lewis of the Eighth Regiment. Music by Entire-house Band, Mr. Edward Smith, Director. Special singing, Hope Presbyterian choir and St. Mary's choir. Quartet by the Boys of the Home directed by Mr. Wadsworth Holmes. 7 P. M. Luncheon. After luncheon there will be speaking by the following prominent speakers and workers: Charles Virden, State Agent of the Board of Administration, Springfield, Illinois. Edgar P. Hill, D.D., Presbyterian Church; Miss Lillian Chapman, Douglas Center; Rev. Jefferson, Hope Presbyterian Church; Hon. Merritt W. Pinckney, Judge of the Juvenile Court; Will R. Davies, Jailer of Cook County; Dr. L. M. Fenwick. There will be talks by other prominent speakers. Report of the year's work by the Superintendent, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald. A Silver Offering will be received. The officers of the Louise Training School for Colored Boys are: President, Will T. Davies, Jailer of Cook County; Treasurer, John L. Whitman, Supt. of John Worthy School; Vice President, Julius Brumfield; Secretary, Wm. O. Damonte; Superintendent, Elizabeth McDonald; Physicians for the Home: Dr. L. M. Fenwick, Dr. Robert R. Miller and Dr. George W. Lacey.

In addition to the above speakers Dr. George W. Lacey will speak on sanitary conditions, and Attorney John Patti will very briefly discuss some interesting law points; Mrs. Estella Drish and Miss Fannie Tennin will receive the guests.

Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, founder and manager of the home, wishes to extend to every club a cordial invitation, urging its lady members to attend the dedication exercises and also each and every individual, who is interested in the success of the work of endeavoring to better the condition of the Colored boys, are earnestly requested to be present on that occasion.

**The Fulton county commission has definitely decided to locate near Atlanta, Ga., a reformatory for colored boys. A tract of land is to be purchased comprising of 458 acres at $55 per acre, totaling $23,050. Frame buildings are to be erected to accommodate 200 boys whose work will render the institution self-supporting.**

## FATE OF NEGRO SCHOOL RESTS ON A SUCCESSOR

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 4.—The death of Sam Daley, the head of the Industrial Farm for Colored Boys near Tuscaloosa, has caused considerable speculation as to the future of the school in which he took such a deep interest. It is stated that if the [illegible] can be secured the institution will be continued.

Sam Daley started the school as an individual enterprise, taking delinquent negro boys from Birmingham and Tuscaloosa courts. White people became interested in the movement and helped him. He was attending the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Atlanta when he was taken ill, an operation failing to benefit him.

## ENCOURAGING REPORT ON NEGRO REFORM SCHOOL

### Mt. Meigs Institution Found in Good Condition by Chief Examiner McCall

Alabama's Reform School for juvenile negro lawbreakers at Mount Meigs, is in splendid shape according to a report filed with Governor O'Neal by Judge C. E. McCall, Chief Examiner of Public Accounts. The books are correctly kept and with the exception of a small overcharge there no error was discovered.

The growth of this institution during the last fifteen months, has been remarkable. The State allows an appropriation of twenty-five cents a day for each inmate of the institution. In January 1912 this per diem amounted to $211. In May 1913 it amounted to $823. This shows that the number of students has more than doubled in the fifteen months.

Although the maintenance fund aggregated about $9,000 there was $3,000 put into permanent improvements. This shows that the school is being run economically and that instead of using all the maintainence fund for that purpose much of it has been saved and used permanently to improve the institution.

Judge McCall declares unofficially that the crop this year will be unusually large at the school and that the prospects are bright for a most successful season. The health of the inmates is also good. J. K. Jackson, of Montgomery is treasurer of the institution, while Governor O'Neal is a member of the board of control. A. H. Sims, negro, is superintendent of the institution.

# AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WAYWARD GIRLS

### Virginia Women Plan to Establish Institution Near Richmond, Va.

## SCHOOL TO OPEN IN FALL

**Sixth Annual Session of the Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs Held at Portsmouth.**

Special to The New York Age:

Portsmouth, Va., July 1.—The women of Virginia are about to realize their dream of the past three years in the culmination of their plans to establish an Industrial Home School for Wayward Colored Girls near Richmond, Va. At the sixth annual meeting of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, held at Zion Baptist Church, Portsmouth, Va., June 25-27, it developed that sufficient money had been raised to purchase land and start the erection of a building to be finished in time for the school to open this fall.

Through the influence of Mrs. Harris Barrett, president of the federation, Mrs. Henry Lane Schmelz, a prominent white woman of Hampton, Va., consented to act as chairman of a board of trustees consisting of representative white and colored men and women. At the federation meeting Mrs. Schmelz announced the trustees as follows: Mrs. V. B. Mumford, Russell Baoie, Dr. Drewery, Capt. John L. Roper, Dr. L. T. Royster, Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Mrs. Frank W. Darling, Mrs. L. E. Titus, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Mrs. I. C. Norcum, T. C. Walker, Maj. R. R. Moten, Dr. H. B. Frissell, Judge Richardson, Miss Lucy Addison, Dr. Stokes, the Rev. C. S. Morris; Mrs. H. L. Schmelz, president; H. L. Schmelz, treasurer; Mrs. Harris Barrett, secretary.

In January a tract of 147 acres of land near Richmond was purchased as a site for the school for $5,200. One thousand dollars was paid and notes given for the balance. With the money reported to the federation at this session it was found possible to pay three $800 notes on the site, leaving a balance of only $1,900 to be paid on the land. Mrs. Schmtlz announced that a Richmond lady had given $2,000 for the erection of a building and that a brick cottage was being erected by Capt. Roper of Norfolk, which it was hoped to have completed by the last of October.

Contributions during the year for the school were received as follows: The Dorcas Art Club of Hampton sent $50 in April; the Homemakers' Club of Hampton gave $59; the City Federation of Portsmouth gave $75; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker presented

(Continued on Page 2.)

from the Council of Colored Women of Richmond, $1,700; from clubs and collections, reported at the session, by Mrs. Norcum, chairman of the ways and means committee, $2,235.74.

A rally is being planned to raise $1,900 by October, so that the school can be opened free of debt.

**Good Program and Large Attendance.**

In the session prominent women, representing all phases of social uplift work in over seventy-five federated clubs having more than two thousand workers, were present. Mrs. Harris Barrett, president, conducted the meetings, and the program was arranged by Mrs. Ida Nugent Pacy. Mrs. Ora B. Stokes of Richmond, vice-president at large, assisted the president. Mrs. K. Telfair of Roanoke is the secretary and Mrs. C. A. Reid of Portsmouth is treasurer.

Mrs. M. E. France of Portsmouth read the welcome address, to which Miss Lucy Addison of Roanoke responded. A symposium on community club work and its possibilities included "Morality in the Home," Mrs. Stokes of Richmond; "Religion in the Home," Mrs. A. V. Clark of Newport News; "Sanitation in the Home," Mrs. Lawrence of Norfolk." Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond, president of the St. Luke's bank, told of the housing conditions of the colored people of Richmond. T. C. Walker of Gloucester, legal advisor, advocated a crusade to teach Negroes to stay in the country until city white people learned the value of a respectable Negro citizen. Mrs. Waites, president of the Negro Baptist Women's Association of Massachusetts, urged co-operation with the white women's suffrage associations.

# NEGRO BOYS AT MT. MEIGS RAISE 900 BUSHELS CORN

**Report Shows State Institution Has Seventy-seven Inmates.**

Mont. Adv. 11-3-12

While busily engaged in harvesting crops and building roads, seventy-seven negro boys are enjoying good health and conducting themselves properly at the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers, according to the monthly report of the institution filed with the board of trustees by A. Sims, Superintendent.

Six boys were admitted during October, while not one escaped or was discharged. Only one boy was sick for a longer period than three days.

This institution was established at Mt. Meigs by the Negro Women's Clubs of Alabama, but the last legislature passed a bill authorizing the State to take over and maintain the school as a reformatory for negro boys.

On thirty acres of ground owned and leased, nearly 900 bushels of corn have been gathered, according to the report, and in addition about twenty-five wagon loads of peas were raised. The rent on the leased land was paid by extensive work. A variety of vegetables was grown at the institution, while twenty-five bushels of peanuts have been harvested. A wagon load of pumpkins were raised on a plot near the river and thirteen on the home plot.

A new barn constructed by the students of the school is almost completed and according to the report there is progress in the work in general.

The superintendent calls attention to the urgent need of a building to be used as a laundry and for bathing purposes which will protect the boys from disagreeable weather.

The report concluded with the following paragraph:

"We wish to thank the executive committee for furnishing so liberally the articles needed for the school. We feel that by the help of such a splendid body we can foster the calm mind and make them valuable service in after life."

According to local members of the board of trustees of the institution an unquestionable service is being rendered the state by properly caring for and training the young negro boys of Alabama who have grown up in an atmosphere of vice and iniquity until they have ready grown dangerous to their respective communities.

When they reach the institution they are placed in capable hands, and the task of instilling in their minds the principles of right is begun. Many negro boys are reached each year, according to the local trustees, from the fate of the vicious negro criminal, and, for this reason, the service rendered by the institution is inestimable, they say.

The school is under the direct supervision of a board of trustees of which Governor O'Neal, Dr. J. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, and several other prominent citizens of Alabama are members.

Rev. C. H. Parrish, rector of the Calvary Baptist Church, president of the Eckstine Norton Institute and the Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children, delivered an address before the legislature, February 14, appealing to it to give the destitute and homeless colored children $5,000 annually. The children now registered number 184. They were committed mostly from the juvenile and county courts of the State, and have come fro m the following counties: Jefferson, Franklin, Christian, Shelby, Harrison, Pulaski, Bell, Marion, Taylor, Hart Madison, Nelson and Bullitt. During the past eighteen months, ending January 1, 1912, the following is the record: Children registered, 94; aided, 85; dead, 9; on hand, 23; placed, 54; returned, 10; replaced, 10; total, 199.

Rev. Parrish is one of the best-known educators of the State and has a national reputation as a minister and leader of his race. When a delegate to the National Religious Convention in the old country he was called upon to pray and the prayer was so effective that it was translated into different languages and sent out by the national association.

# NEGRO BOYS SERVE MEAL TO GOVERNOR AND PARTY

## Inmates of Juvenile Reformatory Entertain Trustees

## BOARD NAMES MATRON

## Institution Is Offered $500 With Which to Build a Work Shop

Mont. Adv. 11-17-12

A trip which its trustees made to the Mount Meigs reform school for juvenile negro law breakers Saturday morning, resulted in the declaration that the school is making good. Governor Emmet O'Neal, chairman of the board of trustees, was one of the first to endorse its work.

The trip was made early Saturday morning, and the board members were escorted through the shops and over the farm of the institution. The seventy-seven negro boys who are inmates were shown at work and play, and at the blissful combination of the two, which is dinner. The visitors were guests of the school at dinner and were treated to a spread in which every dish represented the fruits of the boys' labor. The returning trustees say it was a real feast, with roast pig, greens, meats, preserves, flap-jack peach pies, eggbread, ham, eggs. The cooking was done by the boys, superintended by the wife of the principal, A. Sims. The woman, Lucille Sims, a graduate of the Industrial school at Tuskegee, was appointed matron of the institution by the board in session Saturday morning.

That the negro women of Alabama are thinking of the problems of their race and are taking interest in them, was declared evident Saturday from the offer made by the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of $500, which shall be devoted to the expenses of constructing a work shop at the Mont Meigs school. The offer was accepted by the trustees, and the money will go toward purchasing material for the building, the work of construction to be accomplished by the boys. Already they do all the work of the school, including making their own clothes, caring for their quarters, cooking, farming, and the odd jobs incident to the maintenance of a home for seventy-seven boys.

The school became a State institution when, during the legislative session of 1911, John V. Smith, of Montgomery, framed, and fostered a bill providing for an appropriation to the school which already had been established by gift of Cornelia Bowen, a negro school teacher, and a woman of marked ability. The founder became one of the trustees of the school by gubernatorial appointment. The members of the board are: Governor Emmet O'Neal, H. J. Willingham, Superintendent of Education; John V. Smith, Montgomery; W. H. Thomas, Montgomery; N. W. Screws, Montgomery; Dr. I. L. Gaston, Montgomery; Dr. A. F. Owen, Tuskegee; Cornelia Bowen, Waugh; Lillian Dungee, Montgomery. The three last are negroes.

# MT. MEIGS SCHOOL STILL GETS AID FROM NEGROES

**State Helped Gratis By Women Who Founded School.**

Mont. Adv. 12-1-12

Among the various educational benevolent and religious organizations in the South probably the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs should be regarded as the most useful for effective results and among the negroes of the States or of the South, according to those familiar with the worth of that organization.

Following the example of the white women, founders of the East Lake School the colored federation soon took up the work of establishing a reform school for juvenile negro lawbreakers.

At a cost of $500 paid in cash the federation purchased the site of the present Mt. Meigs School and raised the means to run the school about four years until the burden was lifted from their shoulders by the legislature.

Among the Montgomery clubs, the Anna Duncan of which Lillian D. Dunges is president, furnished at one time several hundred dollars for the cause.

The Twentieth Century Club, of Mobile of which R. S. Caldwell is president, furnished a similar amount.

For four years before the legislature assumed control, the Mt. Meigs Reformatory was supported by the federation at an expense of $2,000 a year.

Special mention should be made of the services of R. S. Caldwell, of Mobile, Julian D. Dungle of Montgomery, and Cornelia Bowin, of Vaugh The leaders among the colored federation women were assisted by Josephine Washington, M. J. Lewis and others.

The women are still rendering service to the State gratis in managing the seventy-seven negro juvenile lawbreakers in the reformatory, Lillian D. Dongee devoting much of her time without charge, assisting in the management of the boys.

**THE MOUNT MEIGS REFORMATORY.**

The Reform School for Juvenile Negro Lawbreakers at Mount Meigs is having more negro boys sent to it than it can possibly accommodate under existing conditions. The present accommodations of the school can house fifty inmates. It is impossible for more to be given room until the new dormitory is completed for which the contract has now been let. The completion of this building will make room for a total of 139 inmates. If the building were open today it could hardly care for the boys sent to the school by the judges of various courts of the State.

In view of the pressure upon the facilities of the school, it is well to note that certain restrictions, for the entrance of inmates were set down in the act establishing the school as a State institution. In a letter to The Advertiser of May 14, Hon. John V. Smith set forth the requirements of admission to the school, and they are reproduced in full for the information of those who may be called upon to order the admission of a negro juvenile lawbreaker to the school.

First—No boy over 15 years of age can be received, and except in very rare cases and of first offenders, no boy over 14 years of age should be sent to the school, and certainly no boy over 14 years of age should be sent to the school whose previous records show him to be a confirmed criminal or degenerate.

Second—No boy can be admitted without the certificate of a reputable physician that he is free from all contagious diseases, especially consumption.

Third—No boy of any age should be sent whose appearance and past record is such as to indicate that he is desperate or does not possess sufficient intelligence and health to learn a trade.

Fourth—The State is supporting the institution out of the State Treasury; it is in an experimental stage and the whole responsibility is upon the judges; every care and caution should be exercised in sending criminals to the reformatory.

Fifth—When a judge has determined that a boy should be sent to the infirmary he should order that the boy be examined by the county or city physician, and provided with a health certificate and that the clerk of the court notify A. Sims, Superintendent, Mount Meigs, Ala., of the action of the court who will send a guard for the boy to accompany him to Mount Meigs.

If the judges of Alabama will carefully study these regulations, which are altogether just, the pressure upon the accommodations of the institution will be relieved.

# TRUSTEES OF REFORM SCHOOL HOLD SESSION

## Executive Committee Meets at Meeting Held in Governor's Office

Mont. Adv. 1-23-12

# NEGRO REFORMATORY GETS NEAT SUM FROM CONCERT

## Musicale Nets Boys' Band $39 Towards Liquidation of Debt

Towards the liquidation of a debt of the State Negro Reform School, at Mount Meigs, $39 was raised through the medium of a concert by the boys' band from the institution, given Monday night under the auspices of the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs of Alabama, at the State Normal School for Negroes, corner of Tuscaloosa and Jackson Streets. This brings the total amount raised towards the payment of the debt to $139. The debt is $200.

At the concert at Professor Paterson's school last night, the presentation of the new Board of Directors of the Negro Reformatory was made to the colored people of Montgomery. Short addresses were delivered by City Attorney John V. Smith and Judge W. H. Thomas. There was a splendid concert by the negro boys' band. In a contest of the blowing of "Taps," Willie Crossby, a little negro boy from Mobile, was the winner of a Bible, the prize donated by the Alabama Bible Society. Willie Crossby's opponent was Albert Harris, a negro boy from Montgomery, sentenced to the reform school by Judge Thomas.

# REFORMATORY FOR NEGROES ASSURED IN FULTON COUNTY

Constitution 11-3-12

Actual plans are about to be completed for the establishing of a reformatory for negro boys and girls on a 400-acre farm on the Chattahoochee river. This news follows close on the grand jury's recommendation Friday that a negro reformatory be established, and Judge Pendleton's reply that the entire juvenile system as now maintained is inadequate and an aid to crime.

Details of the farm have not yet been given out, as there are two separate sites under consideration by the special committee of the Fulton county commission that has been investigating the question for several weeks. Shelby Smith, chairman of the committee, has received options on several excellent locations on the borders of the county, near the river.

At an early meeting of the Fulton county commissioners, probably next Wednesday, the committee will make a recommendation and an appropriation will be granted for the purchase of the farm and the erection of several buildings.

Great emphasis was laid on the need of a negro reformatory by the grand jury's report Friday. The present detention home on Central avenue was severely condemned. Judge Pendleton, in remarking on the jury's report, said that it was merely a tribunal for good advice, because the negro youths would be reproved for their misdeeds and turned loose upon the streets again, there being no permanent place to send them.

Mont Adv

### SEE SENDS CHECK.

Sam Daily, who conducts the reformatory and farm for young negroes in this county is in receipt of a note from the secretary of Miss Kate Fowler of Pasadena, Cal., in which she states that she has read of his work in the "Survey" and as she is very much interested she encloses a check for $25 to assist him in his work. She also sent a copy of a book by William R. George entitled the "George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y.," where a work similar to Daily's is being carried on.

## MAKES DEBATING TEAM

**Georgia Boy to Represent Amherst College in Debate with Rhode Island State College—Star Football Player.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 16.—Benjamin F. Hubert of White Plains, Ga., has been selected a member of the Amherst debating team to represent the college in the debate with Rhode Island State College. The final debate for the selection of a debating team was held Friday evening in the chapel, Prof. John A. McLean presiding. The judges were Prof. Robert J. Sprague and the Rev. W. L. Anderson of Amherst and Judge William G. Bassett of Northampton.

The question was Resolved, that the people of the United States should have the power of recall over all elective officers." The affirmative was supported by Horace W. Hall of Newton Center; Herbert A. Brown of Saxonville; Theodore J. Moreau of Turners Falls, and the negative by Thomas Hemenway of Winchester; Benjamin F. Hubert of White Plains, Ga., and Jay M. Heald of Watertown. A gold medal and $10 was awarded to the three best speakers, and the honor of representing the college in the intercollegiate debate. The men chosen were Thomas Hemenway of Winchester; Theodore Moreau of Turners Falls, and Benjamin F. Hubert of White Plains, Ga. Jay M. Heald of Watertown received honorable mention.

Benjamin F. Hubert is the only Negro in Amherst College. He is a good scholar and popular among the students and faculty. He won highest honors in oratory last year and has been a star player on the varsity football eleven for the past two years. Hubert, who is a graduate of Atlanta Baptist College of the class of 1909, will finish his studies this term at Amherst.

### Columbia Honors Negro

Wednesday afternoon, Feb at the regular meeting of the Craft Club, one of the exclusive student organizations of Columbia University, Willis N. Huggins, a Negro graduate student, was elected to membership. The admission of a Negro to exclusive organization created a stir in university circles. The Art and Craft Club is one of the oldest of the student organizations and is composed of upper classmen and graduate students. To be admitted to the club a student must maintain a certain standard and be a candidate for one of the degrees.

Mr. Huggins has attracted favorable attention at Columbia. He was graduated from Selma University several years ago and after special work in the schools of Washington entered Columbia for graduate work.

## COLORED M. D. CLASS ORATOR

Dr. Alexander Braithwaite Prominent in Class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. John Alexander Braithwaite of Cambridge is one of the graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons this year. Dr. Braithwaite already holds a B. A. from the Codrington College of Barbados, which is an affiliated college with the University of Durham, Eng. He has also had considerable clinical experience, having served under Dr Wolsey of Edinburgh and other physicians in Barbados.

Besides which he has served at the Boston City hospital and the North End dispensary.

He is highly regarded by the members of his class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having been elected class orator at the graduating exercises. He also represented the class 06 and was the author of the laws adopted for the general improvement of the recently established Phi Sigma Society of the college.

Dr. Braithwaite is a son of Rev. James A. Braithwaite of Bridgetown, Barbados. He is married and lives at 10 Holyoke street, Cambridge.

Boston Globe June 19.

## GETS FIRST PRIZE

**Renard Overton, Colored, Designs and Builds Fastest Toy Airships at Exhibition held at Stuyvesant High School.**

Renard Overton, a Negro boy in the junior class, was prize winner in the youthful aeronautical contest held at Stuyvesant High School Saturday. All the airships on exhibition were made by the members of the Stuyvesant Aeronautical Society. There were copies of all the standard models, as well as original variations designed by the youngsters.

The prize for speed was won by a special racing monoplane designed by Renard Overton. It made a continuous flight of 1,600 feet in sixty-two seconds. In order to show that the tiny aeroplanes would be propelled perfectly by motors, if any could be found light enough for the purpose. Overton suspended one of his machines from the ceiling by a light cord and adjusted a small electric motor to it. The aeroplane flew merrily about in a circle for about 15 minutes.

The only colored woman who ever attended the Woman's Medical College of New York is Miss Isabel Vanderwall of East Orange, N. J. This young woman recently graduated from this school, receiving the highest honors of her class.

## PRESIDENT SHEPARD A "D. D."

**Popular Head of the National Religious Training School the First of His Race to Receive Degree From Muskingum College.**

DURHAM, N. C., June 26.—Muskingum College, Ohio, has conferred the degree of "Doctor of Divinity" upon Dr. James E. Shepard, the popular president of the National Religious Training school, located in this city.

While Muskingum is one of the smaller colleges, it is regarded as one of the truly great colleges of the country. It has sent out a host of notalbe men, who have made their impress upon the intellectual life of the nation and whose constructive labors have gone far to advance the general good. Among the alumni of this college may be mentioned: the late President Harper, of the Chicago University; Dr. Morehead, dean of the Xenia Theological Seminary; Dr. Lawrence, Mr. Bryan's pastor; Dr. McClenahan, pastor of the wealthiest Presbyterian churches in Pittsburgh, and a host of others not less listinguished. It boasts of the fact that 55 per cent. of the male graduates of this college are either in the ministry or the missionary work of the world.

Dr. Shepard is the only colored man to be honored with a degree at the hands of Muskingum College, and the vote of the faculty on the question was unanimous.

### CORNELL BROAD-MINDED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Harold Baldwin Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs Dan Murray of Washington, D. C. has been elected a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell University. He is the first Negro to be admitted to the organization, and the vote was unanimous.

Word comes that Edward Turner, of Charleston, W. Va., who graduated a short time ago from the pharmaceutical department of Howard University, led a class of sixteen, all white save himself, in a recent examination to test his fitness to practice in the state of West Virginia. Since his graduation he has been employed by the Elk pharmacy, a white concern in his home town. It is by such feats that the race problem is to be properly solved.

### Luther Long Gets Scholarship Prize.

Out of an enrollment of 400 boys at the State Industrial school in Golden Colo., Luther Long, a student from Pueblo, made the best record in deportment, industry and scholarship during the school term of 1911. He was awarded the Schermerhorn prize of $10 in gold. The prize was the gift of Senator John R. Schermerhorn, whose home is also in Pueblo. Thus at the beginning of 1912 this young colored lad stands at the head of the entire student body in scholarship.

Rev. C. H. Parrish, of this city, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, was highly honored last week by having conferred upon him the honor of fellow by the Royal Geographical Society of London, England. Rev. Parrish, while on a recent trip to London, England, delivered an address in Exeter Hall [illegible] enthusiastic Englishmen. Rev. Shepherd is the well-known minister and lecturer and missionary

## MISS BEATRICE DAWSON

**Graduates From Teachers' College.**

The friends of Miss Beatrice Dawson, 3328 Wabash avenue, will be very glad to learn that she has completed her course in household arts at the Chicago Teachers' college and has taken up her work in the city schools. Miss Dawson claims the unique distinction of being not only the first girl of the race fitted to teach household science in Chicago, but also that of being the youngest teacher in the class, as she is not yet nineteen years of age.

## AGBEBI MAKES HIGH MARK.

**West African Graduate Third In Class of Fifty-seven.**

Among the successful graduates from the Birmingham university, England, recently was George Debays Agbebi of Lagos, west coast of Africa, nephew of Dr. Majola Agbebi of Lagos, who stood third in a class of fifty-seven, composed of Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, Scotch and English students.

Mr. Agbebi will take up civil engineering as a profession. He holds splendid testimonials from his professors, who speak of his accomplishments in the highest terms. Mr. Agbebi is a polished young man and made some strong friendships among his Japanese and Chinese classmates and before settling down to his profession will very probably spend some time in the orient visiting these friends.

Miss Ethel Cantion-Davis, a colored young woman, was graduated this year from Wellesley College. She was elected a "Wellesley Scholar," an honor conferred only on the best students. She also won her way through college on scholarships, which were competitive. Her ambition, she says, is not money, but to become the Jane Addams of the colored race.

[illegible] such a high honor. Rev. Shepherd is located in this city, under the Presbyterian Board.

J. C. Gilmer, the editor of the high-class Charleston Advocate, is a Republican of the state of West Virginia, and is the only colored man in the country holding a state office. His assistant, J. Arthur Jackson, is also colored. Both are powerful factors in the political life of the Mountain State.

# 73 YEARS OLD; GOES TO SCHOOL

## Miss Louise A. Fleming Oldest Pupil at Evening School, No 67

## HAS A GOOD RECORD

**She Has Not Missed a Night in Four Years Except Twice When She was Unavoidably Absent**

## SPEAKS FOREIGN TONGUE

**Aged Pupil Besides Using Good English Can Converse in German and French—Was Born a Slave.**

There are a number of pupils attending Evening School No. 67, who are firm in the opinion that schools are institutions conducted as much for the benefit of the old who are in quest of knowledge as the young; but the strongest advocator of this doctrine who is studying reading, writing and arithmetic where Prof. William L. Bulkley is principal after the sun goes down, is Miss Louise A. Fleming.

Although a miss, Miss Louise A. Fleming is seventy-three years old, or to quote her regarding her age, "she is seventy-three years young." Evening School No. 67 is located at 120 W. 46th street, and this aged student, despite her years, has not missed a night in four years other than two nights when she was unavoidably absent. She is bright, energetic, possesses an active mind, and vows she will stay in school until she graduates. Besides using good English Miss Fleming speaks a little German and French, having become familiar with languages of a foreign tongue at places where she worked as a domestic.

Miss Fleming was born in Jacksonville, Fla., of slave parents and was herself a slave. At one time she was cook for a general in the Confederate army and waited on Gen. Lee when he was on one occasion a guest of her owner.

In 1872 she came to New York at which time she could neither read nor write. Four years ago she heard of the great advantage offered at Evening

School No. 9, and entered a class in elementary subjects, where she was taught to read and write. The second year she was placed in a more advanced class and was taught arithmetic. The third year found Miss Fleming in a still more advanced class, and she is now in her fourth year doing splendid work.

## FRANK R. COURSEY GRADUATES AS M. D

Boston Guardian

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Coursey Graduates from the Tufts College Medical School—A Boston boy —Only Colored Graduate.

6/27/12

Mr. Frank Ruby Coursey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Coursey of No. 8 Concord Square, Boston, graduated Wednesday from the Tufts' college medical school, completing the full medical course, receiving the degree of M. D. The diplomas were awarded at the beautiful college on the Hill and young Frank and his

FRANK R. COURSEY,

Who Received the Degre of M. D. from Tufts College Wednesday.

parents were equally pleased at his success, he being the only Colored graduate.

Frank R.Coursey is a Boston boy. He was born in the old West End, Feb. 21, 1886. He attended the Phillips Primary and Grammar school, since named after the great Abolitionist.

## DR. WRIGHT AT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Christian Recorder 1-18-12

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., Editor of the Christian Recorder, lectured on last Wednesday to the Social Study Class of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Racial Self-Consciousness of the Negro and Its Meaning in Our Social Life." On Thursday, Dr. Wright was one of the four speakers at the Central Y. M. C. Round Table, speaking on "Housing Problems." The other speakers were Dr. M. V. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Public Schools, of Philadelphia, who spoke on the educational problem; Dr. Talcott Williams, editor of the Philadelphia Press, and Dr. Edwin O. Solenburger, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, of Pennsylvania.

## PHYSICIAN TO RESIGN

### Dr. E. P. Roberts to Leave New York Department of Health as Medical Inspector to Give More Time to Large Practice and Research Work.

N.Y. age 8-2-12

The New York department of health is to lose its only colored medical inspector in the person of Dr. E. P. Roberts, 242 W. 53d street, who will tender his resignation August 15, with the request that it take effect as soon as possible. Dr. Roberts is resigning to devote all of his time to his large practice and research work.

Many white and colored citizens who

DR. E. P. ROBERTS

have heard of Dr. Roberts' intention of resigning view the step he is about to take with deep rgret. He is considered one of the most efficient medical inspectors in the department, and his record is of the best. Dr. Roberts has one of the best districts in New York, embracing Fortieth street to Forty-eighth street on the north, and from Broadway to the river on the west.

Dr. Roberts is in his fifteenth year as medical inspector, having been appointed in January 1898, after passing the required rigid examination. He has been practicing medicine since 1894, having finished the New York Homeopathic Medical College June 22, 1894.

## Miss Jones Scores in Graduation Recital.

At the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, in conjunction with proud Cornell University, Miss Clarice Jones, of this city has again scored a positive triumph. Prior to graduation each pupil is required to give a special recital in the great music hall at Ithaca, and last week it was Miss Jones' turn to assume the exciting role of "bright and particular star" to exhibit her powers and accomplishments. Miss Jones Right royally did she sustain herself, as was amply proved by the alvos of applause that greeted her at the hands of the faculty, fellow-students, the citizens at large, as well as by the praise-laden notices in the public press.

Freeman 4-27-12

Despite the significance of the occasion, Miss Jones was not at all nervous. Her deft fingers touched the responsive instrument, obedient to her will, and it was the judgment of her instrustors that she could not possibly have appeared to better advantage, nor given a greater degree of satisfaction to her friends and admirers. At the close of her last number, Miss Jones' music-master, Prof. Hilliard, enthusiastically placed his arm about her and literally lifted her down the steps from the platform. She was the recipient of the heartiest congratulations of the happy host that completely filled the immense auditorium, packing the surrounding corridors and jamming every inch of available space. Many were unable to gain admission. The recital is accounted the best ever given at this splendid institution, and the fact isadi the more noteworthy because Miss Jones is the only representative of the colored race enrolled there this season. She has won laurels, not only for herself, but for all her people throughout the land.

Miss Jones was assisted by the Conservatory Orchestra, which played superbly, and by Miss Alice McPherson, violinist, and Miss Sarah Maybury, accompanist with the orchestra. Miss Jones' numbers ran the gamut of classic music, fully testing her ability to comprehend and intrpret the materpieces of the world's most noted composers. Her repertoire embraced: "Scherzo and Rondo from Sonata A major (Beethoven); Variations E-flat major (Mendelssohn); Nocturne C minor (Chopin); Rhapsodie No. 12 (Liszt); Barcarolle (Godard); Caprice Espanol (Maszkowski); together with a Gavotte for two pianos (Raff), Miss Maybury assisting.

Miss Jones' costume was beautiful, a creation of satin and laces a la mode. Among her floral tributes, the most elaborate seen at the Conservatory, was a stately basket of red and white carnations (four dozen), decorated with an immense red ribbon. This was a gift from her father, Counsellor Thomas L. Jones, one of the leading members of the bar of the District of Columbia. Miss MacPherson's mother gave a beautiful bouquet. The carriage of the young debutante was a bank of flowers as she sped homeward. Miss Jones will receive her diploma in June, and it is more than likely that she will yield to the entreaties of friends and establish here a Conservatory of Music along the lofty lines laid down by Cornell.

## Degree Conferred on Prof. Lane.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Nashville, Tenn., May 14.—The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Prof. J. J. Lane, president of Lane College, this city, by Walden University at the commencement just closed. Prof. Lane is one of the youngest executives at the head of a colored college. He is a native of Tennessee, and the youngest son of Bishop Isaac Lane of the Colored Methodist Church.

New York Age 5-16-12

## CAREER OF MR. SPEIGHTS

Boston Guardian 6/27/12

### MR. SPEIGHT'S CAREER.

The New England Conservatory of Music incorporated in 1870 by a special act of legislature of the state of Massachusetts claim 1853 as the date of its origin since in that year its founder, Dr. Eben Tourjee first introduced into America the conservatory system of musical instruction.

This year for the first time in the history of the school two colored students graduated from the vocal department, namely Mary Renie Pape and William Speights.

Mr. Speights was born July 25, 1886, in Charleston, S. C. His father, Sidney Dwight Speight, moved to Florida, where he bought an orange grove, soon after which he sent for his family. Young Speight showed talent for music at an early age, was taught by his mother until sent to Edward Waters college, at the age of 12. The following year studied piano with Miss M. A. E. Jackson, now Mrs. Sidney Woodward. Then along with his other studies he was allowed to take lessons in singing from Rosamond Johnson. He was prominent with the Glee club, was organist for the Y. M. C. A. He graduated from Edward Waters colege in 1902. The youngest member of the class, and valedictorian. He entered the conservatory, Sept. 1903, as a piano student, under Eustice B. Rice, later with Alfred Devote, Bostons famous accompanist. Then after three and one half years in the Conservatory, as a piano student he began the full graduate course in the vocal department where he taught during his junior and senior years. His vocal insturctors were Arthur D. Babcock and William H. Dunham.

He was chorister of the Charles Street A. M. E. church, Boston, for 2 years. Last February he was in a recital with Mr. Pollen at Zion church. On clas day he was one of the marshals for the play in Jordan hall. Both in May and June he had a part in clas recitals.

He wil be engaged with concert work this fall and with his studio work at 243 W. Canton stret, Boston. Between times he will fill a number of engagements through the west and south, begining Sept. 12.

## TO SPEAK FOR PRIZE.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 4-18-12

ITHACA, N. Y., April 17.—James B. Clarke is one of the six seniors of Cornell University selected to speak for the Woodford prize in oratory. This is the oldest and most coveted prize at Cornell, having been established by Gen. Stuart L. Woodford in 1868, when instruction first began in the university.

No colored student has made the stage since 1900, and Clarke will probably be the first to win the prize. The stage will take place on May 3, and Clarke will speak on "The American Student and the Peace Movement."

Last year Clarke received the honor prize and two first prizes of the National Society of French Professors in America, and it is due to his initiative that the women's dormitories were reopened to colored girls.

## NEGRO GRADUATES AT CORNELL.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

N.Y. age 6/16-12

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12.—The colored contingent of the graduating class at Cornell University has reached the unprecedented number of seven, or as many as the total for the past three years. This showing indicates the growing popularity of the Ithaca college with our student folk, and it is to be hoped that in the next three years the graduating class will be doubled.

This year's class is distributed among the various departments as follows: Law, James C. Thomas, Jr., New York City; arts and sciences, Miss Rosa Vassar, Lynchburg, Va.; J. B. Clark, St. Lucia, British West Indies; mechanical engineering, Gorden H. Jones, New York City; veterinary, K. L. Curd, Buffalo, N. Y.; agriculture, J. R. Fugett, Waterloo, N. Y.; R. H. Hampton, Petersburg, Va.

The Ithaca Conservatory of Music as also awarded a diploma to Miss Clarice Jones, of Washington, D. C., who has displayed great promise as a pianist.

## COLORED GRADUATES

Boston

COLORED YOUTH GRADUATE FROM MIXED SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND—COLLEGE, CONSERTORY, HIGH SCHOOLS, AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Graduation

Colored Girl Leads at Lowell High School—Miss Teresa Lew is Salutatorian for Exceptional Ability—Won a Medal Also.

6/29/12

(Special Dispatch to The Herald.)

Lowell, June 26—The commencement exercises of the Lowell high school were held this evening at Keith's Theatre, when a class of 223 boys and girls were awarded their diplomas in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends. The first graduation exercises of the school were held in 1858.

The salutatorian of the evening was Teresa G. Lew, a colored girl, whose exceptional ability as a student placed her at the head of her class. Miss Lew's family is well known in Lowell, its ancestry in these parts dating back before the revolution. Her brother was also graduated from this school with honors a few years ago.

The valedictorian was William C. Noonan, and among those who received diplomas was a Chinese lad,

MISS TERESA LEW, COLORED GRADUATE.

WONG DICK, CHINESE.

Courtesy Boston Globe.

Dick. When his name was called and he came to the centre of the stage he was given a warm reception by the audience. Wong Dick was born in China and came to this country with his father when very young.

The principal speaker of the evening was the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., president of Boston College, and the other numbers on the program included: presentation of diplomas by Mayor James E. O'Donnell; musical numbers by the graduates;

NEW ENGLAND GRADUATES.

Miss Ethel Canton Davis graduated from Wellesley college. She lives on Newcomb street with Mrs. Davis, who nursed her after her parents were lost in the Johnstown, Pa., flood.

Miss Mary Reine Page of Oklahoma, contralto, and Mr. William Speights, tenor, were the first to graduate from the voice department of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Master Walter Ellis graduated from the Mechanics Arts High School, Boston. He lives in Jamaica Plain. Besides those reported on page 5 Miss Viola E. Halliday of 18 Magee street, Cambridge, and Miss R. C. Stewart of Cambridge, graduated from the Boston Girls' High School.

Crystal and Birdie Bird of 33 Laurel street, Dorchester, graduated from the Dorchester High School.

MR. WILLIAM SPEIGHTS.

She was studying on a scholarship which she won.

Mr. B. P. Hurst, son of Bishop Hurst of Washington, D. C., graduated Thursday from the full academic course of Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.

Mr. William Augustus Hinton graduated as an M. D. from the Harvard Medical School. He received the rank of "cum laude."

HONORS WON BY NEGRO BANDSMEN.

Dept of Recorder.

11/2/12. Wan playing S.C.

Washington, D. C., Oct. Special.—The War Department has announced that five bandsmen of the United States army will soon begin a year's course of instruction at the institution of Musical Art in New York City. The bandsmen will be admitted to the institute on scholarships offered the army by Frank Damrosch, the men selected having won their honors by a rigid competitive examination. One of the five men thus chosen was Alfred J. Thomas, a colored musician chief bandsman of the Tenth cavalry.—The Chicago Defender.

## ...hington Girl First in Music at Cornell.

3-30-12

...s Clarice Jones, daughter of the known Washington attorney, the Thomas L. Jones, has achieved a ...ph in music at the Ithaca Conserva... of Music, a department of the fa... Cornell University, and has added ...w laurels to the brow of the entire ... At the third public recital of the ...son of the advanced students of the ...servatory at the studeons Music Hall ...ried program of the works of the old ...sters was presented, and it was con... ...ed by the critical audience present ... and by the press report of the occasion ... that the honors of the evening had been ...rightfully won by the accomplished Miss ...ones, who happens, by the way, to be ... only colored member of the class.

To indicate the high quality of the ...usic presented, it may be stated that Miss June Robertson appeared in the ...ed aria from "Madame Butterfly;" Miss Gillam gave a tone poem by Liszt; Miss Catherine Wintermute presented two "Skylark" selections, and the orchestra ...ndered excerpts from "Lucia di Lam...rmoor," and accompanied two violin ...olos. The first was Svendsen's "Ro...ance," played by James Campbell, and the second the concerto in D major, by Mozart, played by Mr. Van Vleet. The crowning event was the number offered by Miss Jones, whose appearance was a signal for hearty applause, and an ovation was given her at the close of her brilliant performance. Speaking of Miss Jones, the Ithaca Daily Journal, the leading paper of the college town, said:

"There were five piano numbers, and the very best was Miss Clarice Jones' delightful interpretation of the 'Variations' by Mendelssohn, a most difficult composition and one rarely heard, even at entertainments given by professional musicians. Miss Jones is entitled to great credit for her finished performance."

Miss Jones is a Washington girl who has gone to one of the nation's most representative schools of music and has nobly sustained the reputation of her race for character, comeity and culture. She prides in her admirable personality and intellectual gifts, the highest possibilities of our people and a brilliant future is in store for her. All Washington is proud of her achievements, and a warm welcome awaits her when she returns home to her family and host of friends.

## ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Freeman 6-29-12

Miss Sinclair White, Violinist Graduate, Winner of the Diamond Medal—Plays in the Concert.

There is a place in the ethereal mildness of life where true happiness abounds; it's a place higher than the earth, in an atmosphere nearest to heaven, where, in an imaginary vision you can hear the songs of angels singing with the music of their golden harps. Such a place was the great Chicago Auditorium on the evening of Tuesday, June 18, 1912, when Miss Sinclair White, the colored girl violinist, made her graduation bow as first prize winner of the diamond medal in the largest and most pretentious concert ever undertaken in which amateur artists, equal to professionals, appear. Miss Sinclair, who is a girl of sixteen, was third on the program, which consisted of nine numbers, and which, for her sake, and honor as a race achievement, I will briefly review.

The orchestra was under the direction of Karl Reckzeh, a very excellent conductor. The first number was a piano solo in G Minor (two movements) executed by William B. Coburn, whose artistic touch was not excelled by any others on the program. Miss Adelheid Wolterding rendered a solo from Wagner's "Tannehauser." Although a little timid and weak, her voice gave the assurance of operatic promise. Miss Sinclair White was next, and her reception, encores and flowers, equalled, if not, surpassed those of any of the white artists on the bill. Miss White again played Hans Sitts Concerto in A Minor Opus 58 (in two movements), and my judgment of her work did not vary from what I had discovered at Oakland Music Hall—that she lives in a land of genius and will dwell in an element of greatness. Her execution was again faulty and forced the orchestra a trifle, but her tone power and sentiment in the legato and symphonic passages was marvelous and held four thousand people breathless. Bernice C. Dieters, piano solo, which treated of cadenzas, was executed nicely. The fifth number, a vocal solo by Mrs. Marion Taylor Hobbs, was significant, owing to the fact that she sang the famous "Ritoria," from Verdi's "Aida," which Patti Brown used at Quinn and the comparison only proved that Patti Brown's voice is the superior, but her art hardly excelled. Mildred Brown played a "caprice" on the violin, hardly as good as Miss White's work. The seventh was a vocal solo by Mrs. Leonora Proetz Moore, a good dramatic soprano. Carl T. Schulte was a most excellent violinist, and Florence D. Bettray, at the piano with a Schubert-Liszt Fantasie, was perhaps the greatest artist, individually, of the evening. After the concert, conferring of degrees, awarding of diplomas and medals was in ho... by Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, and gr... ates were many.

## HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED.

### In Recent Oratorical Contest at Camden (N. J.) High School.

In the recent oratorical contest for the Wilber F. Rose prizes by the seniors of the Camden (N. J.) high school honors were evenly divided between Howard E. Primas, an Afro-American, and Miss Miriam Nulty, a white girl. There were six contestants. Ten dollars in gold was awarded to Howard Primas for the best effort by the male contestants and the same amount to Miss Nulty for the best effort of the female contestants.

The event aroused much local interest. Young Primas qualified for the finals in competition with forty of his fellow students and won on his merits and was given a fair and impartial chance by the faculty. The subject of Mr. Primas' oration was Wendell Phillips' "Toussaint's Last Struggle For Haiti." Miss Nulty recited "Madonna of the Tubs," by Elizabeth S. Phelps.

The judges were Dr. Francis Burke Brandt, director of the school of Pedagogy of Philadelphia; Professor Henry P. Miller, principal of Atlantic City high school, and Miss Mary L. Neer superior of primary schools of Camden.

### Honored by Harvard University.

Harvard University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon C. G. Woodson, a teacher in the M street high school, an honor which only one other colored man, Prof. W. E. B. Dubois, has received from that institution. Mr. Woodson passed his special examination, thus completing all the requirements for the degree. His work lay in the department of history and political science, and his thesis was "The Disruption of Virginia. Mr. Woodson, who has traveled around the world, studied at the University of Paris. While at the Sorbonne, he worked under Prof. Aulard, Lemonnier, Diehl and Bouche-Leclerq.

# STEADY ADVANCE IN EDUCATION

## High School Record of Miss Catherine D. Lealtad.

## BEST STUDENT IN HER CLASS

**Daughter of Rector Alfred H. Lealtad Achieves the Honor of Being the Valedictorian of the June Graduating Class In Mechanic Arts High School, St. Paul, Minn.**

By N. BARNETT DODSON.

So far this year the record of young Afro-Americans in our high schools and colleges has been as equally satisfactory as ever. Students in schools of university grade on the whole have made high averages. Notably among such institutions are Atlanta, Howard, Wilberforce, Lincoln and Fisk universities. In the high schools of Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Dallas, Tex.; and a few other large cities high efficiency in class work has been attained.

In making up the June graduating class in the Mechanic Arts high school in St. Paul it was found that Miss Catherine Deaver Lealtad, daughter of the Rev. Alfred H. Lealtad, rector of St. Philip Episcopal church, had made the best record of any student in the class. She has stood at the head of her class almost constantly for three years, and, according to the custom followed for many years, Miss Lealtad will be the valedictorian of her class next June.

In speaking of the rule of the school in this respect, Professor Weitbrecht, principal of the Mechanic Arts high school, is reported as saying the student showing the best record shall have that honor, and the second best shall be the salutatorian. It is simply a question of brains, not color. There is an average of about fifty white to one colored student in the school. Marcellus L. Countryman, whose father is counsel for the Great Northern railroad, stands second and will therefore be the class salutatorian.

Miss Catherine Deaver Lealtad belongs to a family of educators. She is the great-granddaughter of John Stewart Stanley, who was a schoolmaster of note many years ago in Newbern, N. C. Many of the free colored people in slavery days—B. K. Sampson and members of the well known Harris, Laryes and Alston families—received their first education at the Newbern school. The mother of Charles W. Chestnut was also a pupil of the same school. John Stewart Stanley's younger brother with his family migrated to New York and Ohio in the early 50's. Another brother of Mr. Stanley also came north about ten years prior to the younger Stanley. Their children and grandchildren have taught school north and south for many years.

MISS CATHERINE D. LEALTAD.

Miss Lealtad's mother was for many years a successful teacher in the public schools of Cleveland, O. The late Miss Kate Stanley, a cousin of Miss Catherine Lealtad, was one of the first colored teachers in public schools of New York. Mrs. Harriet Merrill Brown and Miss J. H. Burress of the same family stock are among the public school teachers of New York at the present time. Dr. V. Morton-Jones, M. D., a cousin of the Lealtads, is a successful practicing physician in Brooklyn and also a worker in many good movements for racial advancement.

### Colored Contestant Wins Prize

In the "Swat the Fly" contest of The Morning News, there were several colored contestants. One was among the winners, Miss Mary Gridiron of 115 Arnold street, who won fourth prize, $5.00. Following was sent her in awarding the amount: "We take pleasure in enclosing our check for $5.00, the fourth prize in the (Swat the Fly) contest. We thank you for your good work in this fly campaign."

---

Confers Doct... Social Sc...

New York.—George E. H... professor of social science in the Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., a native of Pine Bluff, Ark., who receives the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Columbia university this month (June), is one of the few colored men who have been successful in completing the requirements in courses, examinations and theses which are exacted of such prospective candidates by the leading universities of this country.

Mr. Haynes is also director of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, with headquarters in this city. In preparation for this large field of usefulness Mr. Haynes can refer back to a youth of comparative poverty, when it was necessary for him to go to work after completing the eighth grade in the grammar school and continue for three years and to spend two hours in the middle of the day and several hours each night in high school. Following this preparation, he spent one year at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Normal Ala.; five years at Fisk university from which he received the B. A. degree in 1903; two years at Yale, from which he received the A. M. degree in 1904.

From September, 1905, to June, 1908, Mr. Haynes was traveling secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association and visited the Negro educational institutions, and many cities and rural districts of the south. In this capacity he had the opportunity to observe both rural and urban conditions and to compare the efforts made toward bettering the conditions in each section and to compare the results achieved by such efforts. He gave special attention to the concentration of Negroes in cities and the neglect of many students of the opportunity to attack the problems following therefrom.

[illegible] the New York School of Philanthropy in connection with his work at Columbia university, he made an intensive survey of the Negro at work in cities with special application to New York city, with the result that his mind was fired with inspiration and the desire to work out plans for ameliorating the conditions which have followed invariably the concentration and subsequent segregation of Negroes in cities.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is the consequence of this zeal and the achievements to that enthusiastic number of young leaders which give promise and hope for the future of the race.

### GIRL WINS FELLOWSHIP.

[illegible] the annual contest of the [illegible] School, recently held [illegible] provides for a [illegible] abroad. The fellowship is open [illegible] best original composition.

For three consecutive years Miss Hagan has won scholarships at the Yale Music School. Last year she was given the Lockwood scholarship, and the year previous was awarded a scholarship by a friend of the school.

Miss Hagan, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hagan, 83 Whalley avenue, finished her course at the Yale Music School this spring and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Music. She will take advantage of the Sanford fellowship and will study concert work abroad for two years.

### Working Their Way in College.

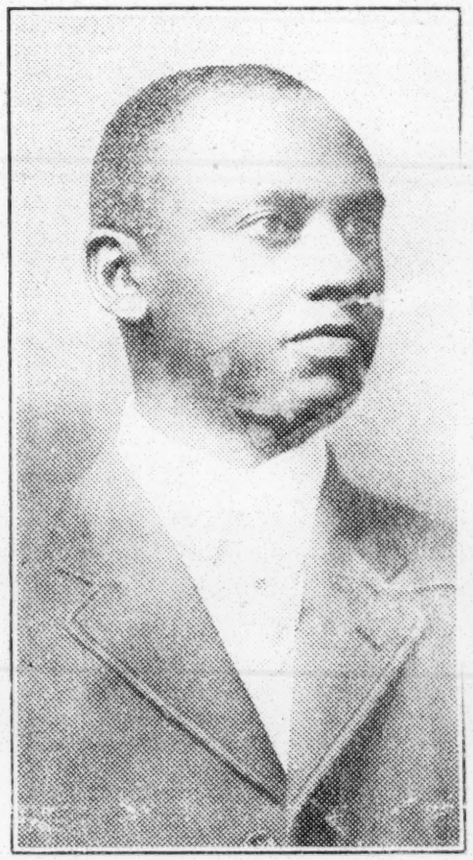
Working One's Way Through College and University (A. C. McClurg & Co.), by Calvin Dill Wilson, discusses all phases of the problem now uppermost in the minds of thousands of our boys and girls. Mr. Wilson's advice is helpful and optimistic. His extensive investigations have revealed the fact there is no college in the United States where it is impossible for a self-supporting young man to complete his course; that there are some where the number of students partly or entirely earning their way runs as high as 80 per cent., and that even at the most expensive universities there are numerous opportunities in the way of scholarships and honor prizes for the student in need of financial assistance.

Mr. Wilson tells of a colored student at the Northwestern University medical school, one of the most exacting courses in any college, who for two years acted as porter on the Twentieth Century Limited between Chicago and Cleveland. He would leave Chicago at 2.30 p. m. one day, return at 7.20 the next morning, attend school all that day and the next morning, and go out again on the 2.30 train on that third afternoon. He earned about $80 a month and supported an invalid father, a mother and a sister during his time in college. Another young man at that same university, which a magazine writer whom Mr. Wilson quotes calls the "paradise of the self-supporting student," after having been successively a locomotive fireman, a truckman, a department store salesman and a switchman, entered college and during a part of his time lived over a barn and did his own cooking. A third more than met his expenses by selling money and eggs to boarding house keepers.—New York Sun.

A colored girl won the first prize at an oratorical contest in Hilburn, N. Y. The second prize was won by a colored boy. There were five white contestants.

Carolina said that all or a ma... ciation, has just passed an examination in higher accounting in the International Business College, Detroit, Mich., which entitles him to the university's diploma as incorporated accountant and member of the International Accountants' Society. His records show that he has obtained the highest marks yet earned for systematizing and auditing.

Prof. Dyer is a British West Indian, born in the island of Montserrat and a graduate of the Mico College, Antigua, B. W. I. He also holds junior



PROF. J. A. DYER

honors certificate from the London College of Music, London, England, and a French teacher's diploma from the French Academy of the United States. He taught for some years in his native land, and in this country he taught mathematics and English literature in Kittrell College, N. C., for two years. From 1906 to 1910 he had charge of the commercial department of Bartlett High School, St. Joseph, Mo. It was in the west that he decided to give up teaching for the field of accountancy.

## NEGROES GIVE RECITAL

Entertainment This Afternoon Will Be For Benefit of Fresh Air Camp.

For the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fresh Air Camp, a program, embracing several musical numbers, recitations, etc., has been prepared by the Negro Business Development League, for rendition at the Old Ship Church Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

The entertainment will be participated in by the Old Ship Church choir and prayer will be offered by the pastor, W. A. Blackwell. The Negro Business Development League has a large and enthusiastic membership and indications are that the entertainment will be a signal success.

## NOTES ON RACIAL PROGRESS

By the will of Mrs. Alice A. Hicks, nearly $360,000 was left to charitable and educational institutions. The New York Orphan asylum is left $10,000.

## Indian Creek School Community

Bullock County,
Inverness, Alabama.
February 24, 1912.

Dear Messenger: Please admit a new community in your columns. These people have had in their possession for over thirty years forty acres of land for church and school purposes. No efforts had been made to utilize it until December, 1911, when fifteen acres were set aside for school lands.

Januarv, a working committee was chosen who called the community together on the 25th, and cleared eight acres for a school farm this year. These are the ones who came with axes: Messrs. A Stinson, K. Dix, H. Mason, L. V. Cargle, S. Adams, R. Kendrick, I. King, John King, Alonzo Cox, J. Bagman, John Walker, H. Walker, S. S. Smart, John Pruitt, George Myles, W. M. Moseley, L. Jones, Dan Manley, John Hooks and E. Warren.

The ladies who brought dinner and piled brush were: Mesdames E. Cargle, M. Jett, L. L. Mason, M. Moseley, E. Jones, L. Manley, Peggy Cox, Katherine Cox, Clara Cox, Anna Walker, Rachael Bagman, M. Rodgers, Julia Manley, Leola McNair and Miss Bertha Mason. Joined by the teacher with seventy-one students there was a total of over one hundred at work there that day. By three o'clock the work of clearing was finished and both men and women had assembled to make arrangements for plowing and fertilizers. Each man pledged $1 for guano, since they want to run the farm on a cash basis.

The women in their meeting organized a "Hen Club" of over twenty-five members. Each member is to select a special hen to raise chickens and eggs for market; the money for which will go in the school treasury. Various entertainments have been given by this club for the school.

February 16th, over thirty hands met with fifteen mules early in the morning and plowed up the farm. They were Messrs. John Walker, two plows; J. Bagman, two; L. V. Cargle, two; Alonzo Cox, one; I. King, one; S. S. Smart, one; George Myles, one; H. Mason, one; R. Kendricks, one; A. Manley, one; Dan Manley, one, William Moseley, one. By one o'clock the ground was plowed and the men on their way home. Messrs Dock Penn, L. Jones, J. Fork, E. Warren, Mrs. E. Cargle, with five of the school boys aided in moving such rubbish as was in the way of the plows. The sole object of these people is to build a new schoolhouse. They have raised in cash since November, 1911, $41.62.

The school, Sunday school and community are prospering under the inspiration of our teacher, Miss Carrie L. Parker, of the P. V. S., Mt. Meigs, Alabama. She is loved by the children and the community at large. The children are beautifying the school yard with trees and flowers.

Our trustees have their plan on foot to run the school another month after the government term is out. Thus you see we are trying to be like other live communities. We are anticipating a school rally the fifth Sunday in March. We cordially invite Messrs. Tate, Edwards, Rakestraw, or some of Tuskegee's influential men to come and speak to us on that day. A lot of people here read The Messenger.

TRUSTEE BOARD.

John Walker, Rich Kendricks, L. V. Cargle, S. Adams, H. Mason are members of the trustee board.

HENRY MASON, Reporter.

## MISSIONARY WORK BY NATIONAL BAPTISTS

Over Thirty-Seven Thousand Dollars Spent on Home Missions During The Year.

### MISSIONS ESTABLISHED IN EVERY CLIME

Nearly Half Million Dollars Expended in Mission Work During the Past Ten Years.

(Special to The Afro-American Ledger.)

Houston, Tex. Sept. 12 — The Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," that was utttered hundreds of years ago has been heard by the National Baptist Convention and is being responded to by the Home Mission Board. No greater proof of this fact has ever been brought to light, than the report of the Board made through its secretary, Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., of Nashville, Tennessee. In this report the convention is given credit for doing a masterly work. The secretary shows that the banner of Emanuel has been established in every clime and country where the Stars and Stripes now float. He shows that more than fifty-seven thousand dollars have been expended in the prosecution of mission work on what the denomination calls "home fields" within the past twelve months.

In the report he deals with the Home Mission work as it affects the National Baptist Convention. The work is sub-divided under the peculiar relation that the Home Mission Board sustains to organized Baptist work; the organization of the Home Mission Board in 1895, Missionary co-operative plans of the Home Mission Board, our work in the States and Territories in co-operation with the State and Territorial Conventions, the combined co-operative plans of doing general missionary ,Sunday school and colportage work generally, Bible conferences and Theological training, the National Baptist Convention's missionary work in the Western States, the work of the Field Secretary, our missionary or in other territories and the canal zone and Panama work, showing a complete and systematic missionary plan of operation that has taken in every phase of the work.

Ten years, from 1902 to 1911, of the missionary operation are given in this report. The tabulation shows that they have delivered 84,445 sermons and lectures; 1,435 missionary Baptist Sunday Schools and churches have been organized; 41,518 churches, associations and conventions were visited by them and 1,651,225 miles traveled with a total exenditure of $385,511.24. Never in the history of the National Baptist Convention have such splendid results been shown by co-operation under the various missionary Boards and the several state organizations.

The work of the Board, this fiscal year, which closed August 31, 1912, as is found in the report, shows a decided increase over the returns of last year, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles that had to be overcome.

The recommendation of the Home Mission Board concerning the work in the western part of the United States, with its inexhaustible field is taken to mean that the Missionary Baptists will not only branch out further in the work they have

ave $10.
hree chu
and whe
ly treat
trate t
ters t
other
Bapti
Dr
the
teen
J. P.
Little
chairma
made it
approval b
tists who s
he work.

The annual
tional Convent
terday in the
of delegates
parts of the coun
dent of the conve
C. Morris, delive
dress reviewing th
the association is
en's auxiliary is
sions at Antioch Ba

## THE TRAINING SC

## DEDICATION SERVICES FOR NEW HALL

ALL OVER—MANY PLEASING INCIDENTS—PIONEER HALL A MEMORIAL TO THE SCHOOL.

It was a real spring day last Sunday, and the National Training School for Women and Girls was a scene never before witnessed. The commanding figure was Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, whose woman's work is teaching young women and girls to live the life of righteousness. The occasion was the dedicatory exercises of Pioneer Hall, a new building that has just been erected by this enterprising and worthy woman. Every available space from the platform to twenty feet from the entrance to the hall was at a premium. Revs. I. N. Ross and M. W. Clair delivered very entertaining addresses, the former in a most eloquent flight of oratory, which electrified the vast audience, pronounced Miss Burroughs the "Queen of True Womanhood." The crowning of Miss Burroughs with such a title received the hearty applause of the people.

Pioneer Hall, an imposing new building on the campus of the institution, was dedicated at 3 o'clock. The people from every walk of life

...could ready ...about ...eling at ...titution ...istence

...d we ...cture ...Bee. ...ner- ...nd ...on. ...nth ...di- ...Dr. ...mu- ...bore ...or the ...ol. ...nguished ...hair, of the ...of the A. ...of the Con- ...ss, Baptist ...tary of the ...e Tucker, of ...o was sent as ...by the Union ... Chas. R. Doug- ... Fred Douglass ...ter, editor of the ...l; a special mes- ...s and a neat com- ... J. C. Napier. ...reasury; and the ...ce was on hand to ... Press and Laymen. ... Burroughs, president ...ution, presided.

**...esses were eloquent, in- ...enthusiastic. They were** ...d by the ring of sincerity ... of everlasting support to ... that has dedicated itself to ...e special work of uplifting the wo- **manhood of the race, and of sending out consecrated, well-trained work- ers in the various walks of life.**

Greetings were read from friends of the institution throughout the country. The president has asked for one thousand dollars of the eight thousand dollars that must be raised to pay for the improvements. The following report shows that she came pretty near getting what she asked for:

### Alabama.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Rebecca Pitts | $2.50 |

### Colorado.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Nancy Carter | .75 |
| Miss Mary E. Johnson | 1.30 |

### Maryland.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Bettie B. Holmes | 1.00 |
| Mr. John Toadvin | 1.00 |
| Mrs. L. E. Saunders | 1.00 |

### Illinois

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptist Congress, per Mrs. Eva Hooper | 5.00 |
| Mrs. H. J. Wells | 1.00 |
| Mrs. L. H. Kemp | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Emily Boyer | |
| Miss Goo | 1.00 |
| Mr. Jones | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Kate L. Cosby | 1.00 |

### Kentucky.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. J. E. Wood | 10.00 |
| Miss Georgia G. Moore (in Miss Burroughs' report) | |
| Miss Alice Nugent (in Miss Burroughs' report) | |
| Miss Geneva R. Cowles | 1.00 |
| Mrs. F. Berryman | .50 |

### Mississippi.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Louisa Hicks | 5.00 |
| Mrs. S. A. Mims | 1.00 |

### Missouri.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Jennie Thurston | 1.00 |
| Miss Gladys E. Hamlet | 1.00 |
| Mrs. C. M. Jackson | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett | 1.00 |

### New York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. J. Edward Nash | 1.00 |
| Miss. So. per Mrs. Edw. Slaughter | 2.00 |

### Pennsylvania.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. W. T. Hemsley | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Posey | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Julia Chapman | 5.00 |
| Dr. J. Phillips | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Marie Tyson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Mattie Thornton | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Janie Payne | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Marion Towns | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Parker | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Bowser | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Emma Coleman | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Katie A. Sawyer | 25.00 |
| Miss Grace Sawyer | 2.00 |
| Lydia, Miss. Circle, per Mrs. Alice Tucker | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Amanda East | 1.00 |
| Mrs. A. Barbour | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Agnes Warfield | 1.00 |

### South Carolina.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Mary Gerald | 1.10 |
| Mrs. A. F. Dunbar | 1.00 |

### Tennessee.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. W. Hamilton (in Miss Staulz' report) | |
| A. B. Cottrell (in Miss Staulz' report) | |
| Alberta McClaren (in Miss Staulz' report) | |
| Rev. C. A. Bell (in Miss Staulz' report) | |
| Miss L. E. Bushnell | 1.00 |
| Miss Grace Eaton | 1.00 |
| Miss. So., per Mrs. M. E. Hamilton | 1.00 |

### Virginia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. M. J. Peyton | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Josie Graham | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Maggie L. Walker (in Miss Burroughs' report) | |
| Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Jones | 1.00 |

### Ohio.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Ida M. Saunders | 1.00 |
| Mr. Richard Miller (Miss Kimball's report | 5.00 |
| Zion Baptist Miss. So., (Miss Kimball's report | 1.00 |

### Georgia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Ary Boynton | 1.00 |

### Texas.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. H. A. Weekley | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Odalia M. Jackson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. M. Handley | .50 |
| Mrs. S. J. Wilkerson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. L. A. M. Williams | 1.00 |
| Mrs. P. A. Lights | 1.00 |
| Miss Hattie A. Shaw | 1.00 |
| Prof. J. M. Codwell | 1.00 |
| Rev. D. A. Scott | 1.00 |

### Louisiana.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Ophelia Porter | 1.00 |

### West Virginia.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shiloh Bapt. Mission So., per Mrs. Susie Crawford | 3.00 |

### New Jersey.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. F. B. Whitehead | 2.00 |

### District of Columbia

| | |
|---|---|
| Jr. Miss. So., Metropolitan Baptist Church | 14.50 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker | 1.00 |
| Fairmount Heights M. E. Ch. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. M. Layton | 1.45 |
| G. E. Carter | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Rachel Brownbill | 1.25 |
| Rev. James Lee | 1.00 |
| Miss Gladys H. Powell | 1.00 |
| Nineteenth St. Bap. Ch | 13.99 |
| W. T. Chapman | 1.00 |
| C. O. Fairman | 1.00 |
| Wm. H. Lacey | 1.00 |
| Mrs. George O'Neil | 1.00 |
| Mrs. I. N. Ross | 1.00 |
| Miss Alice Jackson | 1.00 |
| John Q. A. Wesley | 10.00 |
| John W. Lewis | 4.00 |
| Mrs. Mahala Hill | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Sallie Johnson | 1.00 |
| Hon. J. C. Napier | 5.00 |
| Mr. Charles Douglass | 1.00 |
| Rev. I. N. Ross | 1.00 |
| Rev. Walter H. Brooks | 5.00 |
| Rev. M. W. Clair | 1.00 |
| Dr. Walker | 1.00 |
| Mr. J. W. Williams | 1.00 |
| W. H. Lewis | 1.00 |
| Miss Violet Tibbs | 2.00 |
| Mr. Dawson | 1.00 |
| Mr. Green | 1.00 |
| Mrs. J. Collier | 1.00 |
| Israel Bapt. Ch., per Rev. Burke | 5.07 |
| M. Scott | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Wormley | 1.00 |
| Mr. Addison | 1.00 |
| Mrs. M. Johnson | 1.00 |
| Mr. L. M. King | 10.00 |
| Mr. C. S. Jones | 5.00 |
| Miss Ida Plummer | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Cook | 1.00 |
| Miss Cook | 1.00 |
| Miss Emma Hall | 1.00 |
| Miss Brown | 1.00 |
| Mrs. R. W. Thompson | 1.00 |
| Trinity Baptist Church | 1.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hughes | 1.00 |
| Mr. Ed. Snyder | 1.00 |
| Mr. Maxfield | 1.00 |
| Mr. Taplett | 1.00 |
| Mr. Robert M. Brown | 1.00 |
| Mrs. J. A. Taylor | 1.00 |
| Miss Esther G. Irving | 1.00 |
| Mrs. M. F. Lewis | 1.00 |
| Mr. Wm. Ryers | 1.00 |
| Dr. J. W. Morse | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Melissa Jackson | 1.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dabney | 10.00 |
| Mr. W. Calvin Chase | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Martha Webb | 1.00 |
| Mr. Eugene Foster | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Cordia Brown | 1.00 |
| Mr. Cabaniss | 1.00 |
| M. Charity | 1.00 |
| Dr. Porter | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Annie Gilmore | 1.00 |
| Mr. F. M. Thompson | 1.00 |
| Mr. Johnson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Tossett | 1.00 |
| Mr. J. B. Brown | 1.00 |
| Miss Dandridge | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Sadie F. Henderson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. E. M. Adams | 1.00 |
| Mrs. M. A. Wilson | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Hettie Williams | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Laura Queen | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Roxie Burrell | 1.00 |
| J. P. H. Coleman | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Jones | 1.00 |
| Mr. B. F. Henderson | 1.00 |
| Miss M. V. Chapman | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Fannie Ruffin | 2.00 |
| Friends | 16.26 |

### Summary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contributed by Faculty | $142.75 |
| Contributed by friends | 334.17 |
| Contributed by Domestic Science Department | 25.00 |
| Contributed by students | 60.75 |
| Contributed by office | 15.00 |
| Special gifts | 255.00 |
| Total | $832.07 |

"The Washington Colony of Kentuckians" turned out in full. The Independent Order of St. Luke was on hand to show its love and loyalty to the school, whose president is one of its members.

Miss Burroughs called upon friends to furnish rooms.

"There are seventeen dormitories, each requiring a wash stand, two beds, one chiffonier, one table and three chairs. Nine friends have furnished rooms, thus leaving eight rooms yet to be furnished.

The following is the report of the gifts of furniture:

The National Baptist Church Supply, Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, manager, Nashville, Tenn., contributed a handsome platform set, including three chairs and table.

The District Board, Mrs. Emma Cabaniss, president, furniture for one room.

Mrs. Pettit, Washington, D. C., to furnish room, $40.00.

Mrs. Maggie Waldron, Muncy, Pa., $50.

Ushers' Board, 10th Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., $25.00.

A friend, New York, $100.00.

Rev. L. G. Jordan, D. D., Louisville, Ky., $35.00.

Mrs. M. M. W. Arter, Red Star, W. Va., on a room, $5.00.

Making a total of $255.00.

The interest of the students in this special effort to provide necessary accommodations is attested by the beautiful way in which they responded to the appeal of the president. They laid on the table Sunday $60.75.

The faculty is to be commended for its tangible interest. The following is a report of the money contributed by them:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Jennie L. Peck | $25.00 |
| Mrs. Julia A. Foster | 25.00 |
| Miss Laura Austin | 15.75 |
| Miss Rosalie Hanna | 17.50 |
| Miss Geneva L. Staulz | 15.00 |
| Miss N. H. Burroughs | 25.00 |
| Miss Fannie Blackburn | 14.50 |
| Miss Elizabeth Johnson | 5.00 |
| | $142.75 |

The office force was on hand with gifts to help carry on the good work. Mrs. Emily E. Boyer, secretary to the president, contributed $10.00; Miss Gertrude L. Johnson, $5.00.

The Domestic Science Department, one of the most successful departments in the institution, contributed $25.00.

Washington is justly proud of the Training School. Local interest is moving to high water mark. The institution is "Making Good," and will establish itself in the hearts of the people of the National Capital as well as in the hearts of friends throughout the country.

The Bee hopes that the eight thousand dollars needed to pay the present pressing obligations will be forthcoming. A visit to the school will convince you that every dollar is wisely spent, and that the young women in training will be of invaluable service in helping the race solve its various problem...

## Pleasant Grove Community

Randolph County, Alabama.

Dear Messenger: There are seventy three children in the Pleasant Grove school district. For lengthening the school term each year, beginning this fall, we have been considering the plan of having every patron turn over to the school aathorities seven pounds of seed cotton per child for tuition. This cotton is to be collected and sold by an appointed committee and the money deposited in the school's treasury not later than the last of October. This plan was suggested by Mr M. Marable and is favored by Messrs: McPherson, B. Patten, A Minefield, Jack Robinson, Richard Williams, W. L. Smedley, Johnny Hunt, Mrs. M. Heard and widow Lizzie Lane, also by the County Superintendent of Education.

We would be glad to hear from any friend who would kindly give us advice in this matter.

REPORTER.

## The Late Bishop Handy's Will Filed

The will of Bishop James A. Handy, who died at his hime, 1341 N. Carey street, early in October, was filed for probate in the Orphans' Court Thursday. Bishop J. Albert Johnson, who has charge of the work of the A. M. E. Church in South Africa, was named as executor.

Among the bequests are $100 each to Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, O.; to Kitterll Colloge, Kittrell, N. C.; and to the A. M. E. Home for Aged Folks, this city. The testator also directs that his library be equally divided between Kitterell College; copyright of his book scraps of A. M. E. History be given to A. M. E. Book Concern in Philadelphia, with the proviso that a royalty of 15 cents be allowed his wife, Mrs. Mary Frisby Handy, on each book sold, and that $560 be placed in the Old Town Bank to pay the taxes on the property at 621 George st. and that at the end of seven years the remainder of the $560 be divided between his grandchildrn, Mary D. and James A. Handy. He also directs that all of his personal effects, unless otherwise provided, be left to his wife, as well as the residue of the estate.

Though the bishop was most liberal, his estate is said to be worth $25,000. The will was drawn in 1901, and the late Rev. Charles H Young and the late Rev. John W. Beckett were witnesses.

Miss Nannie E. Burroughs, president and founder of the National Training School, around which a new center of social uplifters have congregated at Lincoln Heights, D. C., has been filling speaking engagements in North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania and other states, drawing enthusiastic crowds everywhere. Plans for enlargement of the school's capacity are under way, and next season will see more ample accommodations for the mass of young colored women and girls who are anxious to receive the training that Miss Burroughs can give in the direction of self-support and practical home-making. The Women's Convention of the National Baptist Convention gave $18,968 this year toward the development of this helpful institution. The Negro woman is doing her full duty toward the uplift of the race.

## Civic League's Christmas Donation

### FUND STARTED TO AID POOR OF THE CITY

**Citizens Responding Readily to Cause Those Who Contirbuted**

The Negro Civic Improvement League containing its praiseworthy work of the past few months has begun a Christmas fund for the poor of the city.

The movement to assist the needy by getting up a Christmas fund was begun during the first part of the week by certain members of the league and in an incredibly short time all the members who had been apprised of the nature of the work which the League had hoped to do at this season of the year had given it their endorsement.

Just what will be the manner of using the money that will be raised for this fund has not yet been decided upon but at a meeting of the league to be held next week, all arrangements for its distribution will be made.

The total amount subscribed up to yesterday morning amounts to more than one hundred dollars Those who have given to the fund and the amount are as follows: R. Wright, $5.00; W. S. Scott $5.00; Sol. C. Johnson, $5.00; D. C. Suggs, $5.00; L. B. Thompson $5.00; Savannah Pharmacy, $5.00 J. G. Lemon, $2.00; S. A. Grant $2.00; H. Pearson, $2.00; R. W. Gadsden, $2.00; Jno. McIntosh, $2.00; Royal Undertaking Establishment, $5.00; R. A. Harper $5.00; R. H. Thomas, $5.00; L. M. Wilson, $1.00; J. H. Hazel, $1.00; Philander Moore, $1.00; R. M. Roston, $1.00; Mrs. Willie Hill, $1.00; Mrs. W. C. McLester, 50 cents; Miss M. L. Jackson, 50 cents; J. W. Jamerson, $1.00; W. A. Harris, $2.00; B. W. S. Daniels, $5.00; Mrs. R. L. Barnes, $5.00; G. H. Bowen, $2.00; W. L. Jones, $5.00; W. J. Sahw, $1.00; Union Mutual Assn., J. C Lindsay $5.00; Pilgrim H., A. B. Singfield, $5.00, Guaranty Relief, $5.00; Atlanta Mutual Ins., R. B. Heggs, $5.00; D. A. Reid, $3.00; L. E. Williams, $5.00.

## LEFT FORTUNE TO WHITES.

**Relatives Not Mentioned In Will of Miss Catherine Simmons.**

Miss Catherine Simmons, whose death occurred recently in Middletown, Conn., left an estate valued at $10,000. When the will of Miss Simmons was filed for probate it was discovered that of five bequests of $500 each made to various institutions not one cent was left to her relatives.

The rest of the estate, according to the terms of the will, is left to former Governor Frank B. Weeks, who is a resident of Middletown. The income from this residue is to be distributed by the ex-governor to whatever charities or benevolence his good judgment may dictate.

So far as is known, all of the estate goes to other than members of her own race. The colored people, therefore, who knew the deceased expressed great surprise when they found out the terms of the will when it was offered for probate. It is said that the relatives of Miss Simmons will not contest the terms of the document, as they feel sure that Mr. Weeks will do the square thing.

Miss Simmons was well known in Middletown and vicinity, where she had lived upward of fifty years. She had worked for many of the wealthy white families and had saved her earnings. She was well thought of by all for whom she had worked. The amount of her savings shows that she was no spendthrift.

### NEGROES TO VOTE TAX.

Special to The New York Age.

Monroe, N. C., May 11.—The county commissioners have appointed [illegible] judges to [illegible] election for special school tax in district [illegible] for the Negroes on the line between Wesford and Jackson townships. As it was agreed that the whites should not be taxed for the colored race, the Negroes have not been taxed, and this is the only Negro district that has applied for the special tax. It is believed that there will be many more and it is commendable, showing the progressive spirit of the Negroes in this county.

### AMATHESP CLUB FORMED.

Wednesday evening, May 15, the young men and women who took part in the musical farce "Who Wins," which was given at the New Star Casino May 3 for the benefit of the Hope Day Nursery, met at the nursery, 114 W. 133d street, and organized the Amathesp Club. The amateur thespians plan to present dramatic and musical productions from time to time.

The following officers were elected: R. C. McPherson, honorary president; Andrew Bishop, president; Benjamin Wright, first vice-president; Marjorie Sipp, second vice-president; Grace L. Fowler, recording secretary; Will Madden, financial secretary; George Clayton, treasurer; E. H. Ransom, general musical director; Florence Madocer, official pianist; Edward Brown, assistant pianist; Bessie Mahood, librarian; Tom Mosely, general stage director; Arthur Pryor, stage manager; Cassie L. Norwood, assistant stage manager.

## Dadeville, Alabama

Tallapoosa County.

On April 28th was held the second rally for the purpose of raising money for the colored public school of Dadeville, Alabama. The rally was held in the Baptist church of the town, and we regard it a success from two points of view. First, the number present demonstrated the success we are having in getting the colored people of Dadeville interested in education; and second, from the generous contribution of the audience for a good schoolhouse is a proof that these people are not only interested but are working toward their desired end.

Five months ago conditions were very different. When I first cast my lot among these people and began talking up a school building, the discouraging remarks and reports from apparently every quarter of the community would have dulled the edges of most any one's ambition. But today as a result of patient efforts of a few, everybody is confident of success.

The raliy of April 28th also demonstrates the fact that it is not the school building alone the Dadeville people want but they have seen the value of practical industrial education right in their town among their own children, and therefore crave for a building where it can be more successfully taught. They got this idea from the industrial exhibit of seven schools in the town of Dadeville February 22, 1912; from the industrial work done in the Dadeville colored public school, and from the industrial exhibit of three public schools—Camphill, Alexander City and Dadeville—in the Armory window of the town of Dadeville.

Therefore it was not much of a surprise to most of us that at this rally $41.70 was raised in less than twenty minutes.

We would be pleased to submit to you the names of all who gave, but space and time do not permit. However, we are glad to give names of those who gave in a body.

| | |
|---|---|
| Contribution from school children | $ 6 58 |
| Money raised in general collection | 5 15 |
| Money paid in collection by subscribers | 29 97 |
| Total amount collected | 41 70 |

T. J. EDWARDS.

Money is being raised by the people of the Golddust School, Mrs. Bessie B. Rogers, teacher, for the purpose of lengthening their school term. These people are looking ahead and raising money before the government term ends. A rally will be held at Golddust, Sunday, February 25th. Every community in Macon County should be raising money for the purpose of lengthening the school term.

## Cotton Valley Community

Dear Messenger: The people of this community are busy with their farm work. New gardens and

...daily be seen in almost every ...tion. In many of the gardens ...onions, English peas, mustard, ...cabbage plants.

Mr. C... Boyd is having a neat ...tle cottage built on his land near ... school.

Messrs. Clarence R. Boyd, Charlie Boyd and Fletcher Fort have recently moved into neatly built frame houses. These houses were all built since Christmas. Many others have been repaired.

Mr. N. I. ... has a lovely flower yard. He has been supplying ...ers to the community.

This year a male member has been added to the Cotton Valley school faculty, in the person of Mr. P. H. Davis. The boys, under his direction, have erected a building which is being used as a shop. They are learning to make picture frames, squares, etc.

The school garden has been green since October. The last rape has been eaten but the onions are fine and the cabbage are heading.

The fifth Sunday in March was rally-day at our church. Although the day was not pleasant we succeeded in raising $43.08. This money will be used in seating the church.

Alexander Chapel's choir and a number of the Tuskegee people were expected but the unfavorable weather and bad roads kept them back.

We hope to have another rally soon and give our friends an opportunity to visit us.

We are much pleased with our very excellent pastor, Rev. Isaac Brewer. He not only looks after church affairs but is interested in the Sunday school as well. We are anticipating a successful year under his leadership.

Success to the Messenger.

G. E. BOYD.

...PRESIDENT JAMES FUND ENCOURAGES

Dear Messenger: We are proud to inform you that two of our worthy schools have been helped by Dr. James H. Dillard, president Jeanes Board. Dr. Dillard was told of the efforts of these people in running school farms, and taxing themselves as high as two dollars per child, in order to pay an assistant teacher, and to have a comfortable schoolhouse for their children. As a result, a donation of one hundred dollars was sent Aberfoil school, and one hundred dollars for the school at Shopton. We are all rejoicing over this generous donation, and the people of these communities are determined to show Dr. Dillard and the Jeanes Board that they are worthy subjects. And that they extend many, many thanks for this good gift. It is earnestly hoped that others may be encouraged to do more for themselves.

Yours very truly,

E. B. McNEAL.

## Baptist Executive Sunday School Board

**Donates $500 to Denominational School and Plans to Spread Work in all parts of the State Through Re-elected Superintendent.**

The advocate Charleston W. Va.

The executive board of the West Virginia Baptist Sunday School Convention in its meeting held at the First Baptist Church Friday formulated plans for doing a great work during the conventional year.

In the distribution of funds the Hill Top School received $500 and all claims against the convention were paid up to date.

President A. P. Straughter was chosen as delegate to the National Baptist Convention which will meet in Texas.

The missionary work was very earnestly considered, the board being very anxious to spread its work in all parts of the state, especially into the new fields. Rev. J. J. Turner was reappointed as superintendent of missions with an increase in salary, with the authority to co-operate with the mission board of the West Virginia Baptist State Convention.

To promptly pay off the debts that will be incurred doing this work, it is the request of the Board that all schools donate one Sunday's collection every month for State Sunday School missions and that said collections be forwarded promptly to the superintendent of missions.

## Mount Pisgah Community

Downs, Alabama, February 3, 1912.

Dear Messenger: We wish to inform you of the progress we are making. The trustees met with the teacher last Friday evening to plan some way by which we can cancel the indebtedness on our school. During this school year, we have raised over $40. The school children have raised money and bought curtains for the school room.

The people of this community seem to realize that their teacher is very much interested in them and they are willing to co-operate with her.

Much success to The Messenger.

REPORTER.

## Batesville, Alabama

Barbour County, February 3, 1912.

Dear Messenger: We (Women Working Club) were organized in January, 1911. We have raised about $58.34. This money was raised to lengthen the school term.

Our school is getting along nicely. We have eighty-six students in school now and we have two teachers, Prof. H. L. Williams, principal and Miss Nettie Moore, assistant teacher. The people of the community are striving to make this the best session in the history of the school. The future looks very bright. All students pay their tuition when it is due. The amount paid in school by the students this month is $54.

We give to Mrs. Janie Wilson the credit for our success in school work. She is president of our club. She seems to be very much interested in the education of our children. The members of this club are very much interested in education and are doing all they can to the success of the school.

When we write again, we hope to be in position to tell something of the work of the men.

(Mrs.) E. S. STEPHENS, Reporter.

## MRS. CARR RAISES $1,535

Nashville

**MEMBER OF FISK NORMAL ALUMNUS**

**One Of Nashville's Leading Ladies.**

**Audience at Fisk Thrown into Extacies When Report is Read—Mrs. Carr Receives the Applause Very Modestly—Report for Year Shows Much Activity on Part of the Women.**

For many years it has been customary on this particular evening for the president of "The Normal Alumni Association" to make a report on the work of that body for the past year.

But, before submitting this report I wish to call your attention to some facts that are not only interesting, but they are of great importance affecting as they do the history of Fisk University as a successful institution of learning.

One of the few things that almost every body knows about the institution is, that since its beginning there has always existed a Normal Department for the training of young Negro women. Most people know or rather think that this department has been abolished. Comparatively few people know that instead of being abolished the Normal Department of former years has simply grown into something larger and better. Now the Normal graduates of yesterday who are out in the world have no intention of allowing their efforts or their history to be obscured by the glory of any other department of the university, yet they are the first to appreciate the demand for and the great possibilities of those who take the latter course.

They hope, too, for the women of tomorrow, who go out with better training that they may build wisely and well upon the substantial foundation laid already by the Normal Alumnus of yesterday.

Without being arrogant or seeming to overestimate the efforts of the early graduates, we would call your attention to the fact that first [illegible] ...ground of [illegible] ...scientific work of ...cultural science who work out ...the world extensively ...

Class of 1898, President-elect of ... prepared the annual report for 1912 ... Carr raised $1,535.00 for the Univers... same time gave personal attention to ... and then Fisk.

...money, poor in property, deficient in ...power, but strong in heart and rich ...the spirit of Christ. Perhaps with ...not quite so much text book knowl...dge as is required of the graduate ...today, but still she felt fully prepared for work, for she had in her possession an [illegible] determination ...every Negro man, woman or ...who should come under her influence should be raised to that high ...standard of living set by those pioneer ...of Fisk University.

...she did not hesitate to take upon ...shoulders any burden that would ...help in the uplifting. If she married ...was not to shove her burden to ...other shoulders, that she might re...re to the quiet and seclusion of a ...Fisk Normal Alumni and who ...less than ten days' notice. Mrs. ... Endowment Found, and at the ... her home. Her children are first ...

...comfortable home, but rather she ...what whatever responsibilities had ...sumed by her husband and ...herself formed into a combination ...mother, cook, nurse and ...housekeeper for her own family, as ...as teacher and social settlement ...worker for the community in ...she lived.

...those who advocate industrial ...education only for the Negro, a ...great deal has been said about the ...men as well as the men of the ...being spoiled for actual service ...ss in their preparation for useful...ness they have received some ...course in manual training. For this ...reason we note with considerable

## *Contribution Toward Endowment Fund*

From year to year as the colored people of the South grow more prosperous, they contribute more largely to the cause of education. A considerable number of colored people in the South contribute annually toward the work of Tuskegee Institute. The letter which follows was received a few days ago from Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas of Union Springs, Alabama, active workers for the betterment of the Negro, and who for several years have had one or more children enrolled at Tuskegee Institute:

Union Springs, Ala.
Jan. 23, 1912.

Dear Principal Washington:

We received a few days ago a copy of the endowment circular, "The Future of the Tuskegee Institute." We read and re-read it with interest.

We have attended nineteen of the twenty-one annual Tuskegee Negro Farmers' Conferences and twenty-six Commencement Exercises of the Institute, and we realize in a larger measure each year the great good the Institute is doing, not alone for the Negro, but for the entire country.

To our regret we are not able to make a contribution toward the work in proportion to our feelings. We have however, decided to give an amount each year until we have contributed $500 toward the Endowment Fund. We have said a great many times that we wish the Endowment Fund would quickly reach a figure large enough to enable you to spend more time in strengthening the work of the school rather than going about the country in an effort to collect funds. We hope, however, that the small amount which we here pledge will be of some little help.

(Signed) MR. AND MRS. J. L. THOMAS.

MRS. LEILA B. CARR.

MISS NANNIE H. BURROUGHS
"THE QUEEN OF TRUE WOMANHOOD"
Was the Benediction of Rev. L. N. Ros—Lincoln's Great Day.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

# SUMMER SCHOOL AT GREENSBOR

8-1-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Greensboro, N. C., July 30.—The thirteenth annual session of the A. and M Summer School of the State Summer School for Negro Teachers of North Carolina, held at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Greensboro, was one of the most satisfactory ever held from the standpoint of attendance and extent of work accomplished in the history of the school. The session opened June 24 and closed July 20. All those in attendance expressed themselves as well pleased with the work and the efforts set forth by the summer school faculty to make it one of the best summer schools for the Negro teachers in the South. In addition to the regular college staff, there were on the summer school faculty such noted educators as Prof. P. W. Moore, principal of the State Normal School of Elizabeth City, N. C.; Prof. J. I. Foust, superintendent of schools in Guilford County, N. C., and Prof. F. M. Kennedy, principal of the State Normal School at Winston Salem, N. C., Prof. E. E. Smith, principal of the State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C., Dr. O. Faduma, principal of the Peabody Academy, Troy, N. C., Prof. J. J. Wheeler, instructor in the High School of Baltimore, Md., Prof. T. Parker Smith, dean of the business department of the National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C., and others.

The regular course of study was supplemented by lectures on various topics by members of the faculty and by others who were specialists along that line, such as Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist and Prof. of Geology in the State University and also commissioner of good roads; Dr. J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of public instruction; Dr. D. H. Hill, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the white race at Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the State Board of Health of North Carolina; Prof. R. D. W. Connor, secretary of the State Historical Society; Miss Jesse Fields, superintendent of schools in Page County, O.; Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of the University of North Carolina; Hon. C. H. Mebane, secretary of the Educational Commission for the State of North Carolina; the Rev. Dr. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the Congregational Church of Atlanta, Ga.

In addition to the great number of lectures by some of the most prominent and noted men of the country, there were a number of literary and musical programs given and also plays rendered under the direction of Mrs. Jas. B. Dudley and Miss Orleane V. Lane, Germantown, Pa.

## Summer School For Negro Teachers

People's Recorder

July 15th to August 9th, 1912.—State Colored College, Orangeburg, S. C., Under The Auspices of The Orangeburg County Teachers' Association.

6/22/12

This School has been indorsed by the County Board of Education Orangeburg S.C.

Teachers holding a First or second Grade Certificate attending the Summer School can secure a renewal, and those without certificates will be prepared to take the examination.

The course of study includes subjects taught in the Common and Secondary Schools, and the advanced work in Mathematics and English. Special emphasis will be given to Agricultural and Domestic Art. Practical problems on School Improvement and Home Economics will be discussed in each daily session.

Boarding Places can be secured in the City at reasonable rate. Matriculation Fee 25c. Tuition $2.25.

The Faculty is composed of competent Instructors, who are conversant with the latest approved Methods in the Art and Science of Teaching and will give the fullest Educational value.

All members of the Association are urged to be present at a business meeting on the first day of the session—July 15th.

Executive Committee.

E. M. Glover, J. T. Reid, Mrs Samuella Daniels, Mrs. L. W. Christie, Misses H. O. Ancrum, Diana Fuller, H. S. Brabham, Miss Idella Walton, Mrs. Janie Corbitt.

N. C. Nix, President. S. C. Williams, Secretary.

## MANY ATTEND SUMMER SCHOOL.

### Prominent Men Lecturing at West Virginia Institute.

Special to THE AGE.

MANN INSTITUTE, W. Va., July 10.—The summer school at the West Virginia College Institute is being largely at-

tended. Among the present session include Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Dr. Kelly Miller and Dr. Booker T. Washington, who will speak on July 27. Special trains will be run to the school on the day that Dr. Washington speaks, and Governor William E. Glasscock will deliver the address, introducing the distinguished educator.

The Western Kentucky Chautauqua is to meet at Owensboro July 19 to 27. It is the oldest Negro Chautauqua in the state. A number of the ablest Negro educators and leaders throughout the United States will participate in the grand affair, which seeks to upbuild our people by lending inspiration that is brought to them by men and women of experience and culture. Rev. W. H. Williams is the president.

New York Age 8/3/12

Nashville Globe 7 Oct. 4 1912

## COLORED NORMAL CLOSES AFTER ONE MONTH'S SESSION.

Baptist Standard.

6/27/12

Under the authority of the State Superintendent, a most profitable period of study ended Wednesday 19th inst. The enrollment reached the gratifying total of 134. The interest was high and unflagging. Prof. H. C. Yearger as conductor, Dr. D. W. Boatner, Profs. Crossley and Wilburn have put themselves on record as having carried out a most harmoneous, instructive and generally helpful session for teachers. Dr. Campbell representing the State Board of health, Prof. Venegar representing the State Supt., lectured on live subjects. The Jeanes and Slater funds were also represented. The last week of the Normal was merged into the usual county institute held each year, leading up to the examination, at which there were forty

Williamson Reporter

## DOCTORS GIVE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Medico-Chirugical Society of this city has just forwarded to Dr. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, $50 for the support of a student scholarship at Tuskegee Institute. The Medico-Chirugical Society includes in its membership the strongest forces among our medical men in the City of New York.

In sending the contribution to Dr. Washington, Dr. P. A. Johnson has written the Tuskegee educator that the members of the society are with him "heart and hand in the great work he is doing for the Negro race the world

New York Age 5/16/12

## TEACHERS GATHER AT A. & M. COLLEGE

Durham Reform

### Thirteenth Annual Session State Summer School Breaks all Previous Records for Attendance

6/27/12 Durham Sun

Greensboro, N. C., June 25, 1912.—"The Thirteenth Annual Session of the State Summer School for Colored Teachers at the A. and M. College, Greensboro, N. C., began the morning of the 24th with the largest and most representative attendance of colored teachers ever assembled at the college. President Jas. B. Dudley in his address to the teachers at the opening of the school spoke of the work which had been done in former years and of the graded course which the school offers its students this year at the completion of which the teacher will receive the diploma of the college. This course is a four year course and embraces subjects which are essential to the literary and scientific training of the teacher. President Dudley is himself a teacher and leader of many years experience and training and has the happy faculty of calling about him the best teachers and thinkers of his people.

The summer school faculty for this year includes some of the most experienced men and women in the teaching profession among them being O. Faduma, President Peabody Academy; T. R. Foust, superintendent of schools, Guilford county; D. J. Jordon, ex-president of Kittrell College; F. M. Kennedy, president Slater State Normal school; P. W. Moore, president Elizabeth City State Normal school; Dr. E. E. Smith, president Fayetteville State Normal school, J. J. Wheeler, of the Baltimore high school; Prof. M. C. S. Noble, department of education of the University of North Carolina; Prof. J. H. Pratt, state geologist; H. Y. Joyner, superintendent of education for the state of North Carolina and L. C. Brodgin, state supervisor of elementary schools.

The A. and M. College campus is the coolest place in North Carolina in the summer. There is a large well kept campus with large shade trees under which many people gather and enjoy the cooling breezes. The state of North Carolina has done much towards making the youth of the state better when it authorized the location of a school of this kind. During the year many young men find themselves helped towards being successful farmers and skilled mechanics.

The summer school will close July 20th with a concert in the evening at which much of the best talent of the state will be heard in musical and elocutionary numbers. A large chorus will also be heard the same evening.

Summer School for Teachers.

Peoples Recorder 6/22/12

The Summer School which is to be held at Union Institute Kershaw, S. C., will begin at 9 o'clock Monday, July 1st, 1912 and end Friday, July 26th, 1912.

All teachers and prospective teachers of Kershaw and Lancaster counties are requested to be present at the opening of the said school. Bring with you your Arithmetics, Grammars, Geographies, Histories, Civil Governments, Note Books and Drawing Books. There will also be a special business course.

Arrangements will be made with the County Superintendents to renew old certificates for those who attend this school the entire month and pass satisfactory examinations on the work given.

Reasonable rates for board and lodging. Don't fail to be present. Orangeburg S.C.

For further information, call on or address

F. D. SIMS,
161 Wylie St.,
Chester, S. C.

or O. B. DRAKEFORD,
Kershaw, S. C.

A Voice From Vance.

The Indianapolis Advocate Elizabeth N.C. 7/24/12

STATE NORMAL

Summer School opened at the State Normal building Monday morning with an encouraging attendance. A large number of of teachers are expected during its session which lasts ten days. Prof. W. H. Hinton, County Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Doles, Miss Julia Amy, are instructors together with Prof. P. W. Moore its conductor.

NEW SCHOOL OPENS.

Agricultural and Industrial State Normal Begins With Summer Session.

Special to THE AGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 3.—The new Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School was formally opened a few days ago, with a summer session. Addresses at the opening session were delivered by Prof. William A. Hale, president of the institution; Dr. George A. Gates, president of Fisk University, and others.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Freeman 6-8-12

Special to THE FREEMAN.

A summer normal for colored teachers has been in progress at the Arkansas Baptist College for the past three weeks.... The Mosaic Templars of America had their annual sermon preached to them at Bethel A. M. church last Sunday.... The high school had its closing exercises at Kempner's theater last Friday, which were very creditable. The Pulaski County Teachers' Institute opens at the Baptist college Monday morning. A large attendance is expected.... All of the city teachers without exception have been re-elected to positions in the schools.... Mrs. James M. Holland, of Pine Bluff, is in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Scott.... "The Iron Master" was rendered by the Frances Harper club for the benefit of the Old Folks' Home, at Kempner's theater, Tuesday night. The play was very creditably performed and netted a nice sum for that institution.... Dr. J. M. Conner is back from the general conference and is receiving congratulations of his many friends upon his being elected to the bishopric.... The play at Kempner's on the 29th ult., under the direction of Mrs. C. B. Shepperson, was creditable and was well patronized.... Dr. D. B. Gaines, the popular pastor of Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, was banqueted Wednesday night by his congregation as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his congregation.... Call on Master Alphonse A. Berry, 1113 West Twentieth street, if you want The Freeman delivered to your address.

The Central Kentucky Negro Chautauqua is blooming forth in the minds of the people as the flowers in May. The question is, why are you going to spend your summer vacation? Why, at Georgetown. At what? At the Central Kentucky Negro Chautauqua. This will be a great educational feast, where you can learn all about the pregressive problems of our race, that have been solved and are to be solved. A prize is to be given to the city that sends the largest delegation to Georgetown. In every nook and corner the Negroes are reminded of this great event, and all should come from August 4 to 11, and see the exhibit of progress which our people are making. Rev. T. L. Ballou and the officers are working hard to make this the greatest event in h... of its kind. You are invited.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.

Bowie Blade-Recorder 6/29/12

The thirteenth annual session of the State Summer School for Colored teachers at the A. and M. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, began the morning of the 24th with the largest and most representative attendance of the Colored teachers ever assembled at the college. President Jas. B. Dudley in his address to the teachers at the opening of the school spoke of the work which had been done in former years and of the graded course which the school offers its students this year at the completion of which the teacer will receive te diploma of te college. This course is a four years course and embraces subjects which are essential to the literary and scientific training of the teacher. President Dudley is himself a teacher and leader of many years' experence and training and has the happy faculty of calling about him the best teachers and thinkers of his people.

The summer school faculty for this year includes some of the most experienced men and women in the teacher profession.

# PLAN CHAUTAUQUA FOR THE CAPITAL

National Organization Project to Be Located at Lincoln, Md.

Washington Herald 7-8-12

MARYLAND PEOPLE BACK THE SCHEME

Site Has Been Donated by Land Company Seven Miles from City.

A national Chautauqua is projected for Washington. The location is to be at Lincoln, Prince George County, Md., on the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway, about seven miles from the city limits of Washington and within forty minutes' ride of Baltimore. The site has been donated by the Lincoln Land and Improvement Company and consists of a beautiful grove.

The leader in the movement is Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore, who in an interview states:

"The Chautauqua has come to be a recognized means of social uplift. The original organization at Chautauqua, N. Y., is a world institution. It is related that a German official asked advice of Von Holst, the historian, what he should see in America and was told to go to Niagara Falls as the grandest thing in nature, and then turn the corner and go to Chautauqua, the most interesting thing in the United States. In an anniversary address the late President Harper, of the University of Chicago, said:

**What Chautauqua Is.**

"'Chautauqua is, first, an institution of learning, and as such has relationship to other institutions of learning. Chautauqua does not attempt to cover the field of secondary instruction in America. That is provided for by our common school system. Chautauqua does not attempt to take the place of our higher institutions of learning. That field is also occupied. But Chautauqua endeavors to bring these fields together. Chautauqua has relationships with both, and is unique in its efforts to do for the higher and for the lower a work which had not been undertaken before. And, indeed, in twenty years of its history, who does not see the magnificent work in this direction which it has accomplished? But more. Chautauqua is a sociological movement, and I wonder if yet we know or understand the philosophy of this movement that has swept over this country and over other countries, a movement that is in active operation in every State, a movement the beneficent influence of which have been felt by thousands.'

"It is the purpose of those of us who are projecting the Lincoln Chautauqua to prepare a programme for the summer of 1913, running for from four to eight weeks from on or about July 4. Suitable buildings will soon be commenced and arrangements made for the accommodation of patrons. Speakers of power and influence will be engaged, and teachers will be asked to hold institutes along practical lines. During some portion of the assembly special religious services will be conducted and evangelists of various denominations will be asked to ... ...rt.

"Our aims include not only religious and educational instruction and inspiration, but we propose to give due emphasis to the business, social and amusement needs of the people."

The Lincoln Chautauqua is to be managed by a board of trustees, duly incorporated, and those already selected are: Bishop John Hurst, of Baltimore; Prof. D. S. Goodloe, principal State Normal School, Bowie, Md.; T. J. Calloway, of Washington.

T. J. Calloway has been authorized by his associates to enter into negotiations with a number of leading men in other parts of the United States to secure their services as trustees, with a view to making the Lincoln Chautauqua truly national in scope.

The Central Kentucky Chautauqua Company will hold the ... annual session at Georgetown August 4 to 11. ... meeting will bring to Georgetown some of the most intellectual ministers, lawyers, doctors, musicians, educators and business men of our race together. The ... meeting is to show the progress of our race. If you want to know just what progress our race is making meet the Central Kentucky Chautauqua Company at Georgetown. The officers: President, T. L. Ballou, A. B. D. D.; vice president, Rev. F. Fielding; secretary, S. P. Saydge; assistant, Miss M. Carter; correspondent, Rev. W. C. Oster, A. M.; treasurer, H. C. Finsley, M. D.

7/14/12

## Close Of Muskogee's Mammouth Normal.

Muskogee Phoenix

On last week closed in Muskogee, one of the largest Normals that assembled in any part of the state. ... were there ...

... there so much nar- ... interest and effective work ... plished as was had at this ... n. The numerical force of the ... y justified the number of at- ...lance. There were neary 250 ...igned to the tutorship of 7 ...uctors making an average of ...o each instructor. These are ...; there were no piling up and ...ing over in the classes. As ...re stated, there were few who ... special studies, Physical Geo- ...hy, History of Education, Al- ...a and general History. There ... those who were not acquaint- ...with Oklahoma history and re- ...sted to be assigned to that ...iod to be able to work a grade ...the study. Forty minutes ...uld be enough time for school ...achers to recite but ninety ...inutes are not enough for ...ne to get up and bluff pretend he ...new and wind up by debating ...hat he could say in 5 seconds.

The demand for a thorough knowledge in agriculture and Domestic Science have become so great along with the small supply until many teachers are making a specialty of these too branches. I have spoken before on what a little many of the teachers know about few thing in Domestic Science.

**No Steam Roller.**

It has been long discovered that the State teachers Association was liking in doing effective work. It has come to that place where in appears that this body had only three objects in view. A harang over the presidency, sterotyped essays and an annual holiduy dress-parade. It has been proven by the S. E. District teachers association composed of colored teachers and the N. E. District Association composed of white teachers that better results are obtained in the District meeting than the annnal. ... ever remembered that the sentimental line divides the two ... territories are quite in evidence.

To this end it was decided to organize A. M. E. District Association.

The conductor appointed representatives from each county ... Profs. Smiley, West, Lowe, Anderson, Pennick, Ross, Wilson and others; they retired and Appointed a committee on Nomination of officers the committee on nomination presented to the assembly a list of officers. In presenting ... Messrs West and Lowe woke up to the supposed facts that the election of officers preceded the formation of an organization, mind you these two gents were in the number that formed organization, and nomination of offiicers. I shall not reflect on there intelligents by saying they can be led all over creation by their nose, they simply did not understand parlimentary usage or they want to hollow "thief" in order to ward of any thing pertained to unfairness and to sooth the imaginary wound, the whole proceedings were recalled and another election was had which resulted in almost the same thing except a few minor officers. An attempt to satisfy all concerned the numerical strength of the Muskogee County teathers were thrown aside and Nowata, Rogers and Mayes Counties got equal consideration.

To say steam roller or any thing that convey an idea other than a square deal, tho said in a spirit of levity tends to spread the gospel of discontent and lessen the efficency of the organization.

American Baptist
July 26-12.


# YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

BUCHANAN FURNITURE CO.

## The Owensboro Negro Chautauqua

Greater Than Ever

# JULY 15-23.

The greatest array of Negro Specialtist ever heard in Kentucky

*Music, Oratory,*

*Athletics,*

*Home Coming*

For Information, Write,
S. L. Barker, Sec'y.



# SUMMER NORMAL

TAYLOR, TEXAS Dallas Ex Ex

## Open June 17th Closes August 1st, 1912

FACULTY.

J. D. Martin, Conductor, Taylor Texas; Wm. Anderson, Smithville, Texas; L. B. Kinchion, Belton, Texas; J. D. Hill, Waco, Texas; Mrs. L. B. Kerr, Bastrop, Texas.

FOR INFORMATION: WRITE ANY MEMBER OF FACULTY.


DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education - 116

## NEGRO TEACHERS IN SESSION.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Alabama Colored Teachers' Association convened in the First Colored Baptist Church on Sylvan Street tonight at 7 o'clock with a large number of delegates from all parts of the State. More delegates will reach Selma tonight and tomorrow to attend the sessions of the convention.

During the opening session held tonight addresses were made by Hon. H. L. Willingham, State Superintendent of Education, Colonel H. S. D. Mallery of this city also delivered an address to the convention during the opening session of the convention.

The delegates to the convention began to reach Selma this morning. A large number came to the city on the 1 o'clock train from Montgomery. A special train from Birmingham which came by Montgomery reached here this evening at 5 o'clock with more than a thousand delegates to the convention. These delegates were met at the union passenger station by a brass band.

The delegates to the convention are being entertained by the negro residents of the city without charge, on Thursday and Friday at the Selma University and at Payne's University lunch will be served to the delegates so as to facilitate the work of the convention.

Mont Adv. 4-4-12

## EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

### Next Annual Meeting Will Be Held at Claremont, Va.

The National Negro Educational association will hold its annual meeting in 1913 at Claremont, Va. The sessions will be held in the new Lincoln Memorial hall, which was dedicated at the recent commencement of the Temperance Industrial and Collegiate Institute, of which Lincoln hall is an addition.

The honor of vice president at large was given to Dr. John J. Smallwood of the above named school. The other general officers of the association are J. Silas Harris, Kansas, president Mrs. Julia Embrey, Colorado Springs Colo., recording secretary; H. R. Graham, Kansas City, corresponding secretary; T. H. Lyles, St. Paul, treasurer Drs. O. D. Howard and Valdo Turner medical directors; Rev. J. W. Robinson, St. Albans, W. Va., statistician.

The executive committee is headed by Mr. W. H. Harrison of Oklahoma City; Rev. J. C. Taylor, Toledo, O. musical director; Miss Marie Burgette Milwaukee, Wis., official stenographer

## SOUTH CAROLINA TEACHERS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 1-11-12

Manning, S. C., Jan. 8.—The twelfth annual session of the State Colored Teachers' Association met in Orangeburg December 27 and 30, with a large enrollment of educators representing the teaching fraternity of the race, and the leading schools in the public system of Negro education, also the leading colleges and universities for Negroes in this state.

The meeting was one of great importance, as its effect upon the life and working of the school in South Carolina is felt. There were able discussions by some of the strongest men and women of the profession. "School Improvement," "School Needs," "Teachers' Associations," "Supervision of Negro Schools," and "Negro High Schools" were some of the subjects discussed in a manner that meant information and inspiration to the body of teachers gathered.

The officers of the associations for South Carolina are: Prof. N. J. Frederick, superintendent of the Howard Graded School at Columbia, president; Prof. S. L. Finley, principal Chester School, secretary; Mrs. C. D. Saxon of Columbia, treasurer.

A committee, consisting of Dr. W. D. Chappelle, president of Allen University; J. B. Beck, principal of the Georgetown public schools, and Prof. J. E. Wallace, dean of languages in Claflin University at Orangeburg, issued an address to the country, setting forth in a masterly way the wants of the Negroes in their desire for more funds, better buildings and more equipments for their schools.

The sessions of the association were held in the chapel of the State University for Negroes. A royal reception was given the teachers of the State by the president and faculty of this great school. Prof. R. Shaw Wilkinson of Charleston, S. C., is president of the State University. He succeeded Dr Thomas E. Miller, who held the position for fifteen years. Prof. Wilkinson is a graduate of Avery Normal School in Charleston, West Point Military Academy, Oberlin College, and Columbia University, New York City. He has been at the State University in this State as full professor from its beginning in 1896

### Negro Teachers of Tennessee Meet.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Dyersburg, Tenn., Dec. 10.—The ninth annual session of the Educational Congress of West Tennessee met at Dyersburg. Every town and city in this section of the state was represented, as was nearly all the schools.

The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. I. S. Person, D. D., formerly of Jackson, Tenn., but now of St. Louis, Mo. The text was Philippians 3:13, 14. The theme was: "Paul a pattern for those who would follow Christ." 12-12-12

Able and experienced teachers from the best colleges and universities of the United States mingled with the enthusiastic young teachers of the state

Hon. T. C. Gordon, president of the Board of Education of Dyersburg, delivered a most interesting welcome address on behalf of the citizens of Dyersburg. A paper was read by Mrs. M. W. Jennings, Memphis, entitled: "How to Fortify Our Strongholds." Another was by Mrs. J. F. Lane, Lane College, entitled: "Woman's Place in Modern Life," and an address by Prof. L. T. Larsen, principal of Le Moyne Normal Institute.

Another interesting feature of this excellent program was the Round Table. Poor teaching, the cause, the cure. This was conducted by President J. W. Johnson, of Roger Williams University. Prof. W. A. Lynk, Memphis; Mrs. J. F. Lane, Jackson; Prof. C. J. Neal, Memphis; and other brought out many valuable suggestions while discussing this question.

The program was prepared by Prof L. E. Brown, graduate of Fisk University, principal in the Memphis City Schools.

The president, Prof. E. L. Honesty, principal in the Memphis City Schools, was untiring in his efforts.

An interesting feature was a musical recital given by Miss Pearl M. Crawford, Memphis, who has sung before many of the crown heads of Europe. She was assisted by Prof. E. M. Myer, violinist; Miss Maude E. Mosby, teacher in Memphis City Schools, and Miss L. O. Washington, supervisor of music in the Memphis City Schools.

The good people of Dyersburg will live in the memory of the teachers, on account of their generosity and hospitality.

The name of the organization was changed to West Tennessee Teachers' Congress.

The newly elected officers for the ensuing years were: Hon. President, Prof. J. W. Johnson; Nashville; President, Prof. E. L. Honesty, Memphis; First vice-president, Prof. G. F. Porter, Jackson; second vice-president, J. J. Bills, Boliver; third vice-president W. C. Hurd, Collierville; four vice-president, W. T. Stockley, Memphis, Miss Rena Calhoun, Jackson, treasurer; Prof. E. Austin, Covington, Church Extension Committee; Prof. L. E. Brown, Memphis, Church Program Committee; Prof. H. L. Morrison, Dyersburg Church Steering Committee; Prof. J. H. Jones, Memphis Auditing Committee; Miss M. L. McCullough, Memphis, recording secretary; Mrs. W. E. Hampton, Paris, assistant recording secretary; Miss Sara Alexander, Jackson, corresponding secretary.

# THE N. N. E. CONGRESS

### Hold Third Annual Session at Old State Capitol. Successful Meeting. Delegates Pleased With Twin Cities. Many Able Negroes Present.

12-12-12

### THE MINNEAPOLIS RECEPTION.

### Largest Gathering Ever Assembled on Such Occasion. A Splendid Program and Appreciative Audience.

The Symposium and Civic Social in honor of the visiting delegates and friends attending the Congress was a grand affair. The program opened with an "Overture" by Jeffries Orchestra. Invocation by Rev. T. J. Carter. Song, "America", led by Rev. Morrill; "Welcome", by John S. Wright, a citizen of whom we are proud, who presented to the visiting guests an invitation to share our hospitality. Response, by Atty. Wm. H. Harrison of Oklahoma City, Okla. who in most eloquent terms thanked the people in behalf of the Congress in an able and impressive manner. Piano solo, "Overture from William Tell," by Mdme. W. K. Bowie of Minneapolis, was the instrumental classic of the evening. She won a shower of applause. Mr. Gale P. Hilyer, (a graduate of the U. of M. and a son of Hon. Andrew F. Hilyer of Washington, D. C.) was introduced by the chair to present Dr. Cyrus Northrup pres. Emeritus of the Univ. of Minn Ir. Hilyer told of the special interest aken in Negro Educational work by his learned educator. Dr. Northrup elieves that education was the solution of all race problems. He advised he race to be patient, and that their eward was assured. As to social equality he did not think that the races improved by amalgamation, that t was best to keep both races pure, although it was the right of individuals to do as they pleased. The next speaker was Prof. John J. Smallwood, one of the constructive educators of our age, a grandson of Nat Turner, a Virginia slave and a man who has established a Temperance and Industrial Institute at Claremont, Va., of which he is President. Prof. Smallwood sounded the note of warning to the race. He believed in intellectual and industrial education but proved that moral and economical education was necessary for the progress of any people. He made a strong plea to mothers for the proper home training of children, especially our girls, and that pains should be taken to see that they kept proper companionship, that the future of the race lies in its women. Dr. Smallwood is an able orator. The soprano solo by Mdme. Addie Crawford-Minor, accompanied by Miss Alberta Bell, was the vocal feature of the program. Mdme Minor, the "Nightingale of the Northwest," is one of the best singers of her race, and Miss Bell is one of the coming concert-pianists. The entire musical program was highly commendable. Billy D. Black's vocal and instrumental Quartette, rendered melodies that brought forth rounds of applause. Their original musical compositions were void of that usual dialect so often presented by Negro artists. The next speaker, Rev. G. L Morrell, was a surprise to many who had never heard him. His rapid-fire quick delivery and plain spoken truths, were interspersed with witticisms. Rev. Morrell is always ready to help a black man, and we know that he believes in equal rights for all. Hon. Albert H. Hall on "The Races and Universal Humanity," was very instructive and effective. He has the respect of the Negroes and they believe in his sincerity. He attended Universal Races Congress in London as has a reputation as a crimnologist. Mr. Hall has been deeply interested in Negro peonage. He saw a great future for the Negro and his remarks were concluded amid prolonged applause. Special mention is due the ladies on the program. A paper, "Woman Suffrage," by Mrs. W. R. Morris, was a resume of the achievements of women of various races, and their progress towards the solution of civic problems. Mrs. Morris is a substitute teacher in the public schools. Miss Eva Walker, Dramatic Reader, won great applause. She displayed her race elocutionary talent to a great advantage. Benediction offered by Rev. M. W. Withers. After the program refreshments were served free, and a donation giv

## TEACHERS HOLD CONFERENCE

### Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools Meet at Okolona Industrial School

Special to The New York Age.

Okolona, Miss., June 30.—A group of earnest, hard-working, race-loving men and women of the Negro race, styling themselves the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, met at the Okolona Industrial School, located at this place, last week, in their sixth annual session. What the gathering lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm and in the point of earnestness with which they went about their duties.

If there is a set of men on earth who should be well-nigh discouraged it is the average Negro school teacher in the South. One is apt to get used to thinking that the lot of the Negro school president is an easy one, as that of a man who has nothing to do but raise money; but now, partly because of a mistaken idea that the Negro has been helped enough and that it is high time he was beginning to paddle his own canoe, that man's job is by no means a sinecure. Then, too, unscrupulous agents have been going North with such frequency, taking toll of the charitably disposed with such regularity that the path of the honest educator is, to say the least, an uncomfortable one to travel.

To all this add the inequality of school facilities in the average Southern States; add the anxiety that is occasioned by the earnest Negro school teacher when he knows that he must bring about results with unequal fa- working upon discouraged and disheartened material, and the task of the public school official among the

Negroes in Mississippi, for example, is before you.

For example, in his annual address before the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, President J. A. Martin, himself an educator with a well-earned reputation, now serving as president of the State school for Negroes, Alcorn College, called attention in a vigorous manner to the inequality of pay, and consequently to the inequality of service rendered. It is folly to expect good Negro teachers to work on an average salary of $19 per month, as many of these people have to do.

### Very Little Money Expended on Public Schools.

Your correspondent has in mind a city in Mississippi where the principal of the white school receives $20 per month more for his services than all the teachers in the colored school combined, and where the Negro children are compelled to use for their educational home the condemned schoolhouse abandoned by the whites. In the same county a former superintendent advertised as very good reasons for his reelection the fact that he had decreased Negro salaries to a minimum; had increased white salaries to a maximum; and that during his term of office not a single Negro school had been erected.

Addressing themselves seriously to the matter of inequal school facilities, the members of the Mississippi Association have contributed individual sums of money ranging from $5 to $20 to furnish an organizer for the various county associations, who in turn will send representatives to the annual State association, hoping thereby to perfect plans for the betterment of the Negro schools with or without State aid.

This does not mean by any means that these Negro teachers acquiesce in the policy of discrimination in Negro educational matters that is practiced so flagrantly by the school authorities and sanctioned, for the most part, by the people themselves; but they are determined that if the State authorities in any manner deny them the proper educational advantage they will see to it that their children are provided with proper school facilities, even to the extent of going into their own pockets for it.

In the statement they have sent out to the public they make a strong appeal to the county superintendents and the State superintendent for better financial provisions for Negro schools for better equipment, larger salaries and closer official supervision; but, while asking these things from the forces that have all along steadfastly denied them, the teachers are taking steps themselves to provide them.

## EDUCATORS GATHER

### Ninth Annual Session of National Educational Association Held at Chattanooga—Twenty States Represented—To Meet Next Year at Little Rock.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 8-1-12

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—Delegates from twenty states, representing every phase of Negro education, were present at the ninth annual session of the National Educational Association, which adjourned Sunday at the City Auditorium to meet next year at Little Rock, Ark.

The following officers were elected: W. W. Dogan, Texas, president; N. B. Young, Florida, first vice-president; B. F. Bowles, Illinois, second vice-president; W. H. Singleton, Tennessee, third vice-president; Miss Ida C. Plummer, Washington, D. C., fourth vice-president; O. L. Coleman, Louisiana, fifth vice president; W. M. Pickens, Alabama, sixth vice-president; George W. Carry, Oklahoma, recording secretary; A. E. Deace, Alabama, assistant recording secretary; J. R. Lee, Alabama, corresponding secretary; W. M. Reddick, Georgia, treasurer; J. S. Clark, Louisiana, registrar.

Executive Committee — W. T. B. Williams, chairman; J. A. Martin, Mississippi; J. Hugo Johnston, Virginia; I. W. Terrel, Texas; E. H. Hall, Oklahoma; W. T. Breeding, Alabama; S. E. Athens, North Carolina; P. C. Parks, Georgia; Jas. A. Booker, Arkansas; R. S. Grossley, Louisiana, Jas. W. Botts, Kentucky; H. L. Kieth, Tennessee; N. W. Collier, Florida; J. A. Beck, South Carolina; G. K. Grishman, Missouri.

### Vital Problems.

One vital problem throughout the convention was that of bringing the school down to the life of the masses of the people. The superintendent of the city schools of Chattanooga pointed out that more than two-thirds of the pupils left school before they reached the eighth grade. They had no trade, no particular instruction as to economy, sanitation and the common every-day problems of life.

"The education of the Negro in the South," said Hardy L. Keith, supervisor of manual training for colored schools of Nashville, should be from the point of view of the taxpayer. Here in the South there should be a half day of work and a half day of study. It would be easy for this system to be made, considering the usefulness of a great part of the matter taught in our public schools."

Another vital problem was that [illegible] President Johnston, of Petersburg, Va., [illegible] difficult, he said, to expect a teacher on a small salary to go to summer school, to take vacation or improve himself. At

## LYNCHBURG, VA.

3-7-12

**Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.**

Lynchburg, Va., March 6.—The Negro Teachers' and School Improvement League of Virginia was held February 22 and 23. The first session was devoted to business. The president, E. A. Long, of Cambria, Va., delivered his annual address.

The local league tendered a banquet in the City Auditorium to the delegates and visitors. The banquet committees consisted of Mrs. Mozee and Mrs. A. E. Pride. Music was furnished by Mrs. Cora Cox Berry. Letters were received from the following institutions: St. Paul, President Holtzcloth School in Mississippi; N. T. Frediet, South Carolina Teachers' Association; Gov. Hodge Mann of Virginia; Dr. Booker T. Washington. Cheers were given when Dr. Washington's letter was read.

The following distinguished people representing institutions and officers were present: E. A. Long, president, Christiansburg, Va.; Miss Edna M. Colson, secretary, Petersburg, Va.; John M. Gandy, secretary of education, Petersburg, Va.; Artis S. Topsey, corresponding secretary, Christiansburg, Va.; W. E. Knox, Jarratts, Va.; Jas. T. Phillips, Petersburg, Va.; A. J. Oliver, Roanoke, Va.; Maj. R. R. Moton, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. D. Webster Davis, Richmond, Va.; President J. H. Johnson, V. N. & I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.; President George Rice Hovey, Union University, Richmond, Va.; Prof. Paul V. Smith, Roanoke, Va.; Prof. D. W. Harth, Roanoke, Va.; Prof. W. F. Grasty, Danville, Va.; Prof. J. F. Fowikes, Amherst, Va.; Mrs. C. A. Smith, Durham, N. C.; Miss Virginia Randolph, Richmond, Va.; Miss Eugenia M. Taylor, Roanoke, Va.; Prof. Richard A. Tucker, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. W. D. Woods, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. J. W. Mozee, Lynchburg, Va. There were also present a number of white men, among whom were: J. H. Binford, secretary Co-operation Education Association; Jackson Davis, supervisor of Rural Colored Schools; W. L. Garbes, superintendent of Campbel lCountry Schools; E. C. Glass, superintendent of Lynchburg Schools. More than two hundred and forty teachers were in attendance.

The Black Patti Company played

Education - 1912
Teachers' Association.

# MILD SENSATION CREATED BY ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

## FITTING CLIMAX TO DAY OF ACTIVITIES

### "Whole Educational Training of Negroes in South Should Be Industrialized."

### SOME STRONG ADDRESSES

### Reception for Colored Teachers Tonight in the New Masonic Temple.

Hardy L. Keith, supervisor of manual training, for the colored schools of Nashville, created a mild sensation at the day session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, when he asserted that the whole educational training of negroes in the south should be industrialized. Astonishment, approval and disapproval was to be plainly seen on the countenances of the teachers making up the convention, and it is certain that his paper on "The Economic and Educational Value of Manual Training" is going to provoke one of the most serious discussions of the convention. Coming as it did, at the close of the session, it was a fitting climax to the busy activity that had marked the whole day's work. He dealt with his subject in the taxpayer phase and the public phase, declaring that inasmuch as God did not create land and the things thereon for sluggards, therefore all men must love work and learn work. He asserted that there could be no sane objection to manual training, to industrial education for negroes, since it raises the average of citizenship to such a self-sustaining point that he is a distinct contribution to the life of the community.

"The time has passed," he declared, "when the old wornout cry that a part of the people are trying to hold the other part down will have any effect. You are training people today who will get what they merit in the future, and nothing more than they merit. The law of human kindness in regard to the negro has been operating long enough. The time has come, when all men, regardless of color, must rise or fall, according to the law of the survival of the fittest.

"Nine-tenths of the school pupils never go beyond the grammar school, but drop back into the life of the community, and sooner or later take up such work as they have opportunity to do. In view of this fact it would seem wise and best to split the present school day in half and give the pupils of the public school the chance they need to get preparation for actual life.

Here in the south in particular there should be a half day of work and half day of study. It would be easy for the change to be made, considering the uselessness of a great part of that being taught in our public schools.

"The grammar school course should be topped with vocational and trade schools that would intensify the life of those destined for the unskilled labor class and prepare a class of skilled laborers to meet the changing order of our industrial life. When this is done the taxpayer will have less burden and more profitable results from the enormous amount of money invested in our public school system. There should be vocational and trade schools for negroes in every southern city of size.

"The skilled class of negro workmen that followed in the wake of slavery have almost entirely passed away, and if the colored people are to hold their own they must be prepared industrially by the public school boards of the south. Private institutions of learning administered by private individuals will never be able to do the great work of industrial education for the negro throughout the south. If school boards do not realize it and keep steadily advancing along their present course, laying aside all that is useless in the public schools and taking up all that is useful, the future will see the people of the south with a greater problem upon their hands than they now have—a problem created by the presence of millions of people unprepared for the rapidly changing commercial and industrial life.

"That is one thing that the taxpayer has to keep before him, and every man white and black, who pays taxes, should be a watch guard upon the towers of our commonwealths and see to it that the millions struggling beneath have the proper incentive and education for their advancemen tto the high plane of a self supporting and self-sustaining citizenship."

### Rural Schools.

The discussions of the first day session were grouped around the rural and general public school situation and occasioned intense interest on the part of the delegates. The meeting was called to order by Prof. W. T. B. Williams, and the reading of the minutes of the last annual session was deferred in view of the fact that printed reports had been placed in the hands of the delegates. More than 500 delegates attended the opening session.

Reports from state associations were made by J. A. Martin, president of Alcorn A. and M. college, Alcorn, Miss., for the Mississippi State Teachers' association; Nathan B. Young, president of the A. and M. college, for the Florida association; G. A. A. Towns, of Atlanta, for the Georgia State Teachers' association; Prof. J. B. Clark, of Baton Rouge college, Baton Rouge, La., for the Louisiana State Teachers' association, and W. C. Davis, principal of the Industrial High school, Birmingham, for the Alabama State Teachers' association.

From Mississippi, President Martin declared that while there was much room for improvement, the situation was not as bad as it was painted and that the colored teachers through their organization were working mightily to awaken a greater interest in negro education and to enlist more active support on the part of the authorities. He gaves figures showing that the latest enumeration for the year 1908 gave the total school population as 712,044, of which 704 were Indians; 301,548 whites and 410,059 negroes. During the past year there was an enrollment in the negro schools of just a little over 50 per cent., while only 35 per cent. attended regularly. He declared that the average salary in Mississippi was too low to command good, active and capable techers, yet the teachers' association was trying to awaken the teachers to a keener sense of their duty, insisting that the teachers should agitate for better schoolhouses, more schoolhouses and better equipped schoolhouses, and pleading with the negro people themselves to go into their own pockets and supplement the teacher's salary and lengthen the school term.

G. A. Towns, representing the Georgia association, declared that the negro rural school in that state in regard to quality of the teaching was far worse than it was twenty-five years ago. This bad condition, he stated, is due to the fact that the pay given rural negro school teachers is so much smaller than formerly that it is rare that decent teachers can be had for such schools. Formerly, he said, the students of various negro colleges went out in vacation and taught morality, religion, sanitation and economy as well as good lessons out of books, but that now the average salary is so low as make it impossible for such teacher to be had. That together with the indifference to negro education, he held, accounted for the low estate of negro rural education, but he expressed the hope that Georgia will this year establish district agricultural schools for negroes.

How Jeanes supervisors went about improving country schools was told by Arthur C. Do[illegible]an, a Jeanes supervisor for DeKalb County, Ala.

### Tuskegee Influence.

The remarkable influence of Tuskegee institute upon the actual home, church and school life of the people of Macon County, Ala., in which the institute is located, was told by C. J. Calloway, head of the extension department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. Pictures showing the ramshackle condition of former schoolhouses, and the modern structures now used in country districts of Macon county, with their churches, homes of ministers and teachers, together with a detailed account of the system by which industrial work and bok learning was correlated in these schools made his recital a most interesting one, and for fifteen minutes, the speaker was bombarded with questions from persons in the audience who wished to get more information.

Schoolroom hygiene and sanitation was discussed by Miss E. A. Deace, of the Industrial High school, Birmingham, Ala., in a very frank and painstaking manner. She deplored the condition among negroes that made them easy victims to disease and pestilence and held that the duty of the school teacher could not be dodged in this regard. She held the schoolroom and its physical condition to be a first consideration in promoting the health of the child, as to proper ventilation, regulation of temperature, arrangements of seats for light, cleanliness, sanitary conditions of buildings and grounds, and arrangement of the daily program with regard for rest and recreation periods.

That the teachers should study the home life of the child and advise with the parents in the matter of medical attention for those children in need of it; should talk health from the first grade, placing emphasis upon the practical benefits of exercise, rules of eating, care of skin and so on, were not to be compared in her argument with the arraignment she made upon that disposition of negroes, children and grownups, to adopt the wrong attitude toward patients with contagious and infectious diseases. She pleaded with the teachers to impress upon their pupils and through them upon their parents that health officers were not enemies but the greatest benefactors and friends of the people, and were to be looked upon as saviors of mankind.

The session tonight will be held in the First Congregational church, corner East Ninth and A streets, and will be presided over by President Williams. Speakers for the night are J. H. A. Brazzleton, of Oklahoma City, Okla. who was formerly a Chattanooga boy, Dr. T. O. Fuller, president of Howe institute, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of the college of arts and science, Howard university, Washington, D. C. A reception will be tendered the delegates in the banquet hall of New Masonic temple after the program.

Georgia Baptist
6/27/12

## THE GEORGIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

This body met at Milledgeville, on the 17th instant, in its thirtieth session, and continued through the 19th instant, winding up with a well attended reception by the teachers and a large number of the representative citizens of the community.

While the session was not so largely attended as it had been hoped it might be, there were enough of those interested in the welfare of the Association present to insure its continuance and development. Among these besides the President, who is tireless worker and model officer were professors G. A. Towns, E. C. Parks, G. W. F. Phillips, E. G. Thomas, G. A. Goodwin, J. A. Booker, S. T. Martin, T. H. Dwelle, S. H. Archer, Wm. E. Holmes, and Misses Alice H. West, Fannie L. Showers, the local teachers Mrs. Adella Hunt Logan of Tuskegee, Mrs. Mabel Hurt Bullard, Miss Delilah Evans and Miss Rosa Martin.

The papers and the discussions they elicited were helpful and informing, indicating a depth of interest and a degree of enthusiasm that would have been creditable to any body of representatives of the noble profession of teaching. Without disparagement it may be said that those of professor E. G. Thomas on Ethics, T. H. Dwelle on Modern Behaviour, P. C. Parks on Agriculture, J. A. Booker on the Model Farm, Mrs. Bullard, Miss Evans and Miss Martin on the Kindergarten, Mrs. Hunt on Vocational Training in Rural Schools, professor Towns on the Mission of the College, and an outline, because of the lateness of the hour, by professor Wm. E. Holmes of his subject, the Evolution of the Modern College, were richly worth the attention they commanded, and the exchange of ideas they called forth. And it was conceded by all that the address of professor Goodwin, A Historic Sketch of the Thirty Years of the Life of the Georgia Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, was a star feature of the program.

In this connection it should be stated that the Association was organized thirty years ago at Milledgeville and professor Goodwin was in the organization and for seven consecutive years was recording secretary.

Deserving of special mention are Miss Alice H. West, seconded by the efforts of the pastors, Revs. J. A. Robinson and R. W. Walker, to entertain hospitably their teacher guests. The memory of the entertainment of the thirtieth session will be dwelt upon long and reverted to with pleasure by all who shared it.

A cordial and urgent invitation to Atlanta next year was accepted. Meantime, the following officers will direct the affairs of the Association:—

I. Blocker, president.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

G. A. Towns, vice-president.
John Hope, cor. secretary.
Miss Alice H. West, rec. sec'y.
P. C. Parks asst. rec. secretary
Wm. E. Holmes, treasurer

re away attending summer schools.

**President's Annual Address.**

One of the main features in the discussion of school problems was President W. T. B. Williams' annual address. The president's subject was "What the Negro Should Do for His Own Education."

"Our first duty," said President Williams, and greatest opportunity lies in the field of public education. Our first fight must be effect for primary and grammar school within reach of every colored child in this country.

"Virginia," he said, "furnishes an excellent example of constructive effort on the part of the colored people to improve the public elementary schools for their race. The following report covering the year 1911-12 is given out by the Department of Education for the State: Jeanes supervisors were employed in eighteen counties there were 469 colored schools; 299 of these schools were visited by the Jeanes supervisors; 121 of the 299 schools visited lengthened their terms from one to two months; the average term was six months; nine new school houses were built, costing $5,200, not including labor given by the colored patrons; twelve buildings were enlarged; sixty-nine buildings were whitewashed; thirty-seven sanitary outhouses were built; 348 school leagues were operated; 102 schools adopted the use of individual drinking cups; and the colored people gave toward all these purposes, over and above their labor, $13,744.16. For the other eighty-two counties of the State we have no official record. But in most of these counties something of the same sort of work was done. And what is being done in counties in Virginia is similar to the work of colored people in behalf of public education in certain counties of practically every Southern State.

"In Barbour County, Alabama, for instance, the Jeanes supervisor, Miss Ada V. Cephas, led the colored people to raise for school improvemen

his year $1,000; in Bullock County of the same State, Mrs. Ella B. McNeal raised for similar purposes during the last three years $3,000; in Houston County, Georgia, Miss Aldennah L. Marcus, Jeanes supervisor, reports $825 raised this year; and Henry B. Nicholson, Jeanes supervisor for Edgefield County, S. C., reports $1,806 raised this year for school improvement. These are but sample reports of which you will hear much more during this meeting."

MISSISSIPPI TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENES

The American Wagoner Okla.

Interest of Facts Developed

Condemned White School House Forced on Negroes—Teachers' Salaries $19—City White Principal Paid $20 More [illegible] Negro Teachers in Town

8-5-12

By National Correspondent [illegible] sociation.

The Association of Teachers in colored schools of Mississippi met last week at Okolona, Miss. and held their sixth annual session. President J. A. Martin, an educator of well earned reputation, now serving as president of Alcorn College, called attention in a vigorous manner to the inequality of colored schools in that section to the white schools. He said that it was folly to [illegible] his term of office not a single Negro school had been erected. A woeful lack of adequate schools for Negroes, he stated, gave rise to many of the private institutions and so-called colleges that are found scattered all over that state. One of the [illegible] the Association recognized the fact that many of the so-called colleges had little more than primary courses and in many cases did primary work differently. Out of all this, however, there comes some illustrations that are very illuminating, inspiring and refreshing. Two of the most prominent figures in the Convention are men who have done remarkable work in the state for the education of their own people. Prof. Wm. H. Holtzclaw, corresponding secretary of the Teachers' Association, has


THE CITIZENS STATE BANK

Wagoner, Okla.

CAPITAL - $25000.00

*Deposits Guaranteed by the Depositors' Guarantee Fund of the State of Oklahoma.*

W. B. KANE, President
GEO. D. STORY, Cashier
[illegible]


"Wait a minute," cried the champion to a spectator, who shouted for him to end it. Flynn bled profusely from the nose as Johnsou beat a tattoo with left and right to that organ. Flynn failed to land a glove on the champion, the black's defense proving impregnable.

Johnson made the blood fairly

and under no circumstances would I accept a nomination or permit my name to be used in connection with such rotten and corrupt, peanut politicians.

I further venture this assertion that I voice the sentiment of nine-tenths of the colored voters of Wagoner County when I say that this gang with their hands behind them do not voice [illegible] in comment on the Association "is the most refreshing sign that friends of education have seen for many a day." Negroes of Mississippi, in nearly every avenue of life have ceased to ask what are the white folks going to do? but ask instead what are we going to do for ourselves.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Ed

Teachers' Association in State

## MEETING AT LYNCHBURG.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-29-12

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 27.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the Negro Teachers' and School Improvement League of Virginia was held in this city February 22-23. The sessions were interesting and instructive. The officers are E. A. Long, president; Maggie I. Stevens, treasurer; Edna M. Colson, secretary; J. M. Gandy, secretary of education; A. S. Topsey, corresponding secretary. Executive Committee—E. A Long, William A. Rogers, W. E. Knox J. T. Phillips, T. C. Walker, John M Gandy, A. J. Oliver Mittie E. Tyler Virginia Brown and W. T. B. William

The Illinois Idea.

# INFORMATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHICAGO RELIGIOUS TRAINING SEMINARY

9-16-12.

Chicago Ill.

## CLOSING OF THE PRESENT TERM AND OPENING OF THE NEXT TERM.

The present term of the Seminary closed Friday, Aug. 30, 1912. The term's work was all that could be desired, 98 having been enrolled, and were represented as follows in the different departments:

Junior Classical-Theological, 7; Classical Elective, 7; Preparatory Elective, 20; Missionary Training, 30; Bible Study, 98; Instrumental Music, 10; Junior English Theological, 5; English Elective, 15; Junior Academic, 1; Teachers' Training, 25; Vocal Music, 98.

### New Departments.

A department for the Training of Deacons, Church Clerks and Ministers' Secretaries will be added, and be ready for the opening, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1912. Correspondence Department: Realizing that there are many who would be desirous of pursuing some of these courses and could not do so because of their peculiar surroundings the Correspondence Department was brought into existence. While others are putting emphasis upon the Industrial and Intellectual we are putting special emphasis upon the Religious, and are determined to take it to those who can't come to us.

### Remember.

1. That we have an able and large faculty. Everyone of whom has Scholarship, Experience and Consecration.

2. That our temporary home is at the Olivet Baptist church, 27th and Dearborn streets.

3. That students from other parts can be arranged for in first class homes, if they write before coming to the city.

4. That all our rates are reasonable and we turn none away because they can't pay tuition.

5. That we are a "Child of Faith" —no money to pay teachers, no land, no buildings, no libraries, no equipment. Indeed, we are awaiting the Lord's pleasure in the directing of his steward's attention to this, His worthy cause.

6. Kind reader, if you are one of the Lord's stewards, may not this be one of the Lord's ways to arouse your interest by allowing this to get into your hands?

7. If you are seeking a Religious Training none can serve you better. Come to us and we will do you good.

8. If you can pay a teacher, give a building, contribute some equipment, or send an offering of any size, kindly write The Chicago Religious Training Seminary, 27th and Dearborn Sts., Remembering that we are regularly chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois.

For further information address President E. J. Fisher, 27th and Dearborn Sts., Chicago, Ill.

# Mid-Winter Meeting: Trustees

3, 2-24-12

The Mid-Winter Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute was held here at the school Thursday and Friday of this week, February 22nd and 23rd.

Accompanying Mr. Seth Low, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, from New York City, in two special cars, including Mr. Trumbull's private car, the following persons reached here Wednesday evening, February 21st, at 7 o'clock:

Mr. Frank Trumbull, Trustee, Chairman of Executive Committee, C. and O. Railway.

Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Trustee, Philanthropist.

Mr. William G. Willcox, Trustee, of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, New York, and Mrs. Willcox.

Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Maule, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles E. Mason, of Boston, Trustee, of S. D. Warren Co., and Mrs. Mason.

The Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, Pastor, Immanuel-Walnut Avenue Congregational Church, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Philadelphia.

Miss Katherine B. Davis Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for women, Bedford Hill, N. Y.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Superintendent, The House of Refuge, Girls' Department, Sleighton Farm, Darling, Del. Co., Pa.

Miss Eleanor Little, Principal of Schools, The House of Refuge, Darling, Del. Co , Pa.

Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott, President, "The Outlook" Company, New York.

Mr. Thellwell R. Coggeshall, Industrial Teacher. Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Robert E. Park, Vice-President, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, Wollaston, Mass.

Miss Lucy Wheelock, Wheelock Kindergarten Training School, Boston.

Miss Hilda Justice, of Philadelphia.

Miss Emily C. Richards, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harold Peabody, Boston, Mass.

Mr. J. W. Frothingham, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Alexander Purves, daughter of Mr. Robert C. Ogden.

Dr. A. G. Fraser (son of Sir Andrew Fraser) who for some years, has carried on an important educational work in Ceylon, India, as head of a college for the training of the native people.

Joining this party of Eastern friends, another party came to Tuskegee Institute from Chicago as the special guests of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago. This party came by special train in two Pullman cars and reached the school Thursday morning, February 22nd. The members of the party follow:

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, President, Sears, Roebuck and Co., and Mrs. Rosenwald.

Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, Editor of the Chicago Record-Herald.

Dr. A. W. Harris, President of Northwestern University.

Judge Julian W. Mack, of the United States Court of Commerce, and Mrs. Mack.

Mr. Edward B. Butler, President of Butler Bros., and Mrs. Butler.

Mr. Charles R. Crane, President of The Crane Company, and Mrs. Crane.

Mr. Joseph L. Bache, Director of the Jewish Training School.

Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, Director of the United Charities and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund.

Mr. L. A. Philips, Superintendent of the Glenwood Manual Training School.

Mr. Allen B. Pond, one of the leading architects of Chicago.

Mr. Clayton Mark, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Commercial Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Adler.

Mr. A. Mitchell Innes, of the British Embassy at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Franz, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. Franz is a Consulting Engineer.

Mr. H. F. Fisk, of the Northwestern University, and Mrs. Fisk.

Other visitors were: Mr. Belton Gilreath, Trustee, President of the Gilreath Coal and Iron Company, Birmingham, Alabama, and Mrs. Gilreath; Mr. R. O. Simpson, Trustee, Furman, Alabama; and Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, Principal of the Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Alabama.

On Wednesday evening the Eastern Trustees, with their friends attended the regular prayer service in the Institute Chapel. On Thursday evening, the regular monthly rhetorical exercises, which took the form of an industrial exhibit, were held in the Institute Chapel, and on Friday afternoon, before the departure of the two parties for their homes, another meeting was held in the Chapel.

We hope to refer somewhat in detail next week to the visit of these friends and helpers of the school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1